INDIA 1964

INDIA

A REFERENCE ANNUAL

1964

Compiled by

THE RESEARCH AND REFERENCE DIVISION MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



PUBLICATIONS DIVISION
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

July 1964 (Sravana 1886)

© Publications Division, 1964

PUBLISHED BY THE DIRECTOR, PUBLICATIONS DIVISION, MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, OLD SECRETARIAT, DELIH-6, AND PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, FARRDAUGO

PREFACE

INDIA—A Reference Annual was first brought out in 1953 with the object of providing authentic information on the diverse aspects of our national life and activities. The encouraging response, both within the country and abroad, has led to a widening of the scope of the Annual in successive issues.

The Annual contains the latest information available from official and other authoritative sources relating to each subject covered in it. It does not, however, claim to be exhaustive. The volume, in fact, has been somewhat reduced in size in the interest of economy necessitated by the National Emergency. The usual size will be restored when circumstances permit.

Among the departures from the earlier editions are that the four separate chapters on 'Constitution', 'Legislature', 'Executive' and 'Judiciary' have been abridged and put together in a single chapter entitled 'Government'. The chapter on 'Relief and Rehabilitation' has been incorporated into the chapter on 'Scioial Welfare'. The chapter on 'States and Union Territories' does not contain the usual full lists of the members of State Legislatures. The detailed lists are available in India 1962; the 1963 edition noticed only the changes that had occurred up to May 31, 1963, and the present volume includes changes from June 1, 1963 to May 31, 1964. Some of the Appendices and the Select Bibliography appearing in eather editions have been dropped. On the other hand, the scope of the chapter on 'India and International Organisations' has been widened, and the chapter is now entitled 'India and the World'.

Attention is invited to the Appendix on the National Emergency, including a chronicle of events, relating to the Sino-Indian dispute, from January 1962 to the end of April 1964.

Over the past few years, India has been gradually adopting the metric system of weights and measures (see p. 304). The data in the Annual have therefore been given in the metric system wherever available. For conversion, equivalents of some of the more important weights and measures are given at the end of the Appendices.

CONTENTS

Chapter	PAGES
I. THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE	1-24
THE PHYRCAL BACKGROUND (1—3) Physical Peatures—Geological Structure—River Systems—Climate	
POWER RESOURCES (3-4) Coal—Lignite—Oil—Water Power	
MINERAL RESOURCES (4-5) Iron Ore—Manganese—Chromite—Refractories—Gold—Copper— Lead-Zine—Bauute—Mica—Ilmenite—Salt—Gypsum—Miscella- neous Minerals	
THE DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND (5—17) Growth of Population since 1901—Area, Population and Density of Population—Area and Population of Districts in 1961—Birth and Death Rates—Life Expectancy—Age Structure—Sex Ratio— Age and Marital Status—Variation and Density of Population	
THE SOCIAL PATTERN (18—24) Population according to Relgion—Population according to Mother Tongue—Languages (or Dulects) Spoken by a Lakh and Over— Rural and Urban Population—Satel/Union Territory-wise Distri- bution of Towns and Villages according to Population—Cities and Town Groups with Population of a Lakh and Over	
II. NATIONAL SYMBOLS	25-27
NATIONAL EMBLEM (25)	
NATIONAL PLAG (25)	
NATIONAL ANTHEM (26)	
NATIONAL SONG (27) NATIONAL CALENDAR (27)	
VATIONAL CALENDAR (27)	
III GOVERNMENT	28-54
THE UNION AND ID TERRITORY (28)	
CITIZENSHIP AND FRANCHISE (28)	
fundamental rights (28)	
DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY (29) THE UNION EXECUTIVE (29—32)	
President—Vice-President—Council of Ministers—Official Language—Administrative Organisation—Organisation and Methods Division—Public Services	
THE UNION LEGISLATURE (33-47)	
Council of States—House of the People—Composition of Union Parliament—Functions and Powers of Parliament—Parliamentary Committees—Informat Consultations	
THE UNION JUDICIARY (47-48) Supreme Court of India—Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court	
THE STATE EXECUTIVE (49) Council of Ministers—Administrative Units	
THE STATE LEGISLATURE (49—52) Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad)—Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha)—Powers and Functions of State Legislatures—Reservation of Bills—Composition of State Legislatures—Control over Executive	
THE STATE JUDICIARY (52-53) High Courts—Jurisdiction and Seat of High Courts—Subordinate Courts	
LOCAL GOVERNMENT (53-54) Corporations—Municipal Boards and Committees—Local Self-Government in Districts—Village Panchayats	

IV. DEFENCE

55-63

organisation (55—57) Army—Navy—Air Force	
TRADINO INSTITUTIONS (57—59) National Defence College—National Defence Academy—Defence Services Staff College—Armed Forces Medical College—Rashtrya Indian Military College—Army Colleges and Schools—Naval Training Centres—Air Force Colleges and Schools	
DEFENCE RESEARCH AND PRODUCTION (59—61) Defence Research and Development Council—Research and Development Organisation—Ordnance Factories—Hindustan Aucraft —Bharat Electronics SPECIAL ASSIGMENTS (61)	
TERRITORIAL ARMY (61)	
LOK SAHAYAK SENA (62) NATIONAL CADET CORPS (62)	
AUXILIARY CADET CORPS (63)	
WELFARE OF EX-SERVICEMEN (63)	
V. EDUCATION	64—77
GENERAL STATISTICS (64—66) Institutions, Students, Teachers and Expenditure—Sources of Expenditure—Expenditure—under the Plaus—Plan Achievements and Targets—Literacy	
PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION (67)	
primary education (67)	
SECONDARY EDUCATION (67)	
BASIC EDUCATION (68)	
VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL EDL CATION (69)	
SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION (69)	
HIGHER UNIVERSITY AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION (69—73) State/Territory-wise Distribution of Institutions—Higher Education Statistics—University Grants Commission—Higher Technical Education—Universities	
RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION (74)	
SOCIAL EDUCATION (74)	
EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED (74)	
RESEARCH AND TRAINING (75)	
DEVELOPMENT OF HIND (75-76)	
YOUTH WEITARE (76)	
PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS (76-77) Physical Education—Sports—National Discipline Scheme	
VI. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES	78-83
ART (78-79) Lalit Kala Akademu—Publications—National Gallery of Modern Art	
DANCE, DRAMA AND MUSIC (79-80) Sangeet Natak Akademi—Radio Drama—Radio Sangeet Sam- melan—National Programme of Music—Special Programmes—Na- tional Programme of Operas—Vadya Vrinda—Other AIR Program- mes	
LITERATURE (80—82) Sahitya Akademi—Gandhian Laicrature—Literary Broadcasts— National Book Trust	
PROMOTION OF INTIR-STATE CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING (82) Exchange of Cultural Troupes—Exchange of Artust—Open Air Theatres—Assistance to Theatre Groups—Grants to Cultural Organisations	
CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES (82-83) External Relations Division—Exhibitions—Cultimal Agreements— Grants—Indian Council for Cultural Relations	

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA (83)

VII SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH 84-91 POLICY (84) COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (84-87) Functions-National Laboratories-Sponsored Research-Co-operative Research Associations—Liaison—Vigyan Mandirs ATOMIC ENERGY AND OUTER SPACE RESEARCH (87-89) OTHER DEPARTMENTAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES (89-90) OTHER INSTITUTIONS (90) AUDICAL RESPARCH (90-91) AGRICUITURAL RESEARCH (91) VIII. HEALTH 93-103 VITAL STATISTICS PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DISEASES (93-96) Malaria - Filaria - Tuberculosis -- Leprosy -- Venereal Diseases --Influenza-Smallpox-Trachoma-Cancer NUTRITION AND PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION (96-97) WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION (97-98) National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme MEDICAL RELIEF AND SERVICE (98-99) Hospitals and Dispensaries—Health Personnel—Central Government Health Scheme-Health Insurance-Primary Health Centres for Rural Areas INDIGENOUS AND HOMOBOPATHIC SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE (99-100) Policy—Udupa Committee—Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine—Education—Regulation of Practice-Homoeopathy DRUG MANUFACTURE AND CONTROL (100-101) Drug Control—Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act—Drug Manufacture—Medical Depots and Factories LDUCATION AND TRAINING (101-102) Medical Colleges-Central Health Education Bureau-All-India Institute of Medical Sciences—Specialised Training FAMILY PLANNING (102-103) Objects -Organisational Set-up-Family Planning Service Contres-Education and Training -Research IX SOCIAL WELFARE 104-113 PROHIBITION (104-108) Progress in States and Umon Territories WELFARE MEASURES FOR CERTAIN MALADJUSTED GROUPS (108-109) Social Defence (Care) Programme-Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls-Juvenile Delinquents-Beggars-Central Bureau of Correctional Services CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD (109-112) Welfare Extension Projects (Rural and Urban)-Holiday Homes for Children—Night Shelters—Socio-Economic Programme— Training of Tribal Women as Multi-purpose Workers—Condensed Course for Adult Women—Social and Moral Hygiene and Aftercare Programme-Child Welfare RELIEF AND RIHABILITATION (112) Displaced Persons from East Pakistan—Dandakaranya Scheme— Displaced Persons from West Pakistan—Resottlement of Kashmun Displaced Persons OTHER KINDS OF RELIEF (113) Emergency Relief Organisation-Prime Minister's National Relief X SCHEDULED AND BACKWARD CLASSES 114-120 CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS (114) POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES (114-115) MEASURES TO ERADICATE UNTOUCHABILITY (115-116) The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955-Campaign against Untouchability

REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATURES AND SERVICES (116-117)

ADMINISTRATION OF SCHEDULED AND TRIBAL AREAS (118)

Autonomous Tribal Areas of Assam-Tribes Advisory Councils in Other States

WELFARE AND ADVISORY AGENCIES (118) Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes— Central Advisory Boards—Welfare Departments in the States

WELFARE SCHEMES (118-120) Constitutional Provisions-Educational Facilities-Economic Opportunities—Other Welfare Schemes—Tribal Research Institutes— Tribal Development Blocks

XI. MASS COMMUNICATION

121-141

BROADCASTING (121-125)

Radio Stations-Programme Composition (Home and External Vividh Bharati-Special Audience Programmes-Five Year Plan Publicity— Programme Exchange—Transcription Service—Advisory
Committees—News Services—External Services—Production of
Radio Receivers—Wire Broadcasting—Broadcast Receiver Licences— Television

THE PRESS (125-132)

PRESS (125—132)

Number and Types of Newspapers—Distribution of Newspapers according to State and Peroducity—Distribution of Newspapers according to State and Language—Crudistion of Newspapers. Periodicity-wise and Language—Newsprint—Press Information Bureau—Press Consultative Commuttee—Freedom of the Press

FILMS (132-139)

Output and Thematic Classification of Feature Films-Film Institute of India—Children's Film Society—International Film
Festivals—State Awards for Films —Documentaries and Newsreels— Film Censorship-Film Consultative Committee-Film Finance Corporation—Import of Cinematographic Film and Equipment— Export of Indian Films—Foreign Exchange Farned by Indian Films in 1963

PUBLICATIONS (139-140)

National Bibliography—Revision of Gazetteers—Convright— Publications Division

ADVERTISING AND VISUAL PUBLICITY (140-141)
Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity--Advertising Council of India

XII. ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

142-154

NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES (142-144)

National and Per Capita Incomes at Current and Constant

Prices—Index Numbers—National Income by Occupational

Categories—Sources of National Income—Government Share in Generation of Net Domestic Product-Share of Government in National Expenditure

VOLUME AND PATTERN OF SAVING (145)

EMPLOYMENT (145-146)

Occupational Categories Among Applicants on the live Register of the Employment Exchanges

PATTERN OF ECONOMY (146--152)

Estimates of Tangible Wealth of India-Land Holdings Rural Sector-Land Utilisation-Tilling Methods and Rural Amenities-Housing Pattern—Labour Force—Expenditure 'Pattern—Consumer Expenditure Pattern in Villages, Towns and Cities—Middle Class Income and Expenditure

PRICES (153-154)

Price Trends-Government Measures-Index Number of Wholesale Prices-Working Class Consumer Price Indices

XIII. PLANNING

156-165

OBJECTIVES (156)

FIRST AND SECOND PLANS (156-158) Objectives-Outlay and Investment-Financial Resources in Public

Sector

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (158-165)

URD HVE YEAR PLAN (198—16.5)
Objectives—Outlay and Allocations—Investment—Financing
Of Plan Outlay—Employment—Frogress of the Third PlanCommenced on the Plan Outlay and Propose Experienced the Plan Outlay and Propose Experienced the Plan Outlay and Propose of Experienced Commenced on the Plan Outlay and Propose of Experienced Commenced Commen

XIV COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT 166—171

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES (166)

COVERAGE (167)

FINANCE (167-168)

Resources—People's Contribution—Expenditure Under the Plans
ORGANISATION (168-169)
At the Centre—in the States—In the Districts—In the Blocks—

Extension Organisation—Block Development Committees
Training (169-170)

ACHTEVEMENTS (170-171)

XV. FINANCE

PUBLIC FINANCE (173—176)

Constitutional Provisions—Allocation of Revenue—Transfer of Resources from Centre to States—Finance Commission—States*

Share of Taxes, Duties and Central Grants—Budget—Audit BUDGET ESTIMATES—1964-65 (176—179)

Budget of the Central Government for 1964-65 on Revenue and Capital Accounts—Budgetary Position of the Central Government from 1950-51 to 1963-64—Budgetary Position of the States from 1951-52 to 1963-64

PUBLIC DEBT (179-185)

Interest-bearing Obligations and Interest-yielding Assets of the Government of India—Debt Position of the Government of India—Debt Position of States—Incidence of Indirect Taxation

MONEY SUPPLY AND CURRENCY (185-186)

Money Supply with the Public—Currency—Decimal Coins—
Demonet sation of Anna-Pie Coins—F-scudo Notes and Coins

Demonet sation of Anna-Pie Cons—Escudo Notes and Cons BANKING (186-191) Scheduled Banks—Credit Guarantee Scheme for Small-Scale Industries—Monetary and Credit Policy of the Reserve Bank— Selective Credit Control—Deposit Insurance Corporation—

Banking Logislation

CORPORATE SETOR (191—194)
Companies at Work—New Registrations and Region-wise Trends—State-wise Distribution of Companies—Government Companies—State-wise Distribution and Ownership Pattern

INSURANCE (194-195)

Public and Private Insurance—State-run Insurance Schemes— Insurance Association of India—Compukory Reinsurance

GENERAL INSURANCE (195-196)
Insurance Companies—Business Statistics—Premium Income—

Assets and Investments

LIFE INSURANCE (196 - 199)

LIFE DISURANCE (CONTORTION—New Rusiness - Total Business in

Life Insurance Corporation—New Business -Total Business in Force—Forcign Business—Financing of Housing Schemes—Investments

XVI AGRICULTURE

201-218

173-199

LAND UTILISATION (201- 205)

Irrigated Area—Area under Principal Crops—Crop Seasons— Production of Principal Crops—Index Numbers of Agricultural Production—Import of Foodgrains—Import of Cereals—Food Situation

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES (206-208)

Minor Irrigation—Soil Conservation, Dry Farming and Land Reclamation—Improved Seeds—Manures and Fertilisers—Plant Protection and Locust Control—Intensive Agricultural District Programmo—State Farms

AGRICULTURAL MAKETING (208-209)
Grading and Standardisation—Regulation of Markets—Marketing Investigations and Surveys—Training of Personnel in Agricultural Marketing—Administration of Prut Products Order, 1955 FORESTRY (209-211) Area under Forests-Production of Timber and Firewood-Value of Minor Forest Produce-Development Schemes ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES (211—215)
Census of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery—Key
Village Scheme—Feed and Fodder Development Scheme— Gaushala Development Scheme Gosadan Scheme-Stray and Wild Cattle Catching Scheme-Improvement of Hide Flaying Curing and Carcass Utilisation Scheme—Nomadic Cattle Breeders Scheme—Dairying—Piggery —Poultry—Fisheries AGRICULTURAL LABOUR (215-218) Occupational Structure-Employment and Unemployment-Wages-Household Income-Consumption and Cost of Living-Indebtedness--Minimum Wage Fixation in Agriculture 219-224 XVII LAND REFORM POLICY (219) ABOLITION OF INTERMEDIARIES (219) TENANCY REPORM (219-222) Andhra Pradesh-Assam-Bihar-Gujarat-Jammu and Kashmii -Kerala-Madhya Pradesh-Madras-Maharashtra-Mysore-Orissa-Punjab-Rajasthan - Uttar Pradesh - West Bengal-Union Territories CELING ON HOLDINGS (222) CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS (222-223) SUB-DIVISION AND FRAGMENTATION (223) CO-OPERATIVE FARMING (223-224) BUOODAN (224) XVIII. CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT 225-231 POLICY (225) PLAN TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS (225) COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT (226) WORKING GROUP ON PANCHAYATS AND CO-OPERALISTS (226) NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP WORKING CAPITAL AND PROFITS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (227) CREDIT SOCIETIES (227-230) State Co-operative Banks-Central Co-operative Banks-Agricultural Credit Societies - Grain Banks - Central Land Mortgage Banks-Primary Land Mortgage Banks-Non-Agricultural Credit Societies NON-CREDIT SUCIFTIES (230-231) OTHER SOCIETIES (231) Supervising Unions—Co-operative Unions and Institutes—Societies under Equidation XIX. IRRIGATION AND POWER IRRIGATION (232) RIVIR VALLEY PROJECTS (232--239) Gandak-Kost-Kakrapara-Tawa-Bhadra Reservoir- Upper Krishna (Stage I)—Malaprabha—Nagarjunasagar Tungabhadra— Hirakud Dam—Bhakra-Nangal—Beas—Rajasthan Canal—Chambal -Ramganga River - Mayurakshi - Procryotton of the Port of Calcutta - DVC - National Projects Construction Corporation THE INDUS WATERS TREATY (239) DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (239-240) Net Area Irrigated-Irrigation Benefits during the Second Plan INLAND NAVIGATION (240) POWER (240-243) Progress of Electricity Supply-Resources-Organisation for

Power Development—Ownership—Consumption—Rural Electrification—Power Generation under the Plans—Nuclear Power

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMI. (243) MAJOR POWER PROJECTS (244-246) Machkund-Srisailam Hydro-electric-Barauni Thermal-Pathratu Thermal —Dhuvaran Thermal—Iddiki Hydro-electric— Satpura Thermal—Mettur Tunnel Hydro-electric—Koyna—Sharavathi Hydroelectric-Taicher Thermal-Bhakra Right Bank-Yamuna Hydol-Rihand Dam-Bandel Thermal FLOOD CONTROL (246-247) PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION WORKS (247-249) PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN THE THIRD PLAN (249-250) PRINCIPAL POWER GENERATION SCHEMES IN THE THIRD PLAN (250-252) XX INDUSTRY 253-287 GENERAL (253-254) INDUSTRIAL POLICY (254-255) REGULATION OF INDUSTRY (255-256) PRODUCTIVITY (256) INDUSTRIAL FINANCE (256-258) Industrial Finance Corporation—State Financial Corporations—
Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation—Refinance Corporation for Industry -- National Industrial Development Corporation -- Film Finance Corporation--Unit Trust of India-Foreign Capital DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES (258-265) Early Stages-Progress during First and Second Plans-Development Programme under Third Plan-Outlay on Industries (Third Plan)-Mineral and Industrial Projects in the Public Sector (Third Plan) INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (266-268) Production in Selected Industries-Index of Industrial Production PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (268—282)
Cotton Textiles—Jute—Sugar—Coment—Paper—Iron and Steel— Engineering—Locomotives and Coaches—Shipbuilding—Aircraft— Chemicals and Drugs-Fertilizers-Oil-Coal and Lignite-Other Minerals -Ouantity and Value of Mineral Production PLANTATION INDUSTRIES (282 - 284) Tea, Coffee, Rubber Area, Production and Development Programmes SMALLI-SCALL AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES (284-287) Background - Development Programmes -Outlay-Production-Khadi Industry-Ambar Charkha XXI TRADE 290-304 EXTERNAL TRAD# (290-293) Foreign Trade of India- Balance of Payments-Imports-Exports TRADE POLICY (293-295) Import Policy-Export Policy-Export Promotion TRADE AGREEMENTS (295-296) TARIFF (296-297) DIRECTION OF TRADE (297-298) Exports of Principal Countries-Imports from Principal Countries PATIFRN OF TRADE (298-300) Imports and Exports of Principal Commodities TERMS OF TRADE (300-301) Index Number of Exports-Index Number of Imports STATE FRADING (301-302) State Trading Corporation-Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation INTERNAL TRADE (302-304) Rail and River-borne Trade-Coast-wise Trade METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (304) XXII. TRANSPORT 307---325 RAILWAYS (307-314) 1947-48-Railway Traffic -- Zones--Finances-Progress since Development under the Plans-New Construction and Works-Rolling Stock-Workshops, Plant and Machinery-Electrification-Dieselisation-Amenities for Railway Users-Staff Welfare-Passenger Traffic and Earnings-Goods Traffic and Earnings-Punctuality Ratio-

Fares and Freight-Administration

ROADS (314-317)

Progress of Road Construction—National Haghways—Other Roads— Roads in the States' Sector—Border Roads Development Board— Twenty-year Plan

ROAD TRANSPORT (317-318)

Motor Vehicles—Administration

INLAND WATERWAYS (318)

SHIPPING (319-320)

Progress during the Plans—National Shipping Board—Shipping Corporation of India—Other Shipping Companies—nesoa—Hindustan Shipyard—Second Shipyard—Training Institutions

PORTS (320-321)

Traffic and Earnings of Major Ports-Minor Ports-National Harbour Board

CIVIL AVIATION (321-323)

Progress since 1947—Air Corporations—Flying Clubs—Aerodromes— Aircraft—Air Transport Agreements

INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT (323)

TOURIST TRAFFIC (323-325)

Administrative Set-up—Hotel Industry—Relaxation in Tourist Regulations—Information—Number of Tourists—Development Plans

XXIII COMMUNICATIONS

329-334

POSTAL SERVICES (329.—331)
STATISTICS—Urban Mobile Post Offices—Air Mail and All-up Schemes
—Air Parcel Service with Foreign Countries—Postal Savings Bank—
Postal Life Insurance

TELEGRAPH SERVICES (331-332)

Statistics—Telegraph Service in Hinds and Other Indian Languages
TELEPHONE SERVICES (332-333)
Statistics—Own Your Telephone Scheme—Measured Rate System—

Ship to Shore Service—Telephone Industry—Teleprinters—Wireless

Planning and Co-ordination

OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS (333-334)

Statistics—Radio Telephone Service—Radio Telegraph Service—

Radio Photo Service—International Teles Service—Other Services

XXIV. LABOUR

335--345

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (335)

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE (335- 337)

Employment Exchange Statistics—Craftsmen's Training—National Institute for Labour Research

WAGES AND EARNINGS (337—339)
Average Per Capita Annual Earnings—Real Earnings—Industrial
Workers and Working Class Consumer Price Indices—Regulation of

Wages—Minimum Wages—Wage Boards—Wage Census Scheme— Sterring Group on Wages—Coal Mines Bonus Scheme—

NDUSTRIAL RELATIONS (339-341)
Industrial Disputes—Industrial Employment Standing Orders—
Discipline in Industry—Works Committees—Tripartite Machinery—
Industrial Truce—Conciliation Machinery—Adjudication Machinery
—Workers' Participation in Management—Code of Efficiency—

Workers' Education TRADE UNIONS (341-342)

Registered Trade Unions and Membership—Membership of All-India Organisations

SOCIAL SECURITY (342-343)

Employees' State Insurance Scheme—Employees' Provident Fund— Coal Mines Provident Fund Schemes—Maternity Benefits—Workmen's Compensation

LABOUR WELFARE (343-345)

Motor Transport Workers' Act—Coal Mines Labour Wolfare Fund— Mica Mines Labour Wolfare Fund—Iron Ore Mines Labour Wolfare— Safety Measures in Mines—Wolfare of Plantation Labour—Labour Wolfare Funds in Central Government Industrial Undertakings— Labour Wolfare Centres—Rejlef and Assistance for the Handicappod

XXV. HOUSING

346-351

BACKGROUND (346-347)

PROGRESS UNDER THE PLANS (347-350)

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme—Low Income Group Housing Scheme—Plantation Labour Housing Scheme—Stum Clearance Scheme—Village Housing Projects—Land Acquisition and Development Scheme—Middle Income Group Housing Scheme—Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees

NATIONAL BUILDINGS ORGANISATION (350-351)

XXVI. STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

352-399

Area, Population, Capital, Principal Languages, Governor, Council of Ministers, Chief Secretary, Judges of High Court, Advocate-General, Members of Public Service Commission, Legislative Assembly and Council and Budget

ANDHRA PRADESH (352-353) ASSAM (354-355)

BIHAR (356-357) GUJARAT (358-359)

JAMMU AND RASHNIR (360-361)

KERALA (362 3 63) MADHYA PRADESH (364-365)

MADRAS (366-368) MAHARASHTRA (369-371)

MYSORE (372-374) NAGALAND (375-377)

ORISSA (378-379) PUNIAB (380-381)

RAJASTHAN (382-383)

UITAR PRADESH (384—386) WEST BENGAL (387—389)

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (390)

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI (391) DELHI (392)

GOA, DAMAN AND DEU (393-394)

HIMACHAL PRADESH (395-396) LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI BLANDS (397)

MANIPUR (397)

PONDICHERRY (398) IRIPURA (399)

XXVII. INDIA AND THE WORLD

400--413

RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTEDS (460-467)

India's Neighbour Afghant-then-Burma—Ceylon—Nepal—Pakustan

Lant Aina China—Japan—Korte—Mongolan Projel's Republic

Lant Aina China—Japan—Korte—Mongolan Projel's Republic

—New Zealand—Philippines—Thailand—Victiana West Aina—Syma—

Neme Afghan—Philippines—Thailand—Victiana West Aina—Aden

Jiran—Jordan—Kuwati—Lebanon—Staud Arabus—Syma—

General Fraq—Jordan—Funnsa—Morococo-Algeria—Ghana

Somalia—Sudan—South Africa Europe: Austria—Baijum—Bultaria

Cyprias—Denmark—European Parlamentary Delegation—

Finland—Franco—Fiederal Republic of Gernany—Greece—Hungary

—Iricland—Lilp—Netherlands—Noway—USSR—Spans—Sweden—

Canada—Argentina—Bolivia—Bazil—Chile—Colombia—Cuba—

Mexico—Panama—Peru—Venezula—West India

Cuba—Mexico—Panama—Peru—Venezula—West India

Cuba—Mexico—Panama—Peru—Venezula—West India

Cuba—Mexico—Panama—Peru—Venezula—West India

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS (407—413)
Appointments and Elections to UN Bodies—Economic and Social Organisations—UN Conference on Trade and Development—ECAFE—FAO—ILO—UNESCO—WHO—UNICEF—GATT—UNTAP—IMF—IBRD—IDA—UN Special Fund—Other UN Specialsed Agent

cies-Commonwealth-Colombo Plan

XXVIII. LAWS OF PARLIAMENT DURING 1963 414-416 XXIX. IMPORTANT EVENTS OF 1963 417-449 450-455 XXX GENERAL INFORMATION WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE (450-451) REPUBLIC DAY AWARDS (452-453) Bharat Ratna—Padma Vibhushan—Padma Bhushan—Padma Shri GALLANTRY AWARDS (453-455) Param Vir Chakra—Maha Vir Chakra—Vir Chakra—Vishisht Seva Medal-Ashoka Chakra JERVAN RAKSHA PADAK (455) AWARDS TO SCHOLARS (455) ARJUNA AWARDS (455) APPENDICES 456-478 THE EMERGENCY (456—462)
Aggression by China International Reaction—Colombo Conference
Defence Measures National Defence Council—Assistance from Abroad Legislative and Allied Measures: Proclamation of Energoncy—Restrictions on Foreigners. Economic Measures National Defence Fund—Gold Bonds Scheme—Gold Control Scheme—Defence Bonds and Certificates Defence and Development Village Volunteer Force-Technical Personnel and Training—Emergency Risks Insurance—Industrial Truce Resolution—People's Participation IMPORTANT EVENTS RELATING TO SINO-INDIAN RELATIONS (462-466) Chapter III Union Government (467) Bye-Elections to Lok Sabha (468) Chapter V Scholarship Schemes (469-471) Engineering and Technical Institutions (471-473) Chapter VI Lalit Kala Akademi Awards (473) Sangeet Natak Akademi Awards (473-474) Sahitya Akademi Awards (474) Chapter VIII Avurvedic Colleges (474-475) Tibbia Colleges (475)

> Dental Colleges (476-477)
> Other Medical Institutions (477) State Awards for Films (477-478) WEIGHTS AND MLASURES (478) OUR ADVERTISERS 479-480

Medical Colleges (475-476)

Chapter XI

CHAPTER I

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

India, also known as Bharat, is the seventh largest and the second most populous country in the world. Bounded by the Humalayas in the north, the country stretches southwards and, at the Tropic of Cancer, tapers off into the Indian Ocean between the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sec on the west. Lying entirely in the northern hemsphere, the mainland extends between latitudes 8° 4′ and 37° 6′ north and longitudes 68° 7′ and 97° 25′ east, measures about 2,000 miles from north to south and about 1,850 miles from east to west and covers an area of 12,61,597 sq. nitles 8′ it has a land frontier 9,425 miles long and a coustline of 3,355 miles.

THE PHYSICAL BACKGROUND

North of Kushmr, India is bounded by the Muztagh, the Aghil and the Kuenlum mountains. For the rest their bounded by the Humalawas couper in the Nepal region. She is adjoined in the north by China and Nepal. In the cast hes East Pakistan surrounded by the States of West Bengal and Assam and the Dinnor Territory of Tripute. In the north-west West Pakistan and Afghanistan border on India. In the south, the Guill of Manuar and the Palik Strat Sparter India from Ceylon. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Laccadive, Minneoy and Amindivi Islands in the Arabhan Sea are parts of the territory of India.

Physical Features

The mainland comprises three well-defined regions (1) the great mountum zone of the Himalayas, (ii) the Indo-Gangetic Plain, and (iii) the southern Peninsula.

The Himalayas comprise three almost parallel ranges interspersed with burge platenus and valleys some of which, like the Kashimir and Kuliv valkaya, are lettile, extensive and of great scenic beauty. Some of the highest peaks in the world are to be found in these ranges. The high altitudes limit travel only to a lew passes, notably the Jelep La and Natu La on the main Indio-Tibet trade route through the Chumbi valley, north-east of Dariceling The mountain wall extends over a distance of about 1,500 miles with a varying depth of 150 to 200 miles in the east, between India and Burma and India and Pakistan, the hill ranges are much lower. The Garo, Khasi, Juntia and Naga hills running almost east-west join the chain of the Lukhai and Arakan hills running north-south

The Indo-Gangetic Plain, 1,500 miles long and 150 to 200 miles broad, is formed by the basins of three distinct river systems, the Indius, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. It is one of the world's greatest stretches of flat alluvum and also one of the most densely populated areas on earth. There is hardly any variation in relief. Between the Yamuna river at Delhi and the Bay of Bengal, nearly 1,000 miles away, there is a drop of only 700 feet in elevation.

The Peninsular plateau is marked off from the Indo-Gangetic Plain by a mass of mountain and hill ranges, varying from 1,500 to 4,000 ft. in height The more prominent among these are the Aravalli, Vindhya, Satpura, Maikala and Aianta The Peninsula is flanked on one side by the Eastern Ghats.

Revised on the basis of figures furnished by the Survey of India in April 1963.
This is still provisional.

2 INDIA 1964

where the average elevation is about 2,000 ft., and on the other by the Western Ghats where it is from 3,000 to 4,000 ft., rising in places to one 8,000 ft. Between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea lies a narrow coastal strip, while between the Eastern Ghats and the Bey of Bengal there is a broader coastal area. The southern point of the Plateau is formed by the Nigit hills where the Eastern and Western Ghats meet. The Cardamom hills lying beyond may be regarded as a continuation of the Western Ghats.

Geological Structure

Geologically also, India consists of the same three distinct units, namely, the ancient block of the Peninsula, the Himalayas and their associated group of young fold-mountains and the Indo-Gangetic Plain.

The Peninsula is a region of great geological stability and is remarkably immune from seismic disturbances of any intensity. The basal complex of the larger part of the Peninsula consists of highly metamorphosed rocks of the earliest periods.

The geological sequence in the Himalayas has been almost entirely marine and there is little doubt that the area now occupied by the great mountains was deep sea till a late period in the geological history of the area. Much of the area is still very imperfectly known geologically, especially in the east, and some aspects of its history are still controversial. The Swakik formations represent the material derived from the erosion of the mountains themselves and they have filled in the foredeep that formed in front of the rising Himalayas. These deposits are not essentially different from some of those now formine.

The Indo-Gangetic Plam is a macro-region of alluvium covering 3,00,000 square miles. The theckness of the alluvial deposits has never been acceptained. Borngs to a depth of 1,300 ft, have not revealed any rocky bed The filling is of very unequal depth and varies in character, having ben repleushed in the east by alluvial deposits brought down from the mountain by the rivers and in the west by wind-blown materials Topographically the plans are remarkably homogeneous with little relief for hundreds of miles.

River Systems

The rivers in India may be classified as follows: (a) the Himalayan rivers, (b) the Deccan rivers, (c) the coastal rivers, and (d) the rivers of the inland drainage basin. The Himalayan rivers are generally snow-fed and have, therefore, continuous flow throughout the year. During the monsoon months the Himalayas receive very heavy precipitation everywhere and the rivers discharge the maximum amount of water during this season, causing frequent floods. The Decean rivers are generally rain-fed and, therefore, fluctuate very much in volume. A very large number of streams are non-perennial. The coastal streams, specially of the West Coast, are short in length and have limited catchment areas Most of them also are non-perennial. The streams of the mland drainage basin of western Rajacthen are few and far between. Most of them are of ephemeral character. They drain towards the individual basins or salt lakes like the Sambhar or are lost in the sands, having no outlet to the sea. The Luni is the only river that drains into the Rann of Kutch.

The Ganga basin is the largest, receiving waters from an area which comprises about one-quarter of the total area of India. Its boundaries are well-defined by the Himalayas in the north and the Vindhya mountains in the south. The Ganga has two main headwaters in the Himalayas—the Bhagirathi and the Alakananda, the former rising from the Gangotti glacier at Gaumukh. The Ganga is joined by a number of Himalayan rivers including the Yamuna. Ghaghara, Gandak and the Kosi. The westernmost river of the Ganga system is the Yamuna, which rises in the Yamunotri glacier and

joins the Ganga at Allahabad. Of the rivers flowing north from Central India into the Yamuna or the Gangs, mention may be made of the Chambal, the Betwa and the Sone.

The second largest river basin in India is that of the Godavari. It covers an area which comprises about 10 per cent of the total area of India. The basins of the Brahmaputra in the east and the Indus in the west are of about the same size. The Krishna basin is the second largest in Peninsular India. The Mahanadi flows through the third largest basin in the Peninsula. The basins of the Narmada in the uplands of the Deccan and of the Kayeri in the far south are of about the same size, though of different character and shape.

The two other river systems, which are small but nevertheless agriculturally very important, are those of the Tapti in the north and the Pennar in the south.

Climate

The India Meteorological Department recognises four seasons. (i) the Cold Weather Season (December-March); (ii) the Hot Weather Season (April-May); (iii) the Rainy Season (June-September); and (iv) the Season of the retreating south-west monsoon (October-November).

There are four broad climatic regions based on rainfall. Practically the whole of Assam and the West Coast of India lying at the foot of the Western Chais and extending from the north of Bombay to Trivandrum are areas of very heavy rainfall In contrast to these, the Rajasthan desert extending to Kutch, and the high Ladakh plateau of Kashmir extending westward to Gilgit are regions of low precipitation. In between these areas at the extreme ends of the rainfall range are two areas of moderately high and low rainfall respectively. The former consists of a broad belt in the eastern part of the Peninsula merging northward with the north India plains and southward with the eastern coastal plains. The latter comprises a belt extending from the Punjab plains across the Vindhya mountains into the western part of the Decean, widening considerably in the Mysore plateau

POWER RESOURCES

Coul

In India coal occurs mainly in formations of Gondwana and Tertiary ages The reserves of coal occurring in seams of one foot or more in thickness down to a depth of 2,000 ft are estimated at 11,945 crore tons. Rich deposits (about 11 crore tons) of coal with high coking index have recently been discovered in Chano Rikba block of north Karanpura coalfield. New seams have also been discovered in Singrauli, Ramgarh and Ranigani coalfields

Lienite

Lignite occurs in Madras, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Kashmir. Of the total estimated reserves of nearly 213 crore tons in these areas the deposits in and around Neyveli in South Arcot district of Madras are of the order of 200 crore tons.

A tentative estimate places the potential oil-bearing areas in India at 4,00,000 sq. miles comprising Assam, Tripura, Manspur, West Bengal basin. Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Cambay-Kutch, Ganga Valley, Madras coast, Andhra coast, Kerala coast and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. However, the country's oil reserves can be estimated only in the light of the extensive programme of oil exploration which is now in progress.

4 INDIA 1964

Water Power

Power potential studies of the river basins of India indicate an aggreget hydro-electric potential of the order of 411 lakh kw at sixty per cent load factor.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Iron Ore

The non ore reserves in India, assessed at one-fourth of the total world reserves, are estimated at 2,100 erore tons. Large deposits of hematte ores are known in Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra, magnetic oris occurring in Madras, Bihar, Orissa and Himachal Pradesh. Extensive spathic (carbonate) ores are present in West Bengal. The proved and indicated reserves of all types of ores amount to about 710 erore tons.

Manganese

India ranks third in the world in respect of manganese deposits. About 4 crore tens of a total estimated reserve of 18 crore tons are in Madhya 4 Pradesh. Guirrat and Maharashtra

Chromite

Chromite occurs mainly in Bihar, Orissa, Mysore, Madras and Maharashtra. The total reserves, provid and probable, have been estimated at 49 lakh tons.

Refractories

Occurrences of magnesite have been reported from a number of places in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Rajasthan and Utat Pradesh. The total reserves have so far been estimated at 11,68 lakh tons. Fire-clays occur in almost all States, those of Orissa, Bihar and Bengal being the most important. The largest deposits of kyanite occur in Bihar. Other States where kyanite occurs are Andhra. Pradesh, Mysore: Maharashita, Rajasthan di Orissa. Workable deposits of sillimantie occur in Assam. It also occurs in Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. Cotundum is found in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan the reserves in Madhya. Pradesh alone being of the order of 4 lakh tons including 1 lakh tons of high grade nineral.

Gold

Proved reserves of gold ore in the Kolar Gold Fields of Mysore are 37 lakh tons, while those of Hutti gold mines in Ruichur district are 5 lakh tons, Gold also occurs at Ramgiri in Andhra Pradesh where detail proving work is in progress

Copper

There are two important copper belts in India, v.r., Singhbhum in Bhár and Khetri and Daribo in Rausishan. Reserves of 3.56 crote tons with 1 per cent content have recently been proved in the Khetri area while probable reserves are placed at 9.8 crore tons. Reserves of about 2.07 crore tons with 0.8 per cent copper content and above have been estimated in Roam Sidheswar area in Singhbbur.

Lead-Zinc

Zawar mine in Udaipur district of Rajasthan is the only potential source of lead-zinc ores in the country. Reserves of ore in the central zone of Mochia Mangra hill of this mine are estimated at 80 lakh to one erore tons

Bauxite

The occurrence of bauxite is widespread in India. The chief deposits occur in Bihar, Jammu, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa and Gujarat which together hold probable reserves of about 25,00 lakh tons. High grade bauxite reserves are estimated at 7.40 lakh tons.

Mica

Mica is available in three mica belts of about 1,500 sq miles in Biliar, 1,200 sq. miles in Rajasthan and 600 sq. miles in Andhra Pradesh The best quality of mica, perhaps the best in the world, comes trom Biliar

Ilmenue

Workable deposits occur in the beach sands of the custern and western coasts in India, those on the Kerala coast being known for their extensive occurrence. India's reserves of ilmenite in beach sands have been reckoned at 38,00 likh tons.

Salt

Salt is mainly derived from the sea (along the coastal region, mostly in Giuarat, Maharashtra and Madras), inland lakes (in Rajashan and Gujarat) and to a very small extent from rock salt deposits (in Himachal Pradesh)

(, vpsuni

Rapadion contains the largest reserves of 92 crore tons of gypsum out of the country's total reserves of 99.8 crore tons. Other States in which deposits are located are Madras, Uttar Pradesi, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

Miscellancous Minerals

Other minerals like apatite, asbestos, barytes, leddspar, garnet, quartz, salipetis, skatite, imiestone, ciet, are also mined in various parts of the country. Reserves of apatite-bearing rocks are placed at 7-lash tons in Bilitar. 80 lash tons in Madras and 1.6-lash tons in Andhra Pradesh Reserves of bentionite clay at Barmer are estimated at one crore tons. Pyrites deposits occur at Amjor in Shahabad distinct of Bilitar where reserves of 38.5 cores tons accurating 40 per cent sulphur are estimated. Proved reserves of 20-lash tons of pyrites averaging 20–30 per cent sulphur are located at Ingalshal in Mysore.

THE DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

In 1951, India's total population was 36.09,50,365. According to the 1961 course it is 43.90.72.5827, which shows an increase of 21.64 per cent during the ten years. Table 1 shows the growth of population since 1901.

Table 2 gives the area, population and density of population in India and the compounts States and Union Territories. Madilya Pradesh, covering an area of 171,217 og miles is the largest and Uttar Pradesh, with 737,46,401 inhabitants. Is the most populous State. The Union Territor of Delhi has the highest density of population accounting for 4,640 person-per og, mile.

Table 3 shows the area, headquarters and population of districts.

*Population figures in this chapter and elsewhere in this publication are based on the 1961 censis. There are aspects of the Demographic Background in respect of which the results are not available. In all such cases, information based on the 1951 censis has been provided.

The 1951 censis covered Sikkim also. Its population (1,62,189) is not included.

in this figure.

	-	

	1061	1161	1561	1931	1941	1981	1961
NDIA	23 83 37 117	25 20,05,470	25 12,39,492	27,88 67,430	31.85 39,060	36 09,50,365	43,90,72 582
Source Awan Awan Awan Charles and Awan Charles and Awan Nexis and	19065 921 373,44210 973,44210 973,44210 973,543 973,54	13.4.7.4.1 413.4.7.4.1 413.4.7.4.1 13.6.2.3.3.4 13.6.2.3.3.4 13.6.2.3.3.1 13.6.2.3.3.1 13.6.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3	2 14 20 448 51,57 789 281,52,208 1,01,44,98 1,01,44,98 1,01,44,98 1,01,44,46 1,01,44,46 1,01,44,46 1,01,48,68 1,01,48	2.42.03.573 61.65.612 31.35.88.88.9 11.458.88.89 95.07.000 2.13.55.657 1.45.99.90 1.45.99.90 1.78.90 1.78.90 1.	7,228,340 7,401,306 13,701,511 29,46,728 1,10,701,511 1,10,701,511 1,10,701,918 1,1	88.50.725 88.50.725 18.765.674 18.765.674 19.754.183 19.754.183 19.700.1956	
Luton Territories					~-		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands Delha maschal Pendesh Laccadive, Minness and Amin-	24 649	26,459 4,13,851 8,76,562	27 086 4,88 452 8,90,046	29,463 6.36,246 9.54,276	33,768 917,939 10 57 711	30,971 17,44 072 11 09,466	63,548 26,58,612 13,51,144
divi Islands Nlampur Tripura Dadra and Nagar Haveli Goa, Daman and Du Pendu berry	12.50 12.12.60 13.12.12.13 14.12.13 15.12.13 15.13.13 15.	3,46,222 3,46,222 5,19,020 5,19,122 6,19,122	13,637 3,84 016 3,04,437 31,048 \$ 00,904	16 040 4 45,606 3 82 450 3 8,260 5 41,710 2,58 629	18.355 5.12,069 5.13,010 1 40.441 5,83.736	21,035 5,77 635 6 39,029 41,532 5 96,059	24,108 7,80,037 11,42,005 57,963 6,26,667

TABLE 2 AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION

	Area in sq miles *	Population 1961	Density of population
INDIA	(a) 12,61,597 (b) 12,29,239	Not Available 43,90,72,582	No: Available 370+
States	(0) 12,29,239	43,70,12,382	3701
Andhra Pradesh	1,06,286	3,59,83,447	339
Assam		1,22,09,330	155
Rihar	(7.100	4,64,55,610	691
Gujarat	72,445	2.06.33,350	286
Jammu and Kashmir	(a) 86,023	NA.	NA.
Squitting area Transmission	(b) 53,665	35,60,976	66
Kerala	15,002	1.69.03.715	1.127
Madhya Pradesh	1,71,217	3,23,72,408	189
Madras -	50,331	3,36,86,953	669
Maharashtra .	1,18,717	3,95,53,718	333
Mysore	74,210	2,35,86,772	318
Nagaland	6,366	3,69,200	58
Orissa	60,164	1,75,48,846	292
Punjab	47,106	2,03,06,812	431
Rajasthan .	1,32,152	2,01,55,602	153
Uttar Pradesh .	1,13,654	7,37,46,401	649
West Bengal	33,829	3,49,26,279	1,032
Union Territories		1	1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.215	63,548	20
Delhi	573	26.58,612	4 640
Himachal Pradesh	10.885	13.51.144	124
L acadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	- 11	24,108	2,192
Manipur	8,628	7,80,037	90
Tripura	4,036	11,42,005	283
Dadra and Nagar Havels	189	57,963	307
Goa, Daman and Dm	1,426	6,26,667	439
Pondicherry	185	3,69,079	1,995

TABLE 3

AREA * AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS (1961)

State/District	Capital/District headquarters	Area in sq miles	Population
ANDHRA PRADESH 1 Adilabad 2 Anantapur 3 Chuttoor 4 Cuddapah	Hyderabad	1,06,286	3,59,83,447
	Adılabad	6,306	10,09,292
	Anantapur	7,385	17,67,464
	Chittoor	5,855	19,14,639
	Cuddapah	5,924	13,42,015

^{*} Revued on the boas of figures farmabed by the Surrey of India in April 1985. These are still promotional persoling final survey of boundaries of States and Union Territories. The area figures for Andrian Pendesh. Madrina and Bihan States are approximate, and for some districts of Maharashran, Mayore, Madhya Pendesh and Pondicherry provisional. The cristohile district of Kingra in Punjab has been recently bifurcated and a new district of Kingra in Punjab has been recently bifurcated and a new district of Kingra in Punjab has been recently bifurcated and a new district of Kingra in Punjab has been recently bifurcated and a new district of Kingra in Punjab has been recently bifurcated and a new district of the state of the s

[†] In working out the density of population for India, the area (2,744 sq. m/les) and population (1,62,189) of Sikkim have been taken into account and the area and population of Jummu & Kashmur hive not been taken into consideration because the 1961 census in that State did not cover portions currently under foreign occupation

⁽a) The areas of India and Jammu and Kashmir include the whole of Jammu and Kashmir.

⁽b) Statistics are available and presented only for censuled (1961) areas,

TABLE 3 (contd.)

	I ABLE 3 (coma.)		
State/District	Capital/District headquarters	Area in sq miles	Population
5 East Godavari	Kakınada	4.181	26,08,375
6. Guntur	Guntur	5.802	30,09,900
7 Hyderabad	Hyderabid	2,988	20,62,995
8 Kumnagar	Karimnagar	4,582	16,21,515
9 Khammam	Khanin im	6.147	10,57,542
10 Krishna	Machlipatam	3 378	20 76 956
11 Kurnool	Kurnool	3,378 9,277	19,08,740
12 Mahbubnagar	M shbubn (gar	7,119	15,90,686
13 Medak	Sing ireddy	3.711	12,27,361
14 Nalgonda	Nilgonda	5 483	15,74,946
15 Nellore	Nellore	7 974	20,33,679
16 Nizamabad	, N-z-m thad	3,105	10,22,013
17 Srikakulam	S: ik ikid im	3 901	23,40,878
18 Visakhapatnam	Vivikhanatnam	5,200	22,90,759
19 Watangal	Wiringil	4,988	15,45,435
20 West God (Var)	Elure	2,980	19,78,257
ASSAM*	Shillong	47.091	1,18,72,772
1 Cachat	Silch ir	2,688	
2 Durany	Terpur	3 369	12,89,670
3 G tro Hills	Fura	3,119	
4 Goapara	Dhubri	4.007	15,43,892
5 Kunnup	Gauhati	3,804	20 62,572
6 Likhtmour	Dibrugarh	4,926	15,63,842
7 Mizo Hills	Anal	8 134	2 66,063
8 Nagong	Nowgong	2,167	
9 Sibsigir	Jorhat	3,453	15.08,390
10 United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	Shillong	5,546	4.62.152
11 United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	Db.	5,878	2.70.737
	Diphu		
BIHAR	Patna		4.64,55,610
1 Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	2,183	17 11,13c 30 06 211
2 Champaran	Mothun	5,353	30 06 211
3 Durbhanga	Laheria Satat	3,41	4+,110,
4 Dhanbad	Dhinbad		11 58 61 1
5 Gaya	G 1V2	1 766	36,47,892
6 Hizinbish	Humbigh	7.016	23,96 411
7 Monghyr .	Monghyr	3,975	
8 M 1/1ff ispur	Muz at arpur	3,018	41,18,798
9 Palamin	Diltonging	4,975	
10 Patria	Patni	2 164	20,49.746
11 Parnea	Purnea	7 724 1	30,841.28
12 Ranchi	, Ranchi	7,047	21,38,565
13 Sthurs	Surrya	2 (14) 3	17, 23 566
14 Santal Parg in is	D-mk4	5 470	26,75,203
15. Saran	Chira	2,669	35,84,918
16 Shahabad	Atrah	4 408	32,18,017
17 Singhbhum	Chubisa	5,191	20,49,911
GUJARAT	Alimedabath	72,245	2,06,33,350
1 Ahmedabad	Ahmedahad	3,461	22,10,199
2 Amerla	Amreli	1.545	6,67 821
3 Binas Kantha	Palanpur	4,037	9,96,144
4 Baroda	Biroda	2,961	15,27,326
Bhavnagar	Bh ivnagar	4,652	11,19,435
6. Broach	Broach	2,986	8,91,969
Dangs .	Ahwa	689	71,567
8 Jamnagar	Jamnagar	3,944	8,28,419
9 Junagadh .	Junigadh	4,186	12,45,643
10. Kaira	Kaira	2,621	19.77.540
11 Kutch	Bhuj	17,060	6,96,440
12. Mehsane	Mehsana	4,324	16,89,963
13 Panch Mahals	Godhra	3,486	14,68,946
14 Rajko:	Rajkot	4,588	12,08 519
			The second second second

Excluding N.E.F.T. shown separately below

TABLE 3 (contd.)

	Stare/District	Capital/District headquarters	Area in sq miles	Population
- 15	Sabar Kantha	Homes consider	2.883	9,18,587
16		Surat	4.856	24,51,624
17	Surendranagar	Surendranagar	4,006	6,63,206
JAM	MU AND KASHMIR	Srinagar	(a) 86 023 (b) 53,665	N A 35,60,976
1.	. Anantnag	Anantnog	(a) 2.814 (b) 2.097	N A 6,56,368
2	Baramula	Baram da	(a) 3,317 (b) 2,536	N A 6,04,659
3	Doda	Dods	(a) - (b) 4.380	2,(8,403
4	Jummu	Lummu	(a) 1,147 (b) 1,249	N A. 5,16,932
.5	Kathua	Kathua	(a) 1,023 (b) 1,024	2,07,420
6	Ladakh	tch	(a) 65,104 (b) 37 754	N A 88,651
7.	. Poonch	Poonch	(a) 1 627 (b) 1,689	N A 3,26,061
8.	. Srinagai	Srinagai	(a) -	
Q	Udhampui	t dham, set	(b) 1,205 (a) 5,070	6,40,411 N.A
	Cunanpur	· College And	(b) 1731	2,54,061
k.f-R	AL A	Frivandrum	15,002	1,69,03,715
1	Alteppey	Alleppey	698	18,11,252
2	Cannanore	Cannenore	2,744	17,80,294
	in Anna	Fraik of dr	1,270	18,59,913
	Kott v am	Kottayam	2,326	17,32,880
	C di. ut	C. h.ut	7,642	26,17,189
6	Palgh it Out on	Palghat Quilon	1,982	17,70,566
×	Likuui	. Irichut	1.149	19,41,228
9	friv i idrum	Livandium	847	17,44 531
	MINA DRADICA			
	HYA PRADESH Biloghat	Bhopal Balaghat	1,71,217 3,573	3,23,72,408
	Bishir	Jagd dpm	1,373	8,06,702 11,67,501
	Betul	: Betui	3 884	5,60,412
4	Bland	Bhind	1,723	6,41,169
	Bilasput	Bilaspur	7,615	20,21,793
6	Chli tarpur	(hlutarput	3,381	5,87,373
7	Chhindwara	Chhindaara	4.565	7,85,535
9	Danioh Data	Danioli	2,827	4,38,343
	DW.	Den	782 2,706	2,00,467 4,46,901
11	Dhu	Dh u	3,150	6,43,774
12	Durg	Diff	7,576	18,85,236
13	Guna	Ciuna	4,271	5,95 825
14	Ciwahor	Gwahor	2,002	6,57,876
15	Hosh-ingabad	Hoshangabad	3,867	6,18,293
16 17	Indore	Indore	1,479	7,53,594
18	J ibalpur Jhabua	Jabalpur	3,918	12,73,825
19	M india	Mandia	2,615 : 5,127	5,14,384 6,84,503
20	Mandsaur	- Mandsaur	3,966	7,52,085
			. 5,700	7,22,000

The 4rea shown again 1 (a) is the 4rea According to the Sctup of the destricts in 1941. For resears state, a below the units R384, Mirpur, Cheanin Jagri, Muzallarabid, Astore, and Gigin (e) seed area and again, 2) on to appear a separate units in 1961. Astore and Gigin (e)-sed area and again, 2) are all present under occupation of Paksitan and the remacang positions have been integred with other districts. New has been reduced to the contract of the contract

(b) Statistics are available and presented only for the consused (1961) area.

TABLE 3 (contd.)

State/District	Capital/District headquarters	Area in sq. miles	Population
21. Morena	Morena	4,489	7,83,348
22 Narsimhapur 23. Nimar (East) 24. Nimar (West)	Narsimhapur	1,979	4,12,406 6,85,150
23. Nimar (East)	Khandwa	4,132	6,85,150
24. Nimar (West)	Khargone	5,206	9,90,464
25. Panna	Panna	2,716	3,31,257
26. Raigarh .	Raigarh	5,064	10,41,226
27. Raipur	Raipur	8,214	20,02,004
28. Rajgarh .	Rajgarh	2,383 3,272	5,16,871
29 Raisen	Raisen	3,272	4,11,426 4,83,521
30. Ratlam	Ratlam	1,727	4,83,521
31 Rewa	Rewa	2,509	7,72,602
32 Sagar 33. Satna	Sigar	3,961	7,96,547
34. Sehore	Sitna	2,823	6,94,370
35 Seon	Sehore Seoni	3,600	7,54,684
36 Shahdol	Shahdol	3,376 5,412	5,23,741 8,29,649
37 Shajapur	Shajapur	2,388	5,26,135
38 Shivpuri	Shiypuri	3,986	5,57,954
39. Sidhi	Sidhi	4,060	5 00 120
40 Surguja	Ambikapur	8,626	5,80,129 10,36,738
41 Tikamgarh	Tikamgarh	1,944	4,55,662
42 Ugain	Unan	2,360	6,61,720
43 Vidisha	Vidisha	2,839	4,89,213
MADRAS	Madras	50,331	3,36,86,953
 Chingleput 	Nindamim	3,031	21,96,412
2 Combatore	Combatore	6,018	35,57,471
Kanyakumari .	Nagercoal	643	9,96,915
4. Madras	Madras	49	17,29,141
5 Maduras .	M idurai	4,910	32,11,227
6 Nilgiris	Ootacamund	984	4,09,308
7 North Arcot	Vellore	4,992	31,46,326 24,21,788
8. Ramanathapuram	Madurai	4,849	24,21,788
9 Salem 10 South Arcot	Salem	7,028	38,04,108
	Cuddalore	4,204	30,47,973
	Thanjavur	3,740	32,45,927
12 Tiruchirrappalli 13. Tirunelveli	Tiruchirrappalli Tirunciveli	5,514 4,419	31,90,078 27,30,279
MAHARASHTRA	Bombay	1,18,717	3 95 53 718
 Ahmednagar 	Ahmednagar	6,586	3,95,53,718 17,75,969
2. Akola	Akola	4,095	11,89,354
 Amravatı 	Amravati	4,723	12,32,780
4 Autangabad	Aurangabad	6,314	15,32,341
5 Bhandara	Bhandara	3,582	12,68,286
6 Bhir	Bhir	4,268	10.01.466
7. Buldana	Buldana	3,751	10,59,698 12,38,070 13,51,236
8 Chanda	Chanda	9,976	12,38,070
9 Dhulia	Dhulia	5,022	13,51,236
10 Bombay Suburban	Bombay	186	41,52,056
	Jaigann	4,573	17,65,047
12 Kolaba			10,58,855
13. Kolhapur		3,141	15,96,493
14. Nagpur		3,842	15,12,807 10,79,674
 Nanded Nasik 	Nanded	4,024	10,79,674
17. Osmanabad	Nasık	6,020	18,55,246
18 Dorbhans	Osmanabad	5,504	14,77,656
19 Poona	Parbhani	4,854	12,06,236
20. Ratnagiri	Poona	6,033	24,66,880
	Ratnagiri Sangli	5,025 3,299	18,27,203
22 Satara	Sangti Satara	3,299	12,30,716 14,30,105
23 Sholapur	Satara Sholapur	4,041	19,50,105
	Shoiapur Thana	5,809	18,60,119
24 Inana	1114114	3,658	16,52,678

LAND AND PEOPLE

TABLE 3 (contd.)

	1 ABLE 3 (contd.)		
State/District	Capital/District headquarters	Area in sq. miles	Population
25 Wardha	Wardha	2,429	6,34,277
26 Yeotmal	Yeotmai	5,246	10,98,470
MYSORE	Bangalore	74,210	2,35,86,772
1 Bangalore Urban*	Bangalore	418	13.58.879
2 Bangalore Rural*	Bangalore	2,673	11,46,719
3 Belgaum	Belgaum	5,163	19,83,811
4 Bellary	Belfary	3,825	9,15,261
5 Bidar	Bidar	2,119	6,63,172
 Bijapur Chikmagalur 	Bijapur Chikmagalur	6,594	16,60,178
8 Chitradurga	Chitradurga	4,185	10,94,284
9 Coore	Mercara	1,587	3,22,829
10 Dharwar	Dharwar	5,303	19,50,362
11 Gulbarga	Gulbarga	6,332	13,99,457
12 Hassan	Hassan	2,638	8,95,847
13 Kolar	Kolar	3,188	
14 Mandya	Mandya	1,924	8,99,210
15 Mysore	Mysore	4,617	16,71,399
16 North Kanara	Karwar	3,965	6,89,549
17 Raichur 18 Shimoga	Raichur Shimoga	5,491	11,00,895
18 Shimoga 19 South Kanara	Mangalore	3,229	10,17,368
20 Tumkur	Tumkur	4.096	13,67,402
			1
NAGAI AND	Kohima	6 366	3 69,200
1 Kohima 2 Mokokchung	Mokokchung	1,924	1,08,924
2 Mokokchung 3 Fuensang	Tuensang	2,068	1,34,275
ORISSA	Bhubaneswar	60,164	1,75,48,846
I Bylasore	Balasore	2,500	14,15,923
2 Bolanger	Bolangir	3,439	10,68,686
3 Cuttack	Cuttack	4,236	30,60,320
4 Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	4,177	10,28,935
5 Ganjam	Chatrapur	4,824	18,72,530
6 Kalahandi	Bh iwanipaina	5,099	10,09,654
7 Keonjhar .	Keonthargarh	3,206	7,43,315 14,98,271
8 Koraput 9 Mayarbhani	Koraput	9,864	14,98,271
9 Mayurbhanj 10 Baudh-Khondmais	Baripada Phulbani	4,022	12,04,043
11 Puri	Pun	4,284	5,14,427 18,65,439
12 Sambalpur	Sambalgar	6,763	15,08,686
13 Sundargarh	Sundargarh	3,751	7,58,617
PUNJAB			
I Ambala	Chandigarh Ambala	47,106	2,03,06,812
2 Amrisar	Amritsai	2,358	13.73,477
3 Bhatinda	Bhatinda	2,706	10,55,177
4 I erozepore	Ferozepoje	3,872	16,19,116
5 Gurdaspur	Gurdaspur	1,360	9,87,994
6 Gurgaon	Gurgaon	2,367	12,40,706
7 Hissar	Hissar	5 390	15,40,508
8 Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur	2,210	12,33,493
9 Jullundur	Jullandur	1,335	12,27,367
10. Kangra*	Dharmsala	2,545	9,09,593
 Kapurthala Karnal 	Kapurthala	630	3,43,778
12 Karnai 13, Kulu*	Karnal	3,062	14,90,430
14 Lahaul and Spiti	Kulu Keylong	2.718 4,714	1,52,925
15 Ludhiana	Ludhiana	1,324	20,453
16 Mahendragarh	Namaul	1,343	5,47,850
17 Patiala	Patiala	1,935	10,48,778
18 Rohtak	Rohtak	2,330	14,20,391

^{*}Area and population figures furnished by the State Government

INDIA 1964

TABLE 3 (contd)

	State/District	Capital/District headquarters	Area in sq. miles	Population
	. Sangrur Simla	Sangrur Sunla	3,031 267	14,24,688 1,12,653
RAJ	ASTHAN	Jamur	1,32,152	2.01.55.602
1	Aimer	Asmer	3.283	9,76,574
2	Alwar	Alwar	3,283 3,241	10.90.026
3	Banswara	Bunswara	1,946	4,75,245 6,49,794
	Barmer	Barmer	10,170	6,49,794
5	Bharatpur	Bharatpur	3,127	11,49,883
6		Bhilwara	4,034	8,65,797
7	Bikanei	Bikanet	10,561	4,44,515
8		Bundt	2,148	3,38,010
10		Chitoig ii h	6,410	7,10,132 6,59,011
11	Dungarpur	Dungapur	1,460	4,06,944
12	Gang magar	Ginginigar	8.000	10,37,423
13	J mont	Japur	5 393	19,01,756
14		Jan ilmei	14.847	1,40,338
15	Jahore	I dore	4,916	5,47,072
16	Jhalawar	Jhalawai	2.405	4,90,609
17	Jhonthunu	Desnibunu	2,405 2,283	7,19,650
18	Jodhou	Jodhpur	8,772	8,85,663
19	Kola	Kola	4 794	4,48 389
20	Nor ur	Negron	(,884	9,34,948
21	Pali	Pali	4,792	8,05,682
22	Sawa Madhopur	S rwai Madhopui	4 070	9,43,574
23	Sik ii	Sikar	3,027	5 20 280
24	Siroh	Snohi	1,979	3,52,305 4,97 729
25	Tonk	Tonk	2,765	4,97 729
26	Udamur	Udarpur	6,812	14 64 276
UTT	AR PR ADESH Agga	Lucknow Agra	1,13,654	7,37,46,401
2	Alieuch	Aligarh	1.911	17,65,275
3	Allebabid	Allahabad	2,801	24 18,376
4	Almoia	Almora	2,713	6, 13, 407
5	Azmanh	Azımgarh	2,222	21 08 052
0	Bahrauch	Bahraich	2 620	14 99,929
7	Billia	Ballia	1.183	13,35,863
8	Banda	Binda	2,450	9,53,/31
9	Bara Banki	Bara Banki	. 1,714	14,14,547
10	Bareilly	; Barcilly	1,591	14,78,490
11	Basti	· Basti	2,821	26,27,061
12	Bunos	Bynor	1,866	11 90,987
13	Budaun	Budaun	1,998	14,11,657
14	Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr	1,887	17 47,397
15	Chamoli	Chamoli Debia Dun	1,201	2 53,137 4,29,014
	Dehra Dun			22.75.076
17	Deera	Deeria	2,087	23 75,075
17	Deorta Etah	Deeria . I tan	2,0×7 1,715	23 75,075
17 18 19	Derra Etah Etawah	Decria I tao I tasah	2,087 1,715 1,669	23 75,075 12,99,674 11,82,202
17 18 19 20	Devra Etah Etawah Farzabad	Deeria I tao I tao I tao I tao I tao	2,0x7 1,715 1,669 1,705	23 75,075 12,99,674 11,82,202 16,33,359
17 18 19 20 21.	Devra Hah Elawah Fatzabad Fatzukhabad	Deoria - I ta ³ - I twah - I anobad - Fa chgarh	2,0x7 1,715 1,669 1,705 1,645	23 75,075 12,99,674 11,82,202 16,33,359 12,95,071
17 18 19 20 21. 22	Devria Etah Etawah Farzabad Farrukhabad Fatelppu	Deoria I tan I tan I tan I tasah I azahad Fa chgath Fatehpur	2,087 1,715 1,669 1,705 1,645 1,625	23 75,075 12,99,674 11,82,202 16,33,359 12,95,071 10 72,930
17 18 19 20 21. 22 23	Devra Hah Elawah Fatzabad Fatzukhabad	Deoria Fian Trisah Linzobad Fachgurh Fatehpun Panti	2,087 1,715 1,669 1,705 1,645 1,625 2,106	23 75,075 12,99,674 11,82,202 16,33,359 12,95,071 10 72,940 4,52 327
17 18 19 20 21. 22 23 24	Deoria Etain Etawah Fatzabad Fareikhabad Fatehpur Gathwal Ghazipui	Deoria 1 tav) 1 tavah 1 agabad 1 Fa chgarh Fatehpur Pauri Ghazpur	2,087 1,715 1,669 1,705 1,645 1,625 2,106 1,306	23 75,075 12,99,674 11,82,202 16,33,359 12,95,071 10 72,940 4,52 327 13,21,578
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	Deoria Huih Elawah Farzabad Farrakhabod Fatelpur Gathwal Ghazipur Gorakhpur Gorakhpur	Deoria Fian Trisah Linzobad Fachgurh Fatehpun Panti	2,087 1,715 1,669 1,705 1,645 1,625 2,106 1,306 2,829	23 75,075 12,99,674 11,82,202 16,33,359 12,95,071 10 72,940 4,92 327 13,21,578 20,73,237
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	Deorat Etahi Etawah Farrakhabad Fatehpur Gathwal Gharpur Gonda Gorakhpur Hannipur	Deeria I tay	2,087 1,715 1,669 1,705 1,645 1,625 2,106 1,306 2,829	23, 75, 975 12, 99, 674 11, 82, 202 16, 53, 359 12, 95, 971 10, 72, 940 4, 92, 327 13, 21, 578 20, 73, 237 25, 65, 182 7, 94, 449
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	Devras -tain Etawah Etawah Farzahad Farzakado Garakhadod Garakhadod Garakhadod Garakhadod Gorakhpus Hamirpur Hamirpur Hardon	Deoria I tari I tari I tivali I arzobad Fa chgarii Fatehpun Pauri Ghazneur Gonda Grozakhrun Hardon	2,087 1,715 1,669 1,705 1,645 1,625 2,106 1,306 2,829	23.75,075 12,99,674 11,82,202 16,33,359 12,95,071 10.72,940 4,52,327 13,21,578 20,73,237 25,65,187 7,94,449 15,73,171
17 18 19 20 21. 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	Dewist Etail Etawah Farzahad Farzukhabod Fatehpur Gatitwal Ghazipur Gonda Girakhpur Hamirpur Hardoo klaku	Decria I tare I tare I treah I	2,087 1,715 1,669 1,705 1,645 1,645 1,306 2,829 2,479 2,775 2,320 1,764	23 75,075 12,99,674 11,82,202 16,33,359 12,95,071 10 72,940 4,92 327 13,21,578 20,73,237 25,65,182 7,94,449 15,73,171 6,63,168
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	Downs Litah Litah Litah Litah Litah Litah Farrakhabod Farrakhabod Farrakhabod Gatibwal Gatibwal Gonda Gordkput Hamirpur Hardon Lilatun Jaunpur	Deoria 1 tan 1 tan 1 tan 1 tan 1 tan 1 anchad 1 and 1 and 1 and 1 anchad 1	2,087 1,715 1,669 1,705 1,645 1,645 1,306 2,829 2,479 2,775 2,320 1,764	23 75,075 12,99,674 11,82,202 16,33,359 12,95,071 10 72,940 4,52 327 13,21,578 20,73,237 7,94,449 15,73,171 6,63,168 17,27,264
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	Dewta Ltain Elawah Fazzabad Fazzabad Fazzabad Fatehpur Gathwal Gordal Gordan Hannepur Hannepu	Decria 1 tan 1 trush 1 arachad 1 arachad	2,087 1,715 1,669 1,705 1,645 1,625 2,106 1,306 2,829 2,479 2,479 2,775 2,320 1,764 1,543 3,885	23, 75,075 12,99,674 11,82,202 16,33,359 12,95,071 10,72,940 4,92,327 13,21,578 20,73,237 25,65,182 15,73,171 6,63,168 17,27,264 10,87,479
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	Devrta Etails Etawah Fatrahad Fatrahad Fatrahad Fatrahad Fatrahad Gharipus Gonda Gharipus Gonda Gharipus Lalaum Hamirpur Handon Lalaum Jhanny Kanpur	Deoria 1 tan	2,087 1,715 1,669 1,705 1,645 1,625 2,106 2,829 2,439 2,775 2,320 1,764 1,543 3,885 3,865	23.75,075 12,99,674 11,82,202 16,33,359 12,95,071 10,72,940 4,92,327 20,73,237 25,65,182 7,94,440 15,73,171 6,63,168 17,27,264 10,87,479 23,81,353
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33	Dewta Ltain Elawah Fazzabad Fazzabad Fazzabad Fatehpur Gathwal Gordal Gordan Hannepur Hannepu	Decria 1 tan 1 trush 1 arachad 1 arachad	2,087 1,715 1,669 1,705 1,645 1,625 2,106 1,306 2,829 2,479 2,479 2,775 2,320 1,764 1,543 3,885	23, 75,075 12,99,674 11,82,202 16,33,359 12,95,071 10,72,940 4,92,327 13,21,578 20,73,237 25,65,182 15,73,171 6,63,168 17,27,264 10,87,479

TABLE 3 (concld)

	IABLE 3 (CONCIN)		
	Capital/District	Area in	
State/District	headquarters	sa, miles	Population
		oq. mir.	-
35 Mampuri	Mampuri	1,680	11.80.894
36 Mathura	Mathura	1.467	10,71,279
37 Meerut	Mecrut	2,322	27,12,960
38. Muzapur	Mirzapur	4,369	12,49,653
19 Moradabad .	Moradabad	2.289	19,73,530
40 Muzaffarnagar	Muzaflarnagar	1,683	14 44 921
41 Namtai	Namtal	2,635	5,74,320 6,16,225
42 Pilibhit	Pilibhit	1,352	6.16.225
43 Pithoragarh	Pithoragarh	2,788	2,63,579
44 Pratangarh	Pratapgarh	1,458	12,52,196
45 Rai Bateli	Rai Bareli	1.758	13,14,949
46 Rampur	Rampur	895	7,01,537
47 Saharanpur .	Saharanpur	2,132	16,15,478
48 Shahajahanpur	Shahjahanpur	1,762	11,30,256
49 Sitapur .	Sitapur	2,236	16,08,057
50 Sultanpur	Sultanpur	1,713	14,12,984
	Managar	1,745	3,47,736
	Narendra Nagar		3,47,730
52 Unnao	Unnao Uttar Kashi	1,774	12,26,923 1,22,836
53 Uttar Kashi		3,018	1,22,830
54 Varanası	Varanası	1,965	23,62,179
ANYTHIN MICHAEL AND	Calcutta		2 40 24 270
WEST BENGAL		33,829	3,49,26,279
1 Binkura	Bankura	2,653	16,64,513
2. Birbhum	Surr	1,757	14,46,158
3 Burdwan	Buidwan	2,716	30,82,846
4 Calcutta	Calcutt	40	29,27,289
5 Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	1,289	10,19,806
Darjeeling	Durjeeing	1,160	6,24,640
7 Hooghly	Chinstriah	1,216	22,31,418
8 Howrah	Howrah	575	20,38,477
9 Jalpaiguri -	Jalpaiguri	2,407	13,59,292
10 Malda	Malda	1,436	12,21,923
11 Midnapore	Midnapore	5,258	43,41,855
12 Murshidabad	Murshidabad	2,056	22,90,010
13 Nadi)	Krishnagai	1,514	17,13,324
14 Purulia	Purulia	2.415	13,60,016
15 24-Parganas	Alipore	5,285	62,80,915
16 We Din ipur	Balurghat	2,052	13,23 797
Union Territories and Other Areas			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	3,215	63,548
Delhi	Delhi	573	26,58,612
4W 1 - 1 - D - 1 - 1			
Himachal Pradesh	Simla	10,885	13,51,144
1 Bilispur	Bilaspur	448	1,58,806
2 Chamba	Ch.imba	3,131	2,10,579
3 Kinneui	Kalpa	2,517	40,980
4 Mahasu	Kasumpti	2,171	3,58,969
5 Mandi	Manda	1,523	3,84,259
6. Sumui	Nahan	1,095	1,97,551
Larcadise, Minicoy and Amin-			
divi Islands	Kavarattı	11	24,108
Manipur	Impha)	8,628	7,80,037
Tripura	Agartala	4,936	11,42,005
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	189	57,963
Goa, Daman and Dru	Panlim	1,426	6,26,667
I Goa	Panjim	1,388	5,89,997
2. Daman	Danian	23	22,390
3 Diu	Dni	15	14,280
North East Frontier Tract	Skillong	31,438	3,36,558
Pondicherry	Pondicherry	185	3,69,079

Birth and Death Rates

Since many births and deaths go unregistered, there is difference in the figures of births and deaths based on the registration data and those estimated

14 INDIA 1964

by the census data. The following table gives India's birth and death rates per thousand during the last six decennia:

TABLE 4
RIPTH AND DEATH RATES—DECENNIAL AVERAGES

DIKITI III D	ALLES CAROL	(per t	housand of	population)	
	Regis	Registered			
Decade	Birth rate	Death rate	Berth	Death rate	
1901—10	37	34	48 I	42 6	
1911—20	37		49:2	48 6	
192130	34	26	46 4	38 3	
193140	34	23	45 · 2	31 2	
1941 50	28	20	39 9	27 4	
1951 60	22	11	41·7	22 8	

According to studies based on census data for 1951 to 1961, births had occurred at an average rate of 42 per thousand per annum, deaths at an average rate of 25 per thousand per annum giving a rate of natural increase of population of 19 per thousand per annum. The infant mortality rate obtained in the National Sample Survey 14th round in 1958 was 146 per thousand live births. There is only a small change in the birth rate but the death rate has declined sharply during 1951—60. The start start of the start

Among the States the highest birth rate during 1951—60 was in Assam (493) and the lowest in Madras (349). The highest death rate was also in Assam (26.9) and the lowest in Kerala (161). The highest natural increase rate was in Punjab (25 8) and the lowest in Madras (124).

The table below shows the estimated birth and death rates during 1951—60 for each of the zones in India.

TABLE 5
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES ZONAL POSITION

Zonc	States covered	Estimated bith rate	Estimated de th rate
Northern	Punjab and Rajasthan	43 6	19 0
Central	Uttar Piadesh & Madhya Pradesh	42 0	24 4
Lastern	Asam, Bihar, Orissa & W. Bengal	43 3	23 9
Southern	Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Kerala & Mysore	38 5	22 3
Western	Gujarat & Maharashtra	42 8	21 4

The highest birth rate was in Northern India (43.6) and the lowest in Southern India (38.5). The highest death rate was in Central India (24.4) and the lowest in Northern India (19.0). The highest rate of natural increase was in Northern India (24.6) and the lowest in Southern India (16.2).

It is most probable that since 1961, death rate may have declined substantially below the level in 1951—60, while there has been little change in the birth rate.

Data from certain areas of better registration and large-scale field inquiries which are described in "Vital Statistics of India for 1960", seem to show that the current birth rate is around 40, death rate 16—18 and infant death rate 125—140

Life Expectancy

The table below shows estimates of life expectancy for males and females at decennial censuses since 1889 There was a steady though slow increase

in life expectancy during the successive decades, but it was considerably accelerated during 1951—60 The sharp drop in life expectancy during 1911—20 was largely due to the influenza epidemic.

TABLE 6

LIFE EXPECTANCY—DECENNIAL POSITION

Decades	Expectatio	Expectation of life at birth		
	Males	Females		
889- 1900 190(23-63 22-59 19-42* 26-91 32-09 33-45* 41-90	23 96 23·31 20 90* 26 56 31·37 31·66* 40·60		

The table below gives the estimate of life expectancy for each zone of India for males and females for the decade 1951-60.

TABLE 7 LIFE EXPECTANCY, 1951-60—ZONAL POSITION

Zone	Expectation of life at		
	Males	Females	
Northern	49 6	44 6	
Central Lastern	39 8 39 8	38·8 40 1	
Southern	41-1	39 2	
Western	44 2	42 5	

Age Structure, Sex Ratio and Marital Status

The following table shows the percentage of different age-groups to the total population

TABLE 8 AGE STRUCTURE (1961)

	. Age group	Percentage of total population
Infans, and young cluldien Boys and guis Young men and women Muklis-aged men and women Liderly persons	0 to 4 5 to 14 15 to 24 25 to 34 35 to 44 45 to 54 55 to 64 65 to 74 75 and	15 1 26 0 16·7 15·4 11·0 8 0 4 8 2 1
Total		100 0

^{*}Unofficial estimates.

THE SOCIAL PATTERNS

Religions

Table 12 shows the population of the major religious communities in the various States and Union Territories according to the 1961 census.

The following table shows the percentage of the major religious communities to the total population and their percentage increase during the decennium 1951-61

TARIF 13 PERCENTAGE OF MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES TO TOTAL

	A OX OL	TION-D	7 7 10 1701		
	19.	5100	19	Percentage	
Religious community	Population	Percent- age to total popu- lation	Population	Percent- age to total popu- lation	increase 1951-1961†
Buddhist Christian Hindu Jain Muslim Sikh Others	1,80,823 83,92,038 30,35,75,474 16,18, 406 3,54,14,284 62,19,134 18,48,224	0 05 2 35 84 98 0 45 9 91 1 74 0 52	32,50,227 1,07,26,350 36,65,02,878 20,27,267 4,69,39,357 78,45,170 16,06,964	0 74 2 44 83 51 0 46 10 69 1 79 0 37	1,670 71 27-38 20 29 25 17 25 61 25 13 —13 07
TOTALT! .	36,10,88,090	100	43,92,34,771	100	21 51

Languages

The 1951 census enumerated a total of 845 languages or dialects as follows:

TABLE 14 POPULATION ACCORDING TO MOTHER TONGUE (1951):

	Number	Persons
Languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution I ribal languages or dialects with speakers numbering a lakh	15‡‡	32,39,70,435
and over	23	1,15,31,841
Other Indian languages or dialects with speakers numbering a lakh and over Other Indian languages or dialects with speakers numbering	24	1,76,59,225
less than a lakh	720	27,64,070
Non-Indian languages	63	2,26,245
Unclassified population		5,89,673
Total	845	35,67,41,489;

*The results of the 1961 census pertaining to some aspects of the Social Pattern are not yet avariable

**(i) The religion break-up excludes Jammu and Kashmir, Pondicherry and N E F T , the figure of total population excludes only NEFT

(ii) In calculating the percentage to total population, 2,68,602 out of the Punjab population for which the religion break-up is not available, have been excluded ***Excludes population of NEFT. for which details of religion break-up are not

vet available †Percentage increase during 1951-61 has been calculated by excluding populations

of N E F \(\text{ and Tuensang district of Nagaland as their comparative figures for 1951 are not available

†!Including Sikkim

Exclusive of people living in the State of Jammu & Kashinir and Part B Tribal Areas of Assam where the 1951 census was not taken, Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Havels and Pondicherry

‡‡Fourteen languages have been specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitu-tion. Since some persons preferred to return Hindustani instead of Hindi or Urdu, the 1951 census enumerated 15 instead of 14 languages

1 ABLE 12 POPULATION OF MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES* (196) CENSUS)

Another Peaceth Act 14,28,739 18,14,029 2012 2		8.563 9.64413 9.64413 9.64413 9.0509 6.57157 7.7617 9.769 9.760 9.	1,340 4,021,123 7,55,8138 18,573 18,573 1,37,642 1,37,484 1,537 1,061
Michael 67-50 14-32.9 38-81.03 90.2 Same and	9,468 4,09754 4,09754 1,4734 1,4734 1,4736 1,7436 1		7,55,812 7,55,812 18,573 18,573 13,672 95,101 95,101 1,37,484 1,37,484 1,537 1,637
horry 5,551 7,671 7,552 600 1,04468 7,1051 600 1,0446 7,1051 600 1,0446	10,468 1,09754 1,09754 1,09754 1,427 1,425 1,436 1,136 1,136 1,295 48,754 4,094017 1,20108 1,20108		7,55,838 1,55,838 1,55,838 1,175 1,35,775 1,537 1,537 1,537 1,537 1,061
hmer 6, 28, 55 (20, 195, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20	1,0558 1,09754 1,427 1,427 1,427,957 1,73,166 1,		1,55,838 18,573 13,672 13,672 13,775 13,174 1,37,484 1,37,484 1,37,484 1,37,484
http://discrete: 17.155 1.078 13.57.566 40.0754	1,09734 1,4734 2,967 2,967 1,43,366 1,73,366 1,73,366 1,73,366 1,73,364 48,754 4,09,401 1,72,108		18,573 12,126 13,672 13,672 1,37,484 1,537 1,537 1,061
hhree 4 160 2 188 40 100 2 184 2 100 2 184 2 100 2 184 2 100 2 184 2 100 2 184	2.967 2.967 2.967 47.927 47.927 1,71.366 1,71.366 48,754 4,09,417 1,52.108 2,6340		21.12 13,672 13,672 13,672 10,73 1,73 1,061 1,061
A 11,128 178,136 11,128 2,967 11,128 12,967 11,128 12,967 11,128 12,967 11,128 12,967 11,128 12,967 11,128 12,128	2,967 2,87,927 28,350 485,672 1,73,366 1,73,366 48,754 4,09,40 1,22,108 26,940		2,126 13,672 3,472 9,5,101 1,37,484 1,337 1,061
11,1345 1,143,145 1,144,170 1,144,	247,927 28,635 485,635 1,74,366 2,263 2,295 4,09,417 1,22,1018 26,940		13,672 34,776 95,101 1,37,484 1,537 1,061 1,061
2.98 977 1.00.444 1.00.411 4.83.93 2.70 4.90.544 1.00.549, 1.00.549, 1.00.411 4.40 4.40.548 1.00.549 1.00.549, 1.00.549, 1.00.549 4.41 1.00.549 1.	485,672 1,74,366 1,73,366 1,205 48,754 4,09,410 1,22,108 1,23,108		24,75,1 25,101,25,1 1,53,75,1 1,061,1 0,051,0
7.88501 (20.54) 4.48567 (20.54) 4.48567 (20.54) 4.48567 (20.54) 4.4857 (20.54) 4.	485,672 1,74,366 2,263 2,295 48,754 4,09,417 1,22,108 26,940		1,32 1,52 1,52 1,061 1,061
47. (48.587 10.288.581 11.73.366 42. (20.01.08 11.13.07 2.388 14.877 11.881 12.13.00 3.288 14.877 11.891 12.188 17.59 12.884 18.13.70 4.094 17.593 10.641 62.393 13.13.108 11.2353 2.04.59 2.38.29.39 8.59.39	1,74,366 263 263 2,295 48,754 4,09,417 1,22,108 1,22,108		253,1 1,537,1 1,061,1 1,063
44, 100,486 1,486	263 2,295 48,754 4,09,417 1,23,108 1,59,108		1,37,484 1,537 1,061 620
464 20.1017 1.131.104 2.205 14.877 1.4875 1.293.05.045 759 2.286 1.181.256 0.4.0047 17.205 1.206 1.206 0.207.373.3 1.132.255 2.04.50 2.75.23.38 26.900	48,754 4,09,417 1,23,108 1,6,940		1,061
1.487 1.4834 1.293,10.645 48,754 1.759 1.2.864 18,312,009 0.409,447 1.759 1.2.864 18,312,009 1.2.864 18,312,009 1.2.864 18,312,009 1.2.864 18,312,312,312,318 1.2.864 18,312,312,318 1.2.864 18,312,312,318 1.2.864 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,312,312,318 18,318 18,31	48,754 4,09,417 1,22,108 1,26,940		1,061
759 22.864 [18]32690 4.00477 [122]108 [1]22108 [1,122]1	4,09,417 1,22,108 1,6,940		1,061
12,893 1,01 641 6,34,37,313 1,22,108 1,12,25 25,940	1,22,108	_	620
1,12,255 2,04,530 2,75,23,358 26,940	26,940		40.00
		_	39,727
Union Territories and Other Areas			
		_	
A & N. Islands 32,781 3		241	3,445
5,466 29,269 22,34,597	29.595		316
Pradesh 6,308 592	98		7.
V Islands	2 .		1 5
325 1,52,043 4,81,112	778		96,668
33,716 10,039 8,67,998	195		0
2 799 56,576	130		23
189 : 2,27,202 3,84 378	89		687
5,809 1,713 , 25,599	±		Z.
33 946 3,11,223	- 92		325

**Figures are for 1962.

20 INDra 1964

The number of persons speaking languages or dialects of the first three categories given in Table 14 is shown in the following table:

TABLE 15

LANGUAGES (OR DIALECTS) SPOKEN BY A LAKH AND OVER EACH (1951)* Language/Dialect Persons Speaking I Langagues specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution Declar Hindustani [1.99.42.1713 Puniahi . Telugu 170 00 915 Marathi 2.70.49.520 Tamil 2.65.46.764 Bengali 2.51.21.645 Guiarati 1 63 10 771 Kannada 1.44.71.764 Malayalam 1 33 80 109 Oriva 1 31 53 900 Assamese 10 88 224 Kashmiri 5.0864.7 Sanskrit 11 Tribal languages (or dialects) Santhah Gonda 12 32 889 Rh.h 11 60 257 Oraon or Kurukh 6.44.042 Lambada n 25 100 Ho - 99 57 . Mundari or Munda 5 54 311 Vagdı ~ 14 UNI Meither (Manipuri) 155 % Baniari or Labhani Kondh or Khond 2 MD 41 a Rhilali 2 64 350 Savara (Saora) . 2 56 234 Garo 2 30 80o Khası 2 30 982 Kui 2.06.500 Korku (Kurku) 1.20,607 Bara Bodo (or Plains Kacharı) 1 66,447

1.63,600

1 46,938

140.583

Lusher

Paraia

Maria

Figures given in this table are exclusive of speakers in Jummi & Kashmir and Part B Tribal Areas of Assum where no census was held in 1951, Goa. Daman and Dau Dadra and N ign I lived and Pondicherry.

Tho all-Indu totals were available at the 1951 cersus separately for person speaking Hindu. Urdu, Hindustani or Punjah. The number of persons speaking Hindu in India excluding Punjah, Delhi and Hinduschal Pradesh was 10,87,58945. The corresponding figure for Urdu was 1,35,71,249 for Hindustani 81,60,633 and for Punjah 83,70,633.

^{††}Figure does not include speakers in Jammu and Kashmir, where no census was taken in 1951.

TABLE 15 (concld.)

Language/Dialect		Persons Speaking
Koya Mikii		1,37,358 1,30,746
III Other Indian languages (or dialei	(5)	
Marwari .		45,14,737
Mewari		20,14,874
Dhundhari or Jaipuri		15,88,069
Bagni		9,26,029
Chhattisgarhi		9,02,908
Malwi (Malvi)		8,66,895*
Harauti		8,15,859
Tulu		7,87,624
Sindhi		7,45,434
Rajasthani		6,44,727
Konkani		6,39,020
Kumauni		5,71,401
Gar hwali		4 84,261
Ajmeri		4,63 161
Nepali (or Khaskura)		3,83,146
Haibi		2,64,912
Numan		1,80 69€
Big blusba		1,77,847
friou a		1 29 179
Sourashtra		1,24,486
Mcw etc		1,11,083
Kleitua		1,10 592
Vioridi		1 10,577
Bitticas		1,01 508

Rural and Urban Population

Forms of trust and urban population for Goa, Duman and Dit are not analyble. Of the 4386 crores who constitute the population of the test of boths including Sikkim, 35.98 crores or 82 per cent live in villages and 7.88 crores or 18 per cent live in villages, between 1921 and 1961, a slow but steady shift towards urbanisation as floors below.

TABLE 16 RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION (1921-1961)

		Percentage of tot population				
Year				,	Rural	Urban
1921				-	88 8	11.2
1931					88 0	12.0
1941				- 1	86 1	13.9
1951					82 7	17 3
1961				-	82 0	18 0

^{*}Ingure includes Rangari or Ahiri.

According to the 1961 census there are 2,699 towns and 5,66,878 villages in India The distribution of towns and villages according to population range is indicated in the following two tables

TABLE 17
STATE/UNION TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS ACCORDING
TO POPULIATION (1961)

TO FORELATION (1981)											
1,00,000 and over	50,000 to 1,00,000	20,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 20,000	5,000 to 10,000	Less than 5,000	Total					
107	139	518	820	847*	268	2,699*					
	9	51	73	72	7	223					
. "					11	60					
7	ž .	33	52	46	8	153					
6	ģ,	43	54	60	9	181					
2 :		111	4	6	30	43					
4	5 :	31	33	18	1.	92					
6.	6			98	17	219					
9 .	19	61.	119	95	36	339					
12				88		266					
6	9 ;	34	81 .	64	37	231					
	- "		55.1	. 3		3					
1 1			22 :			62					
		11.				189					
						267					
17	18					184					
12 ;	19	46	47	7()	12	184					
				:							
-	1	1	1	4	7	13 13 16 13 15					
	1,00,000 and over	1,00,000 s0,000 and over 1,00,000 t0 1,00,	1,00,000 20,000 1,00,000	1,00,000 50,000 20,000 10,000 10,000 20,000 20,000 20,000 107 139 518 820 11 9 51 71 12 7 10 12 7 7 10 12 7 10 12 7 10 12 10 12 10 10 10 10	1,00,000 50,000 20,000 10,000 50,000 10,000	1,00,000 20,000 20,000 10,000 5,000 Less to to to to the second sec					

TABLE 18 STATE/UNION TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO POPULATION (1961)

ACCORDING TO FOI DIZITION (1901)											
State/Union Territory	Over 10,000	5,000 to 10,000	2,000 to 5,000	1,000 to 2,000	500 to 1,000	Less than 500	Total				
INDIA**	776	3,421	26,565	65,377	1,19,086	3,51,650	5,66,878				
States Andhra Pradesh	28	458	1,918	6,050	5,834	10,796	27,084				
Assam Bihar	44	12 441	3,339	1,976 7,635	4,979 13,784	18,345 42,422	27,702 67,665				
Gujarat Jammu and	7	141	1,332	3,301	5,299	8,504	18,584				
Kashmir		5	114	528	1,320	4,592	6,559				
Kerala Madhya Pradesh	510	587 28	395 787	3,811	18 12,795	52,991	1,573				
Madras	96	449	3,539	4,771	3,216	2,053	14,124				
Maharashtra Mysore	29	305 172	1,432	5,958 3,723	10,235	17,109	35,851				
Nagaland	-	- 1	11	65	157	581	814				
Orissa		16	452	2,513	7,334	36,151	46,466				

*Excludes one town of Sikkim.

^{**}Fxc'udes Sikkim

TABLE 18 (concld.)

State/Union Territory	Over 10,000	5,000 to 10,000	2,000 to 5,000	1,000 to 2,000	500 to 1,000	Less than 500	Total
Punjab	12 	142 94 308	1,440 1,003 3,795	3,470 2,936 12,801	5,337 6,596 26,015	10,868 21,612 69,682	21,269 32,241 1,12,624
West Bengal	25	244	2,156	5,224	8,514	22,291	38,454*
Union Territories							
Andaman & Nicobar				_			
Islands	-	_	_	2	20	377	399
Delhi		-	42	59	99	76	276
Himachal Pradesh	_	_	2	44	266	10,126	10,438
LM & A Islands	-	-	6	2	1	1	10
Manipur	-	2	51	126	200	1,487	1,866
Tripura .	-	-	31	142	366	4,393	4,932
Dadra and Nagar		i	i	1	1		
Haveli	-		3	18	23	28	72
Goa, Daman & Diu	2	13	83	80	46	21	245
NEFT .	_	1	8	23	62	2,354	2,451†
Pondscherry	_	3	21	62	89	213	388

According to the 1961 census there are 107 towns in India with a population of over a lakh each as shown in Table 17. This classification, however, does not take into account town groups (towns and their adjoining urban areas not classified as census towns) which adjoin one another so closely as to form a single inhabited locality for demographic purposes. Thus there are 113 cities and town groups with population over a lakh each as detailed in the following table.

TABLE 19
CITIES AND TOWNGROUPS WITH POPULATION OF

ON	E LAKH AN	D OVER (1961)	
	Population		Population
ANDHRA PRADESH		GUJARAT	
1 Hyderabad	12,51,119	1 Ahmedabad	12,06,001
2 Vijiyawada	2,30,397	2 Baroda	2,98,398
3 Guntur	1,87,122	3 Surat	2,88,026
4 Visakhapatnam	1,82,004	 Rajkot 	1,94,145
5 Warangal	1,56,106	5 Bhavnagar .	1,76,473
6 Rajahmundi y	1,30,002	6 Jamnagar	1,48,572
7 Kakınada	1,22,865		
8 Huru	1,08,321	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	
9 Nellore	1,06,776	 Srinagar 	2,95,084
 Bondar (Machlipatam) 	1,01,417	2 Jammu	1,02,738
II Kurnool	1,00,815		
ASSAM		KERALA	
	1.02.398	I Cochin-l rnakulam-Al-	
1 Shilling		wayc	3,13,030
2 Gauhen	1,00,707	2 Trivandrum	3,02,214
BIHAR		3 Calicut	2,48,548
1 Patna	3,64,594	4. Alleppey	1,38,834
2 Jamshedpur	3,28,044		
3 Dhanbad-Jharia-Sindri	2,00,618	MADHYA PRADESH	
4 Callal	1,51,105	1 Indore	3,94,941
5 Monghyr-Jamaipus	1.46.807	2 Jabaipur	3,67,014
6 Bhagalpur	1,43,850	3. Gwalior	3,00,587
7. Ranchi	1,40,253	4. Bhopal	2,22,948
8 Muzaffarpur .	1,09,048	5 Unain .	1,44,161
9 Darbhanga	1,03,016	6. Raipur	1,39,792

^{*}Does not include 11 villages for which separate population figures are not available fincludes 3 villages for which details are not available.

IND(A 1964

TABLE 19 (concld)

	Population		Population
7 Durg (including Bluta) 8 Sagar	1,33,230 1,04,676	3 Ludhana 4 Ambija 5 Panala	2 44,032 1,81,747 1,25,234
MADRAS			1,25,254
I Madeas Maderas Maderas Combatora Comba	17,29,141 4,24,810 2,46,205 2,49,845 1,20,48 1,12,248 1,12,248 1,12,248 1,12,248 1,12,248 1,12,248 1,12,248 1,12,248 1,12,248 1,13,18,18 1,21,408 1,37,873 1,21,408 1,19,209 1,15,760 1,09,215	RAJASTIAN Japan Japan	4.03,444 2.31,240 2.34,760 1.50,63,4 1.20,63,6 1.11,130 9.74, hc. 6,55,673 5.08,680 4.89,861 4.30,73,8 1.85,213 1.85,020 1.80,55,6 1.85,13,1 1.85,
MYSORI		WEST BENGAL	
Bangalore Misore Misore Misore Multiplinaturar Mangalore Nobin Gold Fields Beigaum ORISSA Cultack PUNJAB	12,06,961 2,53,865 2,48,489 1,70,253 1,46,811 1,46,790	1. Calcutta 2. Howath 3. South Submb. 4. As in of 6. Bergena 6. Khar igout 7. Bull 8. Kata albut 9. South Dum Dum 10. Burdsan 10. Burdsan 10. Burdsan	20,27,383 3,47,12 1,68,639 4,42,630 4,42,630 4,37,83 1,30,846 1,25,447 1,11,284 1,08,23 1,07,637
1. Arard at	3.98.047	DFLIII	
2 Inflances	2,65,030	I Delm	23.57.840





सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER II

NATIONAL SYMBOLS

NATIONAL EMBLEM

The National Emblem of India is an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Asoka as it is preserved in the Sarnath misseum. In the original, there are four lions, standing back to back, mounted on an abacus with a triceze carrying sculptures in high relied of an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull and a lion separated by intervening wheels (Chakras) over a bell-shaped lottus. Carved out of a single block of polished sand-sone, the Cantal was crowned by the Wheel of the Law (Dharma Chakras)

In the National Emblem adopted by the Government of India on January 26, 1950, only three hors are visible, the fourth being hidden from view. The wheel appears in relief in the centre of the abacus with a bull on the right and a horse on the left and the outlines of the other wheels on the extreme right and left. The bell-shaped lotus has been omitted the words. "Satyamewa jayate", from the Mundhad Upunnshad meaning. Truth alone triumphs", are inscribed below the Emblem in the Devanagari script.

NATIONAL FLAG

The National Flag is a horizontal tricolour of deep saftron on the top, white in the middle and dark green at the bottom in equal proportion. The ratio of the width to the length of the Flag is two to three. In the centre of the white band there is a wheel in navy blue to represent the Chankha its design is that of the wheel which appears on the abacus of the Sarnath Lion Capital Its diameter approximates to the width of the white band and it has 24 spokes

The National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on July 22, 1947, and was presented to the nation, on behalf of the women of India, at the midnight session of the Assembly on August 14, 1947.

Use of the Flag

A pumphlet entitled Flag Code—India has been issued by the Government of India to ensure the proper use and display of the Flag. The Instructions contained in the Code prohibit the dipping of the Flag to any person or thing

No flag or emblem should be placed above the National Flag or to its right. All flags are placed to the left of the National I lag if they are hung in a line. When other flags are raised, the National I lag must be the highest No other flag shall be flown from the same halyard from which the National Flag is flown. Where a mast has more than one halyard all of which do not teach the top of the mast, then the National Flag should be displayed at the highest point of the mast.

When the Flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from a window-sill, balcony, or front of a building, the saffron side

shall be at the farther end of the staff

When the Flag is displayed in a manner otherwise than by being flown a staff, the saffron band must be uppermost when it a displayed lat and horizontal on a wall, when displayed vertically, the saffion band should be on the right with reference to the Flag, i e, it should be to the left of a person standing facing it. When displayed over the middle of a street, running east-west or north-south, the Flag shall be suspended vertically with the saffron band to the north or to the east as the case may be

When the Flag is carried in a procession or a parade, it shall be either on the marching right, that is the Flag's own right, or if there is a line of other

flags, in front of the centre of the line.

Normally, the National Flag should be flown on all important Government buildings such as high courts, secretariats, commusioners' offices, collectorates, jails and the offices of the district boards or zila parishads and nuncipalities. The fronter areas may fly the National Flag at some special points. The President of the Indian Republic and the Governors of States have their personal flags.

The use of the Flag will, however, he unrestricted on certain special occasions such as Republic Day, Independence Day, Mahatam Gandhi's birthday, during the National Week and on any other days of national rejoicing. The display of the National Flag on motor cars, even on such occasions, will be restricted only to those entitled to the privilege.

The use of the National Flag or any colourable imitation thereof for the purpose of any trade, business, calling or profession or in the title of any patent, or in any trade mark or design without the prior permission of the Central Government is an offence.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Rabindranath Tagore's song Jana-gono-mana was adopted as the National Ankhem of India on January 24, 1950. The song was first sung on December 27, 1911, during the Indian National Congress session at Calcutta. It was first published in January 1912, under the title Bharat Vidhata in the Tatravbadnin Patrika, of which Tagore himself was the editor. The poet translated the song into English in 1919 under the title Morning Song of India. The complete song consists of five stanzas. The first stanza, which has been adopted by the Defence Forces and is usually sung on ceremonial occasions, reads as follows:

Jana-gana-mana-adhnayaka, jaya he Bharata-bhagya-vidhata Punjaba-Sindha-Guarata-Maratha-Dravida-Uikala-Banga Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga Uchchhala-Jaladhi-taranga Tava subha name jage.
Tava subha asisa mage,
Gahe tava jaya-gatha.
Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka, jaya he Bharata-bhagya-vidhata
Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he,

The following is Rabindranath Tagore's English rendering of the stanza-

Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people, dispenser of India's destiny.

Thy name rouses the hearts of the Punjab, Sind, Gujrat and Maratha, of the Dravid and Orissa and Bengal; it echoes in the hills of the Vindhyas and Himalayas, mingles in the music of the Jamuna and Ganges and is chanted by the waves of the Indian Sea. They pray for thy blessings and sing thy praise. The saving of all people waits in thy hand, thou dispenser of India's destiny.

Victory, victory, victory to thee.

NATIONAL SONG

At the same time as the National Anthem was adopted, it was decided that Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's Vande Mataram, which was a source of inspiration to the people in their struggle for freedom, shall have an equal status with Jana-gana-mana. Vande Mataram occurs in Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's novel Anada Math, published in 1882. The first political occasion on which it was sung was the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress. The following is the text of its first staraz:

Vande Mataram! Sujalam, suphalam, malayaja-shitalam, Shasyashyamalam, Mataram! Shubhrajyotsna-pulakitayaminum, Phullakusumuta-drumadala-shobhinum, Suhasnim sumadhura-bhasinum, Sukhadam, yaradam, Mataram!

The following is Sri Aurobindo's translation of the stanza quoted above

Mother, I bow to thee!
Ruch with thy burrying streams,
Bright with thy orchard gleams,
Cool with thy winds of delight,
Dark fields waving, Mother of might,
Mother free
Glory of moonlight dreams
Over thy branches and lordly streams,—
Clad in thy blossoming trees,
Mother, giver of ease,
Laughing low and sweet!
Mother, I thus thy feet,
Speaker sweet and low!
Mother, or the I bow!

NATIONAL CALENDAR

In November 1952, a Committee was appointed to examine the different calendars in use in the country and to submit proposals for an accurate and uniform calendar for the whole of India In its report, submitted in 1955, the Committee recommended the adoption of a National Calendar based on the Saka era with Chaitra as its first month and a normal year of 365 days. The days of this calendar have a permanent correspondence with the days of the Gregorian Calendar, Chartra 1 falling on March 22 in a common year and March 21 in a leap year. As a result of the decision taken by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments, the Gregorian Calendar continues to be used as hutherto for official and like purposes, the National Calendar being adopted with effect from March 22, 1957, along with the Gregorian Calendar, for the following official purposes . (1) The Gazette of India, (11) News broadcasts by All India Radio, (in) Calendars issued by the Government of India, and (10) Communications issued by the Government of India and addressed to members of the public.

The State Governments have also been requested to use progressively the National Calendar along with the Gregorian Calendar

CHAPTER III

COVERNMENT

The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949, and came into force on January 26, 1950.

The preamble to the Constitution embodies the resolve of the people of India to secure for all citizens. "Justice, social, economic and political, Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; Equality of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all Fraterity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation."

THE UNION AND ITS TERRITORY

India is a Union of States and its territory comprises the territotics of the States of Andrha Pradesh, Assam, Bibar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Orrisa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmii and Nagaland, the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachial Pradesh, Manipur, Iripura, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive, Mincoy and Annadivi Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pendicherry, and such other territories as may be acquired

CITIZENSHIP AND FRANCHISE

The Constitution provides for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India. Birth within the territory of the Indian Union, sescent from Indian parents, or residence for a period of five years at the commencement of the Constitution entitles one to be a citizen of India Article 6 provides for displaced migrants from Pakistan to become citizens. Persons of Indian origin residing abroad can also become citizens, by registering themselves as such with Indian diplomatic or consular representatives in the countries of their residence.

Article 326 of the Constitution confers the right of vote on every person who is a citizen of India and who is not less than twenty-one years of age on a date to be fixed by the appropriate Legislature and is not otherwise disqualified under the Constitution or any law on the ground of non-residence unsoundness of mind, critine or corrupt or filegal practice.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The Constitution guarantees seven broad categories of fundamental rights which are justiciable. These are (1) the right to equality includ-ing equality before the law, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of buth, and equality of opportunity in matters of employment; (n) the right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association or union, movement, residence, acquisition and disposal of property, and the right to practise any profession or occupation subject to the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign countries, public order, decency and morality, (til) the right against exploitation prohibiting all forms of forced labour, child labour and traffic in human beings, (iv) the right to freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion; (v) the right of minorities to conserve their culture, language and script and to receive education and establish and administer educational institutions of their choice; (vi) the right to property, subject to the right of the State to compulsory acquisition for public purpose after payment of compensation; and (vit) the right to constitutional remedies for the enforcement of fundamental rights.

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

The Directive Principles of State Policy, though not enforceable through courts of law, are regarded as "fundamental in the governance of the country". These lay down that the State shall strive "to promote the welfare of the copile by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall note mail the country of the copies of the copies of the copies to the copies the copies the copies of the c

In the economic sphere, the State is to direct its policy in a manner as to secure the distribution of ownership and control of the material resources of the community to subserve the common good and to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to common detriment

Some of the other important directives relate to prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs; provision for free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of fourteen, organisation of village panchayats, separation of judiciary from the executive, promulgation of a uniform vicode for the whole country; protection of national monuments, promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other weaker sections; and the promotion of international peace and security, just and honourable relations between nations, respect for international law and treaty obligations, and settlement of international disputes by arbitration

THE UNION

EXECUTIVE

The Union Executive consists of the President, Vice-President and the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at its head

President

The President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and of the Legislative Assemblies of the States in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The President must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age, and eligible for election as a member of the House of the People. His term of office is five years and he is eligible for re-election Before entering upon his office the President takes an oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution His removal from office for any violation of the Constitution is to be in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Article 61. In his capacity as the head of the State, the President is empowered to make appointments; summon, prorogue, address, send messages to Parliament and dissolve the House of the People, issue ordinances during recess of Parliament, make recommendations for introducing or moving money bills and give assent to bills, and grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases. The executive power of the Union vested in him is exercised by him either directly or through officers of the Government in accordance with the Constitution

Vice-President

The Vice-President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parlament in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote the state of the single transferable vote the state of the state of the single transferable vote the state of the state

Council of Ministers

There is a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President who also appoints the other Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. Although the Council holds office during the pleasure of the President, it is collectively responsible to the House of the People It is the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate to the President ail decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affair, of the Union and proposals for legislation and information relating to them and, if the President so requires, submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council

The Council of Ministers, as at present constituted, comprises (1) Ministers who are members of the Cabinet, (11) Ministers of State who are not members of the Cabinet but hold Cabinet rank, and (111) Deputy Ministers

The personnel of the Union Government, as on May 20, 1964,* was as follows

	President S Radhakrishnan Lice-President Zakir Husain
Members of Cabinet	Portfolius
1 Jawaharial Nehru	Prime Minister, External Affairs and Atomic Energy
2 Gulzanial Nanda	Home Affairs
3 T T Krishnamachari	Finance
4 Lal Bahadur Shastri	Minister without Portfolio
Swaran Singh	Food and Agriculture
6 Asoke Kumar Sen	Law, Posts and Telegraphs
7 Y B Chavan	Defence
C Subramanjam Humayun Kabir	Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering
10 Satya Narayan Sinha	Petroleum and Chemicals
10 Satya Narayan Sinna	Information and Broadcasting and Parliamen- tary Affairs
11 H.C Dasappa	Railways
12 M C Chagla	Education
13 D Sanjivayya	Labout and Employment
14 Mahavir Tyagi	Rehabilitation
Ministers of State	
15 Mehr Chand Khanna	Works and Housing
Manubhai Shah	International Trade
17 Nityanand Kanungo	Industry
18 Raj Bahadur	Transport
19 S. K. Dey	Community Development & Co-operation
20 Km Sushila Nayar	Health
21. Jai Sukh Lai Hathi	Home Affairs
22 Smt Lakshmi N Menon	. External Affairs

^{*}For later information, see Appendices.

24. O V. Å 25 Ram S 26 R M I 27. K. L. F 28 B. R. B 29. A.M. T	ubhag Singh . Hajarnavis . Iao . Ihagat .	::	Defence Production Petroleum and Chemicals Feod and Agriculture Supply and Technical Development Planning and Finance Food and Agriculture
Deputy N	finisters .		
31. Shah T 32. S.V. Ra 33. Ahmed 34. Smt. Te 35. P. S. Na 36. B. S. Mi 37. Smt. So 38. D.R. C 39. C.R. Pi 40. Smt. M 41. Jaganat 42. Sham N 43. D.S. Ri 44. Dinesh 45. Bibudh 46. B. Bhag 47. Shyam	i Mohuuddin irkeshwari Sinhiskari urthy urthy urthy uundaram Ramihavan ittabhi Raman . Chandrasheki hi Rao saith agu Singh eendra Misra savati Dhar Misra to Chandras Seth lalviya Jarshan irkeshwari Sarshan darkyara Jarshan darkashari Seth lalviya Jarshan darkashari savati darkashari Jarshan darkas	achandran har	 Fducation Railways Railways Transport Transport Transport Transport Transport Transport Transport Transport Transport Education Education Labour, Employment and Planning Home Affairs Supply Supply Leath Health Law

Parliamentary Secretaries

- 1. Annayaheb Shinde Food and Agriculture
 2. D. Ering External Affairs
 3. S. C. Jamir External Affairs
 4. S. Ahmed Mehdi Irrigation and Power
- 5 Dodda Thirmmaich Petroleum and Chemicals 6 M R Krishna Education

Official Language

Article 343 of the Constitution provides that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in the Devanagars crept and the form of numerals for official purposes shall be the international form of Indian numerals English, which was originally to continue as the official language up to January 26, 1965, will, under the Official Languages Act, 1963, continue to be used even after that in addition to Hindi

Administrative Organisation

In order to regulate the allocation of Government business and its convenient transaction, Rules of Business have been framed under Article 77(3) of the Constitution. The allocation is made by the President on the odvec of the Prime Minister by specifying the items of business allotted to each Minister and by assigning a Ministry or a part of a Ministry or more than one Ministry to the charge of a Minister. The Minister is sometimes assisted by a Deputy Minister, who performs such functions as may be assigned to him.

A Secretary to Government is the administrative head of a Ministry and the principal adviser to the Minister. When the volume of work in a Ministry exceeds the manageable charge of a Secretary, one or more wings may be established under a Joint Secretary. A Ministry is divided into Divisions, Branches and Sections functioning under Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries and Section Officers respectively.

Organisation and Methods Division

The first phase of the activities of the Organisation and Methods Division, established in March, 1954 for making sustained and concerted efforts for improving administrative efficiency, was directed towards creating consciousness to an ordered improvement in work handled in the Secretariat, by expediting disposal of cases, and keeping track of them to avoid delay. The second phase, which begain in 1961 in collaboration with the Special Reorganisation Unit of the Ministry of Finance and the Committee on Plan Projects, aims inter allea at securing improvements in procedural competence, techniques of programming, work studies of organisations, matching of workload with staffing, and securing cost reduction in projects.

In view of the increasing importance of work study techniques in simplifying the custing methods of work and assessing staff requirements, so as to secure the maximum utilisation of men and material, the O & M Division perodically conducts instructional courses in work study and also in such specialised techniques as Operations. Research. These courses are attended by others of the lower and middle supervisory levels from the Ministries as well as commercial and industrial. State enterprises. A quarterly lournal, Work Improvement, is issued by the Division.

A Committee of Direction set up under the aegis of the Division is engaged on simplifying, co-ordinating and rationalising the system of reporting by the different sectors of trade and industry to Government authorities.

Public Services

Article 315(1) of the Constitution provides for the establishment of a Union Public Service Commission with a Chairman and Members appointed by the President The personnel of the Commission, as on May 20, 1964, was as follows:

Chairman B N Iha
Members A T Sen
M L Chaturvedi
M A Venkataramana Naidu
A V Ramaswami
Batuk Sinjh
N L Ahmad
Smit B Khongmen
Dexia Mehta

The functions of the Commission as prescribed in Article 320 of the Constitution briefly are. (1) recruitment to all civil services and posts under the Union Government by written examinations, by interview and by promotion, and (ii) advising the Government on all matters relating to method of teccutiment, principles to be followed in making appointments to civil exercise and posts and making promotions and transfers Under Article 311, no member of a civil or an all-India service under

Under Article 311, no member of a civil or an all-India service under the Union or a State can be damissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed Further, before they are
damissed or reduced in rank, the delinquent officers must be given a
reasonable opportunity to defend themselves. This privilege is, however,
denied (i) to those convicted on a criminal charge; (ii) where the dismissing
authority is satisfied that it is not practical to give the offender an opportunity to defend himself; and (iii) where the President or a Governor is
satisfied that from the point of view of the security of the State, it is
inexpedient to allow an opportunity for defence to the offender.

LEGISLATURE

India is a Sovereign Democratic Republic with a parliamentary form of government based on universal adult franchise. Sovereignty ultimately rests with the people. The executive authority is accountable for all its decisions and actions to the people through their elected representatives in the legislature.

The Legislature of the Union, which is called "Parliament", consists of the President and the two Houses known as the Council of States (Rajya

Sabha) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha).

Council of States

The Council of States consists of not more than 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President and the rest elected. The Council of States is not subject to dissolution, one-third of its members retiring on the exprastion of every second year. The elections to the Council are indirect, the allotted quota of the representatives of each State, as provided in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution, being elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of that State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The representatives of the Union Territories are chosen in such manner as Parliament by law prescribes. The nominated members are persons having special knowledge or practical experience in Intersture, science, art and social service. Members of the Council must be citizens of India and not less than 30 years of age.

House of the People

The House of the People consists of not more than 500 members directly elected from territoral constituencess in the States (the representatives of the State of Jammu and Kashmir being appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Legislature of the State), and not more than 25 members to represent the Union Territories chosen in such manner as Parlament by law provides. The number of seats for each State is so allocated that the ratio between the number and the population of the State is, as far as practicable, the same for all States. Up to 1970 the President can nominate two members to the House of the People to represent the Anglo-Indian community, if in his opinion it is not adequately represented Unless dissolved sooner, the term of the House is five years from the date of its first meetine.

The total number of members in the Council of States, as constituted at present, is 238, of whom 226 are the elected representatives of the States and the Union Territories and 12 are nominated by the President The present strength of the House of the People is 510, consisting of 504 members* directly elected from the sixteen States (including six from Jamma Kashmir appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Legislature of the State) and the six Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manpur and Tripura, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry, and six members nominated by the President to represent Angle-Indians, the areas specified in Part B of the Sixth Schedule and the Union Territories of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amndivi Islands and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

The table on the next page shows the State-wise allocation of seats in the two Houses and the strength of political parties in the Lok Sabha as on January 31, 1964.

^{*}Pending election for one seat from Nagaland, the sitting member, who is nonunated by the President, continues to represent Nagaland, even after its proclamation as the 16th State of India on December 1, 1963.

ALLOCATION OF SEATS AND STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN PARTAMENT

		Fotal	1	 	11	21 501
		Other In- Parties* depen- dents	~ m ~ m ~ m & & ~ m ~ m ~ m ~ m ~ m ~ m	9=[[[]	64	- 14
		Swa- tantra	2 L &	111111	11	20(8)
	People	Jan- Sangh	111161116-01	111111	11	13
	House of the People	So- cialist	- - -	[[]]-1	11	7
The same of the sa	Ho	Com- munist	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1111114	11	29(4)
		Praya Socialist	144- 4- 4- 4-	111111	11	12
		Con- gress	30 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	11845	-1	358(4)
		No of Scats	\$528288 \$44882228 \$6	0=0400	7.7	204
	No. of	Coun- cil of States	%r2102%852501049	4=00==	-	226++
	State/Trains	Terntory	Anothra Pradesh Assan Bahar Retar Keriar Keriar Madriya Pradesh Maharashra Maharashra Maharashra Maharashra Maharashra Maharashra Maharashra Myace	Vashmur Nagaland Delhi Himachal Pradesh Manjur	Pondicherry	TOTAL .

Anner I, Aurona Contenter C, Arana i Maldin Lagar 2, Revolution's Scaular Peri 1, Anner 1, Anner Mark Mark James Man Debug S, Atal Debug S, Atal Dia I, Anner B, Devata Minnert Kazhagma 8, Anjear L-KS Sew S, Amphil C Practi Cananter Deribad C, Panje C, Atal Dia I, Haryan Lok Samil I. Roundom S, Ran Raya Frankal I (Jung Pander I, Repolican Panje) (Index I, Hard Mahashah II) Fer Bengel K, Recolutionary Scaular (Peri I) Lok Sewi S singh I (Angland P, Repolican Panje) (Index I Demon and Dur I, Maharathawal Genandak 2. **Figures in brackets indicate the number of members who have joined the respective parties subsequent to their elections.

#Excludes three vacant seats : one each in Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Uttar Pradesh. PExclusive of 12 nominated seats.

The names of the members of the two houses, as on May 20, 1964. are given below :

COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA)

Chairman	

Zakır Husaın

Deputy Chairman . Smt. Violet Alva

ANDHRA PRADESH (18) Damodaram Saniiyavva

 Km Mary Naidu
 Yerrapureddi Admarayana Reddy 4. Yella Reddy

4. Yella Reddy
5 Narla Venkateswara Rao
6 Smt, Seeta Yudhvir
7 Makkineni Basavapunnaiah
8. Akbar Ali Khan

9. K L Narasımha Rao 10. Kota Punnaiah 11. B. Ramakrishna Rao

12. J C Nagi Reddi 13 V C Kesava Rao 14. P K Kumaran

15. Smt C Ammanna Raia 16 N Narotham Reddy 17 K V Raghunatha Reddy 18 Kasu Vengala Reddy

ASSAM (7)

19 Purnananda Cheria 20 A Thanglura

21 Lila Dhar Barooah 22 Smt Bedavati Buragohain 23 S C Deb 24 Baharul Islam

25 Robindra Nath Kakati

BIHAR (22) 26 A Mahamad Chaudhry 27 Anand Chand

28 Smt Jahanara Jaspal Singh 29, R. P. Jain 30 Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha Braia Kishore Prasad Sinha

32 Rama Bihadur Sinha 33 Shishir Kumar

34 Smt Lakshmi N Menon 35 Pratul Chandra Mitra 36 Mahesh Saran Shyamnandan Mishra

R P N Sinha 39. Rajendra Pratap Sinha 40 L N Mishra

Mahabir Dass 42 Dhirendra Chandra Mallik

43 Mohan Singh Oberot 44 Jagat Kishore Prasad Narayan Singh 45 Ganga Sharan Sinha

46 Syed Mahmud 47 Bipin Behary Varma

GUJARAT (11) 48. Maniben V. Patel

49 Khandubhai K. Desai 50. G H V Momin 51 Dahyabhai V. Patel

52, K. S Chavda

53. Suresh J. Desay 54. Jethalal Hunkrishna Joshi 55. Mahipat Mulshankar Mehta

56 Jaisukhlal Lalshanker Hathi 57. Maganbhai Shankarbhai Patel 58 Maneklal Chunilai Shah

KERALA (9)

59 Governdan Name 60 Kızhedath Damodaran 61. S M Sart

62 Joseph Mathen 63 K. Madhaya Menon 64 Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait

65, Smt. Devaki Gopidas 66, Palat Kunhi Koya 67, M. N. Govindan Nair

MADHYA PRADESH (16)

68. B P Vinavakrao 69. Dayaldas Kurre

70 Khub Chand Bughel 71 Giriraj Kishore

72 P C, Sethi 73 Niranjan Singh 74 Gurudev Gupta 75 R K Malviya 76. A D Mani

77 Bhanu Praiap Singh

78. Gopikrishna Vijaivargiya 79. Vimalkumar Mannalalji Chordia 80 R S Khandekar 81 Laxmi Narayan Das

82. Ram Sahar 83. Sved Ahmad

MADRAS (18)

84 A K A Abdul Samad 85. Anandan 86 S Chandrasekar 87 S S Mariswamy

88 G. Rajagopalan 89 S S Vassan

90. N M. Anwa 91 N Rama Kushna Iyer

92 Smt G Parthasarathy 93 T S Pattabiraman 94, P. Ramamurti

95, T. Chengalvaroyan 96, C N A inndurai 97 M J Jamai Moideen

98 M. A. Manickavelu Natcker 99 J Sivashanmugam Pillai 100, K S Ramaswamy

101 M. Ruthnasamy

MAHARASHTRA (19)

102. Abidali Jaferbhai 103. Babubhai M Chinai 104 Udh vrao Sihebrao

105 Sadashiv Krishna	UTTAR PRADESH (34)
106 M M. Dharia	164 Dattopart Thengari
107 S B Boba le	165 Fandul Hig Ansair
108 Danba Balwantrao Desai	166 Mahabir Prasad (of Allahabad)
108 Dajiba Balwantrao Desai 109 Shripad Krishna Limaye	167 Bashir Husain Zaidi
110. Deokinandan Narayan 111 Vithalrao Tukaram Nagpure 112 M. C. Chagla	168 Umashankar D.kshit
111 Vithalrao Tukaram Nagpure	169 A C Gilbert
112 M.C. Chagla	109 A C Gilbert
113 Baba Saheb Savnekar 114 Kodardas Kahdas Shah	170 Ram Singh 171 Tarkeshwar Pande
114 Kodardas Kalidas Shah	171 Tarkeshwar Pande
115. Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad	172 Sint Sarla Devi
116 Bidesh Tukaram Kulkarmi	173 Mahabir Prasad (of Agra)
117 Pandharmath Sataram Patel	174 Sham Sundar Narain Tankha
118 Dhanyashifrao Yashwantrao Pawar	175 Arjun Arora 176 Bhagwat Narayan Bhargava
119 Smt Tara Ramchandra Sathe	176 Bhagwat Narayan Bhargava
120 Ganpatro Devil Tapase	177 Jogesh Chandia Chatterji
120 Gardanio Desli Infa-e	178 Ramgopal Gupta
	179 Niffsul Hisan
MYSORE (12)	180 Piare Lill Kureel
	181 Mulen Behari Lal
121 Mulki Govinda Reddy	182 G S Pathak
122 Sherkhan	183 Jogendra Singh 184 M. R. Shervani
123 C M Poonacha	184 M R Shervani
124 Smt Annaputna Devi Thimmareddy	185 Hua Vallabha Tupathi
125 Smt. Violet Alva	185 Hira Vallabha Tripathi 186 Smt Anis Kidwai
126 M. S. Gurumada Swamy	187 Lila Dhar Asthana
127 B C Nanundaya	188 Chandra Shekhar
124 Smt Annapuna Devi Thimmareddy 125 Smt Violet Alva 126 M S Guupada Swamy 127 B C Najundaya 128 N Sti Rama Reddy	189 Dharam Prakash
128 N Sti Rama Reddy 129 D P. Karmarker	190 Mohammad Ibiahim
130 Patil Puttappa	191 Sitaiam Jaipuria
131. M Govinda Reddy	192 Gaure Murahatt
132 J Venk stappa	193 Smt Shyam Kumarı Khan
102 o romentappa	194 C D Pande
ODICCA (40)	195 P N Supra
ORISSA (10)	156 M M S Siddhu
100 TO TO NAVE	197 Atal Bahan Vaipayee
133 B K Mahanti	197 Atai Bellati Vilipayee
134 Narayan Patra 135 M B R S P Singh Deb	WEST BENGAL (16)
135 M B K S F Singh Deb	
13C. Nanda Kishori Das	198 Dhuram Chard Sarawga
137 Barragi Dw.bedy	199 D L Sen Gupta
138 Lok math Misra	200 Smt Phulienu Guha
139 Bhabhani Charan Pattaniyak	201 Bhupesh Gupta 202 Mahammad Ishqae
140 Manmathe th Mera	202 Mahammad Ishque
141 Sundarmani Parci	203 Raipat Saigh Diegar
142 Smt Nindini Satpathy	204 Sudhii Ghosh
	204 Sudhii Ghosh 205 Nikenja Behari Maiti
PUNJAB (11)	206 Biten Roy
2 (1.0 10 (11)	206 Biten Roy 217 Mirguski Mohan Sur
143 Anup Singh	
146 Ultim Storb	211 Nib it R ini in R iv
	1 212 Kanipiasanna Kay
148 Nela Ram	213 R K Bhuwalka
149 Rogidar Singh Panjazari 150 Mohan Singa	JAMMU AND KASHMIR (4)
151 Abdul Ghani	214 O P Mehta
151 Abdul Ghana 152 Chaman Lall	215 Gul im Moh mimed
153 Serjit Singh Atwal	216 Kushin Duit
222 to the conductional	217 Ali Mahamad Lang

RAJASTHAN (10)

154 Sadiq Ah 155 D.v. Sine'i

156 Shanti Lat 157 Kumbna Rom 158 Vacant

159 Smt Sharda Bhargava 160 Abdul Shakoor

161 P N Kathju 162. Sawai Man Singh 163. Ramesh Chandra

NAGALAND (1)

DELHI (3)

JAMMU AND KASHMIR (4) 214 O P Mehta 215 Gul im Moh mimed 216 Krishen Duit 217 Ali Mohamad Lang

218 Vacant

210 I K Gujral 220 Kuman Shanta Vasisht 221 Santokh Singh

HEMACHAL PRADESH (2)

222. Chiranji Lal 223. Shiya Nand Ram tul

MANIPUR (1) NOMINATED BY PRESIDENT 227. Janamdas Daulatram 224 L. Lalit Madhob Shaima 228 B M Prasad 229 G Remachandran 230. Smt Shikunt'a Paranjiye 231 Taja Shankar Bancijee 232 Vacant TRIPURA (1) 225 Tarit Mohan Dasgupta 232 Vacant 233 M Satyanarayana 234 A R Wadia 235 R R Diwakar PONDICHERRY (1) 236 Gopal Singh 237 Tata Chand 238 B V (Mama) Waterkar 226 P Abraham HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE (LOW SARHA) Speaker: Hukam Sinch Deputy Speaker: S. V. Krishnamoorthy Reo Constituency Name of Member Party* No (1) (3) (4) ANDHRA PRADESH (43) Addabad G. Narayan Reddy Con. Adons Pendekanti Venkatasubbaiah Con Amalapuram (R) Bayya Suryanarayana Murthy Con Anakapallı Missula Suryanarayananiurty Osman Ali Khan Con. Anantapur Con Cheepurupalla R V Gopalkrishna Rangarao N G Ranga Con Chiltron SWA Yeddula Eswara Reddy Smt. V Vimala Devi Cuddanah CPI Eluin CPI 10 Gadwal J Rameshwar Rao Maganti Ankineedu Kotha Raghuramaiah Con Con Gudwada Guntur Con Hindupur K V Ramakrishna Reddy Con 14 Hyderabad Gopal S Melkote Con M Thirumala Rao Con Kakınada Karımnagar J Ramapathi Rao 16 Con. Kavalı B Gopala Reddi Con B Gopata Reddi Smt T Lakshmikantamma Smt Yashoda Reddy Etikala Madhusudan Rao J. Il Muthyal Rao Gujula Yallamanda Reddy 18 Khammam Con 19 Kurnool Con Mahhuhahad Con 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 Mahbubnagar (R) Con Markaput CPI Mandala Venkataswamy Masulipatnam Ind f

*Party affiliations are as at the time of elections. Subsequent changes are noted in footnotes. The abbreviations used are 'Indian National Congress (Con), Prija. Socialic Party (PSP). Communis Party of India (CPI). Bibraility and Snight (S): Sociality Party (PSP). Communis Party of India (CPI). Subsidiary and Snight (S): Akhil. Bibraility a Rim Rajpa Parishad (RRP); Republican Party of India (RPI) Jarkhadn Party (PS): Indian Union Muslim League (ML): Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK). All India Forward Bloc (FB). Independent (Ind). Revolutionary Sociality Party (RSP). Maha Gujarad Jana Parishad (McJP), Hill Leader's Conference (IIIC.); Lok Sewa Kangh (LSS), Gaiatant Pareshad (G P), Ak-lit Dai (AD): Harvina Lok Samity (IRIS), National Coefficence (NC), and Mahaz-Martand Gomaniak (MG).

P Hanmanth R: 0

Rayı Narayan Reddy

Datia Balarama Raju

Matcharasa Matcharaju

H C Heda Madala Narayana Swamy

Laxmi Das

B. Anjanappa

Con

CPI

CPI

Con

Con

Con CPI

Medak

29 Nellore (R)

Nalgonda

Narasapur

Nizamabad

31 Ongole

Mstyalguda (R)

Narasipatnam (R)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
32	Parvathipuram (R)	Biddika Satyanarayana	Con.
33	Peddapalli (R)	M. R. Krishna	Con.
34	Rajahmundry	Datla Satvanarayana Raju	Con.
35	Rajampet	C L Narasımha Reddy	SWA
36	Secunderabad	Ahmed Mohiuddin	Con
37	Srikakulam	B. Rajagopala Rao Kolla Venkarah	Con.
39	Tenalı Tırupatı (R)	C Dass	CPI Con
40	Vicarabad	Smt Sangam Laxmi Bai	Con
41	Vijayawada	K L Rao	Con.
42	Visakhapatnam	Vijaya Anand	Con
43	Warangal	Bakar Alı Mırza	Con
		ASSAM (12)	
44	Autonomous Districts (R)	G. Gilbert Swell	HLC
45	Barpeta	Smt. Renuka Devi Barkataki	Con.
46	Cachar	Smt. Jyotsna Chanda	Con.
47	Darrang	Bijoy Chandra Bhagavati	Con.
48	Dhubri	Ghyasuddin Ahmad	Con
49	Dibrugarh	Jogendra Nath Hazarika	Con.
50 51	Gauhati Goolpana (P)	Hem Barua	PSP
52	Goalpara (R) Jorhat	Dharanidhar Basumatan Rajendra Nath Baruah	Con
53	Karımganı (R)	Nihar Ranjan Laskar	PSP Con.
54	Nowgong	Liladhar Kotoki	Con.
55	Sibsagar	Prafulla Chandra Borooah	Con.
		BIHAR (53)	
56	Aurangabad		01511
57	Bagaha	Smt Lalita Rajya Laxmi Kamal Nath Tiwari	SWA
58	Bınka	Smt Shakuntala Devi	Con. Con
59	Baria	Smt Tarkeshwari Sinha	Con
60	Begusarar	Mathura Prasad Mishra	Con
61	Bettiah (R)	Bhola Raut	Con
62	Bhagaipur	Bhagwai Jha Azad	Con
6.5	Bikramganj	Ram Subhag Singh	Con
63	Buxar	Anant Prasad Sharma	Con
66	Chapra Chatta	Ram Shekhar Prasad Singh	Con.
67	Darbhanga (R)	Smt Vijaya Raje	SWA
68	Dhanbad (K)	Shree Narain Das	Con
69	Dumka (R)	P R Chakraverti Satya Charan Besta	Con Con.
70	Gaya	Brajeshwar Prasad	Con,
71	Guidth	Bateshwar Singh	SWA
72	G-rdda	Prabhudaval Himatsingka	Con
73	Gopalganj	Dwarka Nath Tiwari	Con.
74		Rajeshwar Patel	Con
76	H 12 tribagh Jahanabad	Basant Natain Singh	SWA
77	Janagar	Smt Satyabhama Devi	Con
78	Jamus (R)	Yamuna Prasad Mandal	Con.
19	Jamshedpur	Nayantara Das Udai Kar Misra	Con
80	Katahar	Priya Gupta	CPI PSP
81	Kesaria	Bhishma Prasad Yadaya	Con
87	Khagaria	Jialal Mandal	Con
83 84	Kishanganj Lohandara (D)	Mohammed Tahir	Con.
85	Lohardaga (R) Madhubani	David Munzni	SWA*
86	Maharajganj	Yogendra Jha	PSP
87	Mahua (R)	Krishna Kant Singh	Con
88	Monghy ₁	Chandraman: Lal Chaudhary	Con.
	Mothari	Banarsi Prasad Sinha Bibhuti Mishra	Con.
89			
90	Muzaffarpur	Digital Mishra	Con
	Muzaflarpur Nalanda	Digvijay Narain Singh Sidheshwar Prasad	Con Con Con,

^{*}Since joined the Congress Party.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
92	Nawada (R) Palamau	Ram Dhani Das	Con.
93	Palamau	Smt. Shashank Manjari	SWA
	Patna	Smt Ramduları Devi	Con.
95	Pupri	Sashi Ranjan Prasad Sah	Con.
96	Purnea	Phani Gopal Sen	Con.
97	Rajmahal (R) Ranchi East	Iswar Marandi	JP
98	Ranchi East	Prashanta Kumar Ghosh	SWA
99	Ranchi West (R)	Jaspal Singh	JP
100	Rosera (R)	Rameshwar Sahu	Con.
101	Saharsa	Bhupendru Narayan Mandal	SP
102	Samastipur Sasaram (R)	Satya Narayan Sinha	Con
103	Sasaram (R)	Jagjivan Ram	Con.
104	Shahabad	Baliram Bhagat	Con
	Singhbhum (R)	Harı Charan Soy	JP
106	Sitamarhi	Nagendra Prasad Yadav	Con.
	Siwan	Mohd, Yusuf	Con.
108	Sonbarsa (R)	Tulmohan Ram	Con
		GUJARAT (22)	
	Ahmedabad	Indulal Kanasyalat Yajnik	MGJP
110	Amreli	Smt Jayaben Vajubhai Shah	Con
111	Anand	Narendrasinh R. Mahida	SWA
112	Banaskantha	Smt Zoharaben A Chavda	Con.
	Baroda	Fatesinhrao Pratapsinhrao Gackwad	Con.
114	Bhaynagar	Jashvant Mehta	PSP
115	Broach	Chhotubhar Makanbhar Patel	Con.
116		Nanubhai N Patel	Con
	Dohad (R)	Parshottamdas Haribhai Bheel*	SWA
118	Jamnagas	Manubhai M. Shah	Con.
110	Junugadh	Chitaranjan Rugnath Raja	Con.
	Kaira	Pravinsinh N Solanki	SWA
121	Kutch	Himatsinghii	SWA
	Mandyi (R)	Chhaganbhai M. Kedaria	Con.
123	Mehsana	Mansingh Prithviraj Patel	Con
	Panchmahals	Dahyabhai Jivanji Naik	Con
	Patan	Purushotamdas R Patel	Con.
122	Rajkot	M R Masani	SWA
	Sabarkantha	Gutzarılal Nanda	Con.
127	Sabarmati (R)		Con.
			Con.
129		Morarji R Desai	Con.
130	Surendranagar	Ghanshyamlal Oza	Con.
		KERALA (18)	
131	Ambalapuzha	P K Vasudevan Nair	CPI
132	Badagara	A V Raghavan	Ind †
133	Chirayinkil	M K Kumaran	CPI
134	Ernakulam	A. M. Thomas	Con.
135	Kaseigod	A, K. Gopalan	CPI
136	Kottayam	Mathew Maniyangadan	Con
137	Kozhikode	C. H Mohamed Koya	ML
138	Manjeri	Muhammad Ismail	ML
139	Mavelikkara (R)	R Achuthan	Con.
140		Chenan J. Kappen	Con.
141		P Govinda Menon	Con.
142		P V. Kunhan	CPI
143		E Imbichibaya	CPI
144	Outon	N. Sreekantan Nair	RSP
	Tellicherry	S. K Pottckkatt	Ind.*
145	Thirpyalla		
145 146 147	Thiruvalla Trichur	Ravindra Vorma K. K. Warior	Con. CPI

^{*}For results of by-cloctions, see Appendices, †Since joined the CPI. **Since joined the Congress Party.

	(2)	(3)	(4)
		MADHYA PRADESH (36)	
10	Bilaghat	Bholaram Paradhi	PSP
150	Brioda Bizer (R)	Smt Manmata A Guru	Con
131	Bustar (R)	Lakhma Bhawani	Ind
52	Bound (R)	Suriva Prashad	Con.
153	Bh spal	Smt Marmoon Sultan	Con.
5.1	Bilaspur	Chandrabhan Singh	
55	Chhandwara	D I Chardak	Con.
56		B. L. Chandak Smt. Sahodra Bai Rai	Con.
	Davids (R)	Hukam Chand Kachwai	Con.
20	Datg (R)	Mohanial Bekhwai	JS
100	Guna	Ramsahai Shivprasad Pandey	Con.
	Gwalior	Seet Manua Bara Sanda	Con.
		Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia H. V. Kamath	C n.
62	Hoshangabad	n. v. Kamata	PSP
	Indore Jabalpur	Homi F Daji Govind Das	Ind.
61	Language	American Carrel	Con.
65	Janjgir Jhabua (R)	Amar Singh Saigal	Con.
66	V h vous dec	Smt Jamuna Devi	Con
67	Khajuraho	Ram Sahai Tiwari	Con.
	Khandwa	Mahesh Datt Misra	Con.
68	Khargone	Ramchandra Vithal Bade	JS
69	Mahasamund	Vidya Charan Shukla	Con.
70	Mandia (R)	M G Urkey	Con.
71	Mandsaur	U M Trivedi	JS
72	Raigarh	Vijaya Bhushan Singh Deo	RRP
	Raipur (R)	Smt Shyamkuman Devi	Con,
74	Raggarh	Bhanu Prakash Singh	Ind.
)	R unandgaon	Birendra Bahadur Singh	Con
76	Rewa	Shiva Datt Upadhyaya	Con.
77	Sagar	Jwala Prasad Jyotishi	Con
8	Seoni (R)	N M Wadiwa	Con.
19	Sl-shdoi (R)	Buddhu Singh Utiya	SP
9	Shivpuri	Vedehi Charan Parashar	Con
11	Sidhi	Anand Chandra Joshi	Con
2	Surguja (R)	Babunath Singh	Con
53	Tikamgarh (R)	Rure Mate	PSP
4	Ugaia	Radhelal Vyas	Con.
		MADRAS (41)	
5	Aruppa!\kott ii	Kasinatha Durai	Con
7	Ca.Jambara a	R. Kanakasahai	Con
ī	Chingleput	O V Alagesan	Con.
3	Combitars	P R Ramakrishnan	Con
}	Caddalore	P R Ramakrishnan T D. Ramabadran	Con
3	Cuddidote Dodogul	T D Ramahadean	Con
13	Cuddalore Dudgul Erode	T D Ramahadean	Con
1 1 2	Cuddalore Dindigul Erode Gobichetupalayan	T D Ramahadean	Con
11 12 13	Cuddidore Dindigul Erode Gobiolietupalayan Katur	T D. Ramabadran Smt S T Soundaram Ramachano S. K Paramasiyan P G Karuthiruman	Con DMK han Con Con Con,
1011234	Cuddidore Dindigul Erode Gobulietupaliyan Karur Kolipath (R)	T D. Ramabadran Smt S T Soundaram Ramachano S. K. Paramasuvan P G Karuthiruman R Ramanathan Chettiar S C Balakrishan	Con DMK han Con Con Con, Con
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	Cuddidore Dindigui Erode Gobichettipaliyum Katur Kotlpatti (R) Krishnasiri	T D. Ramabadran Smt S T Soundaram Ramachano S. K. Paramasiwan P G Karuthiruman R Ramanathan Chettiar S C Balakrishnan K Rastam	Con DMK han Con Con Con, Con Con
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	Cuddalore Dindigul Erode Gobuchettipaliyan Karur Kolipatti (R) Krishnagiri Kumbakonam	T D. Ramabadran Smt S T Soundaram Ramachano S. K Paramasuvan P G Karuthruman R Ramanathan Chettiar S C Balakrishnan K Rajaram C R Pattabhy Pangan	Con DMK han Con Con Con, Con Con DMK
101234567	Cuddidore Dindigul Erode Gobichettipaliyam Katur Kolipati (R) Krishnagiri Kumbakonam Madras North	T D. Ramabadran Smt S T Soundaram Ramachano S. K Paramasuvan P G Karuthruman R Ramanathan Chettiar S C Balakrishnan K Rajaram C R Pattabhy Pangan	Con DMK han Con Con Con Con Con Con Con DMK Con.
1012345678	Cuddidore Dundrgul Erode Gobuchettipalayan Karur Kolipatti (R) Krishnagiri Kumbakonam Madras North Madius Sounb	T D. Ramabadran Smt S T Soundaram Ramachand S. K. Paramaswan P G Karuthruman R Ramanathan Chettar S C Balakrishnan K Rajaram C R Pattabhi Raman P Sinnwasan	Con DMK than Con Con Con Con Con Con Con Con DMK Con.
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	Cuddidote Dindigul Erode Gobichettipalayam Katur Koilpatti (R) Krishnagari Kumbakonam Madras North Madiras South Madurat	T D. Ramabadran Smt S T Soundaram Ramachand S. K. Paranaswan P G Karuthiruman R Ramanathan Chettiar S C Balakrishnan K Rajaram C R Pattabli Raman P Sranwasan K Manobacan	Con DMK Con Con, Con Con DMK Con. Con DMK
1 3 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Cuddidote Dindigul Erode Gobichettipalayam Karur Kolipatti (R) Krishnagari Kumbakonam Madras North Madras South Madras South Madurat	T D. Ramabadran Smit S T Soundaram Ramachand S. K Paramaswan P G Karuthruman R Ramanathan Chettar S C Balkirshnan K Rajaram C R Pattabhi Raman P Srunwasan K Manobharah	Con DMK Con Con Con Con Con Con DMK Con. Con DMK Con.
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Cuddidote Dindigul Lrode Gobishettipaliyam Katur Kotipati (R) Krishnagiri Kumbakonam Madras North Madras South Madras Myayaram (R)	T D. Ramabadran Smt S T Soundaram Ramachano S K Paranuswan S K Paranuswan G Ramuthruman G Ramuthruman C C Balakrishinan C R Pattabhi Raman C R Pattabhi Raman K Rajaran K Manoharan K Manoharan L M R Sabbaranian	Con DMK Con Con, Con, Con DMK Con. Con DMK Con. Con.
11111234567890112	Cuddulore Dindigud Erode Gobuhetipalayam Karur Kolipatti (R) Krishnagari Kumbakonam Madras North Madras South Madurat Mayuram (R) Melur (R)	T D. Ramabadran Smt. S T Suondaram Ramachand S. K. Paranaswan P G Karuthurumah R Ramanathan Chettar S C Balakrishan K Rajaram C R Pattabh Raman P Sminwisan P Sminwisan N M Canodranekhar P Martihan Smt M Canodranekhar P Martihan	Con DMK than Con Con, Con Con DMK Con. Con DMK Con. Con. Con.
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	Cuddulore Dandrgul Lrode Gobuchettipaliyam Karur Koripatti (R) Krishnagari Kumbakonam Madras North Madras South Maduram (R) Maguram (R) Malur (R) Natgapattinam Nisoma I	T D, Ramabadran Smt S T Soundaram Ramachane S K Peramaswan P G Karuthurumah R Ramasuchan Chettar R Ramasuchan R R Ramasuchan C R Pattabh Raman P Snonwan K Masoharan K Masoharan K M Candraschar F Maroubah	Con DMK Con. Con DMK Con. Con. Con. Con. Con. Con. Con. Con.
1011234567890123	Cuddulore Dandrgul Lrode Gobuchettipaliyam Karur Koripatti (R) Krishnagari Kumbakonam Madras North Madras South Maduram (R) Maguram (R) Malur (R) Natgapattinam Nisoma I	T D, Ramabadran Smt S T Soundaram Ramachane S K Peramaswan P G Karuthurumah R Ramasuchan Chettar R Ramasuchan R R Ramasuchan C R Pattabh Raman P Snonwan K Masoharan K Masoharan K M Candraschar F Maroubah	Con DMK Con. Con DMK Con. Con. Con. Con. Con. Con. Con. Con.
1011234567890123	Cuddulore Dandrgul Lrode Gobuchettipaliyam Karur Koripatti (R) Krishnagari Kumbakonam Madras North Madras South Maduram (R) Maguram (R) Malur (R) Natgapattinam Nisoma I	T D, Ramabadran Smi S T Soundaram Ramachand P G Karuthrumab R Ramananahan Chettar S C, Balakrashan C C, Pietabha Raman P Snanwasan P Snanwasan P Snanwasan N M R Subbaramian	Con DMK drain Con Con, Con Con Con, Con, Con, Con, Con
1 1 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 1 2 1 4 5	Cuddidore Dowlegud Erode Gobelheftipalayam Karur Koripatti (R) Krivhingari Kumbakonam Madras Nouth Madras Nouth Madras Nouth Mavuram (R) Majuram Nagaratimam	T. D. Ramabadran Sm. S. T. Suoudaram Ramachane S. K. Paranaswana S. K. Paranaswana S. K. Paranaswana S. R. Ramananahan Chettar S. C. Balakrashana C. R. Pattabbi Ramana P. Strawassan S. M. R. Mashanan S. M. R. Mashanan S. M. R. Mashanan S. M. M. Ramaswan P. Marothaha Gospalasan) Thengondar A. Nesamony S. K. Ramaswany	Con DMK Con Con Con Con DMK Con Con DMK Con Con DMK Con
100112345678001231456	Cuddidore Dondegud Erouk Gobenheitupalayam Karur Karur Karur Karur Karur Karun Karur Karun Karur Kumbakonam Madras Nouth Madras Nouth Madras South Madurat Mayuram (R) Melar (R) Nagapattnaru Mayurah (R) Nagapattnaru Nagarad (R) Nagapattnaru Nagarad (R) Nagapattnaru	T D, Ramabadran Smi S T, Soundaram Ramachand S G Stoundaram Ramachand S G Stoundaram Ramachand S G Balakrahna S C Balakrahna K Ragaram K Ragaram S S Sambaraman F Snunssan F Snunssan N, M R Subbaraman S M R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R	Con DMK than Con Con, Con Con Con Con Con. Con. Con. Con. Con
16112345678901234567	Cuddidore Dowlegui Erode Gobelheitupalayam Karur Gobelheitupalayam Karur Karur Karur Karur Karur Karur Madras North Madras	T D, Ramasbadran Smi S T Soundararm Ramachand Smi S T Soundararm Ramachand P G Karuthrurnan R Ramananathan Chettar S C Balakrehnan C R Pattabha Raman P Snarwasan K Manobatan K Manobatan Smit M Chandrasekhar P Marufaha Gopakasany Thengondar Gopakasany Thengondar Smit A Kanaswany Smit Akkamma Devi Era Sochyaa	Con Con Con, Con Con Con DMK Con. Con Con Con Con Con Con Con Con Con Con
100123456789012345678	Cuddidore Dondegud Erouk Gobenheitupalayam Karur Karur Karur Karur Karur Karun Karur Karun Karur Kumbakonam Madras Nouth Madras Nouth Madras South Madurat Mayuram (R) Melar (R) Nagapattnaru Mayurah (R) Nagapattnaru Nagarad (R) Nagapattnaru Nagarad (R) Nagapattnaru	T D, Ramabadran Smi S T, Soundaram Ramachand S G Stoundaram Ramachand S G Stoundaram Ramachand S G Balakrahna S C Balakrahna K Ragaram K Ragaram S S Sambaraman F Snunssan F Snunssan N, M R Subbaraman S M R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R	Con DMK than Con Con, Con Con Con Con Con. Con. Con. Con. Con

^{*}Since J aned the CPL

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
10	Ramanathapuram	N. Arunachalam	Con.
211	Salem	S. V. Ramaswarny	Con
212	Sriperumbudur (R)	P. Siyasankaran	DMK
13	Tenkası	M P Swamy	Con.
14	Thansavur	V Varraya Theyar	Con
15	Tindivanam	R. Venkatasubba Reddiar T. T. Krishmamachari S. Kandappan	Con.
216		T. T. Krishmamachan	Con
217	Tiruchendur Tiruchengode	S Kandannan	DMK
210	Tiruchirapalli	Ananda Nambiar	CPI
219	Tirukodur (R)		Con.
220	Tirunelveli	L. Elayaperumal P. Muthiah	Con.
	Tirupattur	R. Muthu Gounder	DMK
222	Tiruvallur	R. Muthu Gounder V. Govindasamy Naidu	Con
223	Tıruvannamalaı	R Dharmalingam T. Abdul Wahid	DMK
24	Vellore	T Abdul Wahid	Con.
	Wandiwash (R)	A Jayaraman	Con.
		MAHARASHTRA (44)	
226	Ahmednagar Akola	Motilal K. Firodia	Con.
227	Akola	Mohammad Mohibbul Haq	Con.
228	Amravati	Panjabrao S. Deshmukh	Con.
229	Aurangabad	Bhaurao D Deshmukh	Con.
230	Baramati	Gulabrao Keshavrao Jedhe	Con
231	Bhandara	R M. Hajarnavis	Con.
32	Bhir	Dwarkadas Mantri	Con.
33	Bhiwandi (R)	Yashwantrao Martandrao Mukane	Con.
14	Bombay City Central North (R)	N S. Kajrolkar	Con.
35	Bombay City—Central South		Con
		V B Gandin	
27	Bombay City North	C V Date	Con.
37	Bombay City North Buldana	V B Gandhi V. K Krishna Menon S K Patil S R Rane	Con.
30	Chand	Shyamshah Lal	Ind.
39	Chanda Dhulia	Snyamsnan Lai	
40	Condo (D)	C A Rawandale	Con.
41	Gondia (R)	Balakrishna R. Wasnik	Con,
42	Haikanangle (R)	Krishnaji Laxman More	Con.
43	Jaigaon	J S Patil	Con.
44	Jaina	R N Yadav Lonikar	Con.
45	Karad	Dajisaheb Ramarao Chavan	Con.
46	Khanigaon (R)		Con.
	Khed	Raghunath K Khadilkar Bhaskar Narayan Dighe	Con.
48	Kolaha	Bhaskar Narayan Dighe	Con.
49	Kolhapur		Con.
50	Kopargaon	Annasaheb Shinde	Con.
SI	Latur (R)	Tulsiram Dashrath Kamble	Con
52	Malegaon	Madhavrao Laxmanrao Jadhav	Con.
53	Miraj	Vijayasinhrao Ramrao Dafle	Con.
54	Nagpur	M S Anev	Ind.
55	Nanded	Tulshidas Subanrao Jadhay	Con.
56	Nandurbar (R)	Laxman Vedu Valvi	Con.
57	Nasik	Y. B Chayan	Con
58	Osmanabad	T. A. Patil	Con.
59	Pandharnur (R)	T. H Sonavane	Con
0	Parbham	Shiyajirao S Deshmukh	Con.
δĩ	Poona	Shankarrao Shantaram More	Con.
52	Rajapur	Nath Par	PSP.
53	Ramtek	Madhaorao Bhagwantrao Patil	Con.
64	Ratnaguri	Smt. Sharda Mukherjee	Con.
65	Satara	Kısan Veer	Con.
66	Sholapur	Madeppa Bandappa Kadadi	Con
	Thana	Sonubhau Dagadu Baswant	Con.
	Wardha	Kamalnayan Bajaj	Con.
	Yeotmal	Deorao Shioram Patil	Con.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		MYSORE (26)	
270	Bangalore	H C. Dasappa	Con.
271	Bangalore City	K. Hanumanthaiah	Con.
272	Belgaum	H V. Koujalga	Con.
273	Bellary Bidar (R)	Tekur Subramanyam	Con.
274	Bidar (R)	Ramchander Veerappa	Con.
275	Bijapur North Bijapur South	R. G Dube	Con.
276	Bijapur South	S. B Patil	Con.
277	Chamarajanagar (R) Chikballapur	S M. Siddiah K C Reddy	Con.
279	Chikballapur	K C Reddy	Con.
	Chikodi Chitradurga	Vasantrao Lakhagounda Patil	Con.
	Dharwar North	S Veerabasappa	Con
	Dharwar North	Smt Sarojini B Mahishi F H. Mohsin	Con.
	Gulbarga	Mahadevappa Rampure	Con.
	Hassan	H Siddananjappa	Con.
	Kanara	Jaochim Alva	Con
	Kolar (R)	Dodda Thimmaiah	Con.
287	Koppal	Sivamurthy Swamy	LSS
288	Mandya	M K Shiyananyanna	Con.
289	Mangalore	A Shankar Alva	Con
200	Mysore	A Shankar Alva M. Shankaraiya	Con
291	Raichur	Jagannath Rao Chandriki	Con
292	Raichur Shimoga Tiptur	S V Krishnamoorthy Rao	Con.
293	Tiptur	C R Basappa	Con
294	Tumkur	Aut Prasad Jain	Con.
295	Udipi	U. Srinivasa Malhah	Con.
		ORISSA (20)	
296	Angul	Harekrushna Mahtab	Con.
297	Baiasore Bhadrak (R)	Gokulnanda Mohanty	Con.
298	Bhadrak (R)	Kanhu Charan Jena	Con
299	Bhanjanagar	Mohan Nayak	Con
301	Bhubaneswar	Purna Chandra Dec Bhang	Con
	Bolangir (R)	Hrusikesh Mahananda	GP*
303	Chatrapur Cuttack	A T Sarma	Con
	Dhenkanal	Nityanand Kanungo	Con
305	Japur (R)	Baishnab Charan Patnaik	Con
	Kalahandi	Rama Chandra Mallick	Con.
307		Pratap Keshari Deo	GP*
	Keonjhar	Surendranath Dwivedy	PSP
309	Koraput (R)	Laxmi Narayan Bhani Deo Ramachandra Ulaka	Con.
310	Mayurbhanj (R)	Maheswar Nark	Con Cou.
311	Nowrangpur	Jaganath Rao	Con.
312	Phulbani (R)	Rajendia Kohar	GP*
313	Puri	Bibhudendra Misra	Con.
314		Kishen Pattnayak	SP
315	Sundergarh (R)	Yagya Narayan Singh	GP*
		PUNJAB (22)	
316	Ambala (R)	Chuni Lal	Con.
317	Amritsar	Gurmukh Singh Musafir	Con.
316	Bhatinda (R)	Dhanna Singh Gulshan	AD*
319	Ferozepore	Igbal Singh	Con.
321	Gurdaspur Gurgaon	Diwan Chand Sharma	Con,
322	Histor	Gajrai Singh Rao	Con.
323	Hoshiarpur	Man: Ram Bagn	SP
324	3hajjar	Amar Nath Vidyalankar	Con
325	Jullundur	Jagdev Singh Siddhanta	HLS
326	Kaithal	Swaran Singh	Con.
327	Kangra	Dev Dutia Puri Hem Rai	Con
328	Karnal	Rameshwaranand	Con.
329	Ludhiana	Kapur Singh	JS AD*
347			

*Since Joined the Swatantra Party.

387 Etawah

388 Faizabad

389 Farrukhabad

Brij Basi La! Ram Manohar Lohia †Hukum Singh was returned on the Congress ticket, bu toeased to have any party affiliation after his election as Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

Gopi Nath Dixit

Con.

Con

SP

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
390	Fatehpur	Gauri Shankar Kakkar	Ind	
391	Firozubad	Shambu Nath Chaturvedi	Con.	
397	Garbwal	Bhakt Darshan	Con	
393	Ghatampur(R) Ghazipui	Tula Ram	Con	
394	Ghazipui	Vishwanath Singh Gahm iri	Con	
395	(rhos)	laı Bahadur Singh	CPI	
396	Gonda	Ram Ratan Gupta	Con	
397	Gorakhpur	Sinhasan Singh	Con	
398	Hamirpai	Mannoo Lal Dwivedi	Con	
399	Hapur	Smt Kamala Chaudhri	Con	
401	Hardor(R)	Kind-t Lal	Con	
		Kashi Nath Pandey	Con	
403	Hathras (R)	Vacant	_	
403	Jalaun (R) Jalesar	Ram Sewak Krishnapal Singh	Con	
405	Lucanus	Rajdeo Singh	SWA	
406	Jaunpur Jhansi	Km Sushula Nayar	Con.	
407	Karimganj	P K Khanna	Con.	
408	Kanana	Yash Pai Singh	Ind *	
409	Karsarganj	Smt. Basant Kunwai Ba	SWA	
410	Kanpur	S M, Banerjee	Ind	
411	Kheri	Balgovind Verma	Con	
417	Khoria (R)	Kanhaiya Lal Balmiki	Con	
413	Lulganj (R) Lucknow	Visram Prasad	PSP	
414	Lucknow	B. K. Dhaon	Con	
415	Machhishahat (R)	Ganapati Ram	Con	
416	Mah trajganj	Mahadeva Prasad	Con	
417	Mannun	Badshah Gupta	Con	
418	Mathura	Digamhar Singh	Con	
419	Meerut	Shah Nawaz Khan Shyam Dhar Misra	Con	
420	Mirzapur	Shyam Dhar Misra	Con	
421 422	Misiikh (R)	Gokaran Prasad	JS	
422	Mohanlalganj (R)	Smt Ganga Devt	Con	
423	Moradabad	Muzaffar Hussam	RPI	
424 425 426	Musahrkhana	Rananjaya Singh	Con.	
423	Muzaffarnagar	Sumat Prasad	Con	
426	Namital	Krishna Chandra Pant	Con,	
427	Phulpur Philiphit	Jawaharlal Nehru	Con,	
420	Pratapgarh	Mohan Swarup	PSP	
430	Rae Bareli (R)	Aut Pratap Singh	IS	
471	Rampui (N)	Bay Nath Kureel	Con	
137	Ramsanchighat (R)	S Ahmed Mchdi	Con	
433	Rayra	Ramanand Shastra	Con	
434		Sarjoo Pandey	CPI	
435		Ram Swatup	Con	
	Salempur	Sunder Lal	Con	
437	Salon	Vishwamath Pandey Dinish Singh	Con	
138	Sardhana	Krishan Chandra Sharma	Con	
439	Shababad	Yuveras Dutta Singh	Con	
440	Shahjahanput (R)	Lakhan Dass	JS	
441	Sitapur	Suraj Lal Verma	Ind	
442	Sultanpur	Kunwar Krishna Verma	JS	
443	Tehre-Garhwal	Manabendra Shah	Con	
444	Cinnao	Krishna Deo Tupathi	Con.	
445	Varanasi	Raghunath Singh	Con.	
		WFST BENGAL (36)	Con	
416	Asansol		_	
447	Ausgram (R)	Atulya Ghosh Mono Mohan Das	Con	
448	Baiurghat (R)	Sakar Mumu	Con. CPI	
449	Bankura	Ramgoti Benerii	CPI	
450	Barasat	Arun Chandra Guha	Con	
	Barrackpore	Smt Renu Chakravarty	Con.	
			CPI	

^{*}Since joined the Swatantra Party.

45

^{*}Nom nated by the President †Since Joined the Congress Party.

Tripura East (R)	TRIPURA (2)	
	Dasaratha Deb	CPI
Tripura West	Biren Dutta	CPI
ANDA	MAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (1)	
-	Nironjan Lal	†
LACCADIVE,	MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLA	NDS (1)*
-	K. Naliakoya Thangal	†
DA	DRA AND NAGAR HAVELI (1)*	
	Sanji Rupji	-1
	GOA, DAMAN AND DIU (2)	
	Peter Augustus Alvares	MG
MA.OF	Mukund Padmanaba Shinkre	MG
	PONDICHERRY (1)	
-	Ku Sivappraghassan	Con
NO	RTH-EAST FRONTIER TRACT (1)	•
_	D. Enng	-1
	ANGLO-INDJANS (2)*	
-	Frank Anthony	_
	EACCADIVE, DAI	NIT-RUB LAI LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISL K. Nalikoya Thangal DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELJ (1)* Sang Rupji GOA, DAMAN AND DIU (2) Peter Augustus Alvare- Maksund Padimanaba Shinkre PONDICHERRY (1) K. u. Sivappraghassun NORTH-EAST FRONTER TRACT (1) D. E. Eng ANGLO-INDIANS (2)*

Functions and Powers of Parliament

The main functions of Parliament are to make laws for the country, to make finances available for the needs of the Government and appropriate funds necessary for the services of the State. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the House of the People which also voites the salaries and allowances of Ministers and can force the resignation of the Council of Ministers by refusing to pass the budget or any other major legislative measure or by adopting a vote of no-confidence. Parliament is also vested with the power to impeach the President and to remove judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, the Chief Election Commission and the Computoller and Auditor-General in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Constitution.

All legislation requires the consent of both Houses of Parliament. Delegated legislation is also subject to review and control by Parliament. Although all financial legislation must be recommended by the President, the House of the People alone can sanction grants, appropriations and proposals for textation. Parliament's power to debate public questions and to review the work of the different departments of the Government is unfettered by any limitations except those imposed by the Constitution or by its own rules of procedure. In times of an emergency declared under Article 352*, the legislative authority of Parliament also extends to the matters enumerated in the State List. The Power to amend the Constitution also vests solely in Parliament.

^{*}For the first time, the President of India declared a state of emergency under the Article on October 26, 1962, following the threat to the security of India created by the Chinese aggression.

47

Parliamentary Committee

To assist Parliament in its deliberations, Parliamentary Committees are appointed either on a motion by the respective Houses themselves or by their presiding officers. Committees fall under three groups: those of a general nature concerned mainly with the organisation and powers of the House, those assisting the Houses in their legislative functions, and committees with financial functions. In the first category fall the Committees on Rules, Privileges, Absence of Members and the Business Advisory Committees, etc. The legislative committees include Select Committees of either House and Joint Select Committees of the two Houses, set up ad hoc for the consideration of important bills. The two important committees in the third category are the Public Accounts Committee and the Estumates Commuttee. While the first of those is composed of members from both Houses, the membership of the second is confined only to the Lok Sabha.

The Public Accounts Committee scrutinises the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of India and the report of the Comproller and Auditor-General thereon. It ensures that public money is spent an accordance with Parlament's decisions and calls attention to cases of waste, extra-vagance, loss, nugatory expenditure or lack of financial integrity in public services. The Estimates Committee reports on "what economics, improvements in organisation, efficiency and administrative reform consistent with the policy underlying the estimates may be effected." It also examines whether the money provided in the estimates is well laid out and suggests the form in which estimates shall be presented to Parlament. Another important committee of the Lox Sabha is the Committee on Government Assurances. Its function is to scrutinise the assurance given by Ministers on the floor of the House and to report on the manner in which such assurances have been implemented. Ministers are debarred from being members of these three committees.

Informal Consultations

There are Informal Consultative Committees for different Ministries which provide a forum for mformal discussions between Members of Parliament and the Ministries of the Government on matters of policy and the working of administrative departments. Membership of these committees is based upon preferences indicated by members themselves. These committees do not generally work on the basis of a formal agenda, rules of procedure or recorded proceedings.

JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of India

The Supreme Court of India consists of a Chief Justice and not more than thirteen Judges appointed by the Presadent. The Judges hold office till the age of 65. For appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court, a person must be a critizen of India and must have been for at least five a person and advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession; or an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession for at least ten years; or he must be in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist. Provision has also been made for the appointment of Judge of a High Court as an ad hoc Judge of the Supreme Court and for retired judges of the Supreme Court or High Courts to sit and act as Judges of that Court. The Constitution debars a retired judge of the Supreme Court from practising in any court of law or before any other authority in India.

A Judge of the Supreme Court cannot be removed from office except an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament, supported by a majority of the total membership of that House

and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

The membership of the Court, as on April 30, 1964, was as follows:

Chief Justice: P. B. Gajendragadkar

Judges: A. K. Sarkar K. Subba Rao K. N. Wanchoo M. Hidayatullah K. C. Das Gupta J. C. Shah

Rabhubar Daval N. Rajagopala Ayyangar

J. R. Mudholkar S M. Sikri

The following are the Law officers of the Union Government:

Attorney-General of India : C. K. Daphtary . H. N. Sanval Soluttor-General of India Additional Solicitor-General of India : S. V. Gupte

Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. Its exclusive original jurisdiction extends to all disputes between the Union and one or more States or between two or more States inter se. In addition to this, Article 32 of the Constitution gives an extensive original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in regard to the enforcement of fundamental rights guaranteed under Part III of the Constitution. It is empowered to issue directions or orders or writs including those in the nature of writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari, whichever may be appropriate, to enforce these rights,

The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can be invoked, by a certificate of the High Court concerned or by special leave granted by the Supreme Court, in respect of any judgment, decree or final order of the High Court in cases involving substantial questions of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution. Appeals also lie to the Supreme Court in civil matters where the amount or value of the subject matter of the dispute is not less than Rs 20,000 or where the judgment, decree or final order involves claims respecting property of like amount, or where the High Court concerned certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court In criminal cases, the right to appeal to the Supreme Court has been provided for, "if the High Court (a) has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death; (b) has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from any court subordinate to its authority and has in such trial convicted the accused person and sentenced him to death, or (c) certifies that the case is a tit one for appeal to the Supreme Court." Parliament is authorised to confer on the Supreme Court any further powers to hear and entertain appeals from any judgment, final order or sentence in a criminal proceeding of a High Court in Indian territory

Besides this the Supreme Court has a very wide appellate jurisdiction over all courts and tribunals in India inasmuch as it can grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, determination, sentence or order in any case or matter passed or made by any court or tribunal in the territory of India. It has also a special advisory jurisdiction in matters which may specifically be referred to it by the President under Article 143 of the Constitution.

THE STATES

The system of Government in the States as embodied in Part VI of the Constitution, closely resembles that of the Union.

EXECUTIVE

The State Executive consists of the Governor and a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister at its head.

The Governor of a State is appointed by the President of India for a term of five years and holds office during his pleasure. Only Indian citizens above 35 years of age are eligible for appointment to this office. The Governor is the head in each State and all executive actions office. State are taken in his name. The Governor's discretionary powers relate to the making of reports to the Union President about (i) the administration of Scheduled Areas, if any, in his State, and (ii) the breakdown of the constitutional machinery in his State.

Council of Ministers

The Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions except in so far as he is, by or under the Constitution, required to exercise his functions in his discretion. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor, who also appoints other Ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Council of Ministers, which holds office during the pleasure of the Governor, is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

Administrative Units

The principal unit of administration in a State is the district under a Collector and District Magistrate. As Collector, he is responsible to the Commissioner who heads a Division or to the Board of Revenue (depending upon the practice obtaining in a particular State), and through that agency to the Government, for the proper collection of revenue and for the administration of all matters connected with land other than irrigation, agriculture and forestry in their technical aspects and registration. As District Magistrate, he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the criminal administration of the district. For this purpose, the police force in the district with the Superintendent of Police as its immediate head is under his control and direction, although for purposes of disciplinary control and technical supervision, the Superintendent is responsible to the Inspector-General of Police Besides a number of Assistant or Deputy Collectors and Magistrates who help him in the discharge of his duties, the Collector has also at his disposal the assistance and professional advice of a number of other district officers such as the Executive Engineer, the Deputy Commissioner of Excise, the Civil Supplies Officer and the District Development or Planning Officer.

Co-ordination for purposes of development programmes at State headquarters is achieved through an inter-departmental Committee of Secretaries in charge of various development departments with the Chief Secretary or the Secretary in charge of planning as the chairman. Generally, the functions of co-ordination for planning and for the implementation of programmes in the districts are combined in a single officer commonly described as the Development Commissioner. As a rule, a Committee of the State Cabinet under the Chief Minister provides overall guidance and direction. State Planning Boards which include leading non-officials have also been constituted in most of the States.

LEGISLATURE

For every State there is a Legislature which consists of the Governor and the two Houses (except in the case of Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Orissa,

Rajasthan and Nagaland which have only one House—the Legislative Assembly)*. Parliament can, by law, provide for the abolition of an existing Legislative Council or for the creation of one where one does not exist if the proposal is supported by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly concerned.

Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad)

The Legislative Council of a State comprises not more than one-third of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of the State, and in no case less than 40 members. Nearly one-third of the members of the Council are elected by the members of the Council are elected by the members of the State from amongst persons who are not members of the Assembly of the State from amongst persons who are not members of the Assembly, one-third by electrorates consisting of members of municipalities, direct boards and other local authorities, one-twelfth by registered teachers in culcustonal institutions not lower than secondary schools and a further one-twelfth by registered graduates of more than three years standing. The remaining members are nominated by the Governor from among those who have distinguished themselves in the fields of literature, science, art, co-operative movement and social service. The Legislative Councils are permanent, one-third of their members returing on the expiration of every second year.

Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha)

According to Article 170, the Legislative Assembly of a State should consist of not more than 500 and not less than 60 members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State The demarcation of territorial constituencies is to be done in such a manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it is, as far as practicable, the same throughout the State. The term of an Assembly is five years unless it is dissolved earlier.

The strength of the Legislatuve Councils in the ten States with bicameral legislatures and the strength of the elected element of the Legislative Assembles in all the States and the Territorial Councils in the Union Territories and the position of various political parties as on December 31, 1963. is given in Table 21.

Powers and Functions

The State Legislature has exclusive powers over subjects enumerated in List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and concurrent powers over those enumerated in List III. Ordinances promulgated by the Governor are subject to the approval of the Legislature. The financial powers of the Legislature include authorisation of all expenditure, taxation and borrowing by the State Government. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Legislature assembly of the State.

The Legislative Assembly alone has the power to originate Money Bills. The Legislative Council can make only recommendations in respect of changes it considers necessary within a period of fourteen days of the recept of the bill from the Assembly. This is no way affects the freedom of the Assembly to accept or reject the recommendations of the Council.

Reservation of Bills

Besides possessing the power to give or withhold his assent to bills passed by the Legislature, the Governor of a State may reserve certain bills for the consideration of the Union President. Such bills relate to subjects like compulsory acquisition of property, estates and jagits, measures

^{*}Although the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 19' & provides for the creation of a Legislative Council in Madhya Pradesh, the Council has not yet been constituted in that State.

GOVERNMENT 51

affecting the powers and the position of High Courts, and imposition of taxes on the storage, distribution and sale of water or electricity in inter-State river or river valley development projects. No bill seeking to impose restrictions on inter-State trade can be introduced in a State legislature without the previous sanction of the President.

TABLE 2011.

ALLOCATION OF SEATS AND STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN STATE LEGISLATURES

		Legislative Assembly									
State/ Union Territory	No of seats in the Legis- lative Coun- cil		Con- gress	Swat- antra	Com- mu- nist	Praja Soci- alist	Jan Sangh	Soci- alist	Other par- ties*	Inde- pend- ents	Total
Andhra Pradesh	90	300	178	18	51			2		47	296
Assam	90	105	79	10	31	6	_		10	10	105
Bihar	96	318	183	50	12	29	4	7	20	12	317
Gujarat	- 20	154	112	26	12	7	-		1	12	153
Kerala		126	64	20	30	18	_		11	3	126
Madhya		120	- 04		30	1 ,0			11	,	120
Pradesh	90	288	144	(2)†	(1)	33	38	14	16	37	285
Madras	63	206	138	6	172		36	(i)	54	5	206
Maha-	03	200	150		-			(1)	34	-	200
rashtra	78	264	210		6	10		(1)	18	16	261
Mysore	63	208	137	(9)	(3)	21	_	(i)	10	27	208
Orissa	-	140	80	-	4	ĩi	_	(.,	38	7	140
Puniab	51	154	90	(3)	9		8	(4)	21	17	152
Rajasthan		176	88	(36)	5	2	14	15	3	21	174
Uttar			1		-	-					
Pradesh	108	430	248	15	14	38	48	24	10	31	428
West											
Bengal	75	252	157	-	50	5	-		29	11	252
Jammu											
&			1								
Kashmir	36	75	l —		-		-		73	2 2	75
Nagaland		46	-	-		-		-	44	2	46
Himachal										-	
Pradesh		41	33	4	1	-	~			3	41
Manipur		30	22	-	-		-	3	-	5	30
Tripura	_	30	17	-	13			-			30
Goa,		į .									
Daman									20	3	30
& Dru	-	.0	1						26	3	30
Pondiche-		39	23						11	4	39
rry		39	23			1			- 11		39
TOTAL	750	5,412	2,003	169	201	181	112	62	325	311	3,3941

"Other parties include Assam Hill Leaders' Conference 9, Revolutionary Communist Party, I. Bahar Jharkhand, 20. Giyanar S. Yunan Maha Guurat Janate Parshad 1, Kreala Mushim League 11, Madbya Pradeth Akhil Bharstiva Ram Raya Partsad 10, Hindu Mahasabha 6, Madara: Drayada Munnerta Karbagam 51, Feward Bioc 3, Maharashira Pecunist and Workers' Party 13, Republican 3, Mysore Mahasashira Charashira Ekikaras Samits 6, Loke Sewak Sangh 4, Oranga Ganatinari Parshad 38, Panyore Mahasashira 2, Republican 8, West Bengel , Forward Bioc 13, Revolutionary Hindu Mahasabha 2, Republican 8, West Bengel , Forward Bioc 13, Revolutionary Coalist Party 9, Sanjukta Biplob Parshad 1, Loke Sewak Sangh 4, Gorkha League?, Jammu and Kashimar National Conference 70, Pinja Parshad 3, Nagaland Nationalist Coganistics of the Communication of the Co

Control over Executive

Besides exercising the usual power of financial control, the State legislatures use all the normal parliamentary devices like questions, discussions, debates, adjournment and no-confidence motions and resolutions, etc., to keep a watch over the day-to-day work of the Executive. They also have their Committees on Estimates and Public Accounts to ensure that grants sanctioned by the Leeislature are properly utilised.

JUDICIARY

High Courts

There is a High Court in each State which stands at the head of the State's judicial administration. Each High Court consists of a Chef Justice and such other judges as the President may, from time to time, deem necessary to appoint. The Chref Justice of a High Court is appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of Jindia and the Governor of the State. The procedure for appointing other judges is the same except that the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned is also consulted in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court of India. To be eligible for appointment as a judge, one must have held a judicial office in India for ten years or must have practised as an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession for a similar period.

The table below gives the name, seat and territorial jurisdiction of the fifteen High Courts in India.

TABLE 22 JURISDICTION AND SEAT OF HIGH COURTS

No.	Name	Year of estab- lish- ment	Territorial Jurisdiction	Seat of the Court
1	Allahabad	1919	Littat Pradesh	Allahabad (Bench
3 4	Andhra Pradesh Assam and Nagaland* Bombay	1948*	Andhra Ps. do h Assam any Nagaland Miharashira	at Lucknow) Hyderabad Gauhati Bombay (Bench at
5	Calcutta	1861	West Bengal, Andam to and Nicobai Islands	Nagpin)
6 7 8	Gujarat Janunu & Kashmir Kerala .	1960 1928 1956	Gujarat Jammu & Kashmir	Ahmedabad Sitnagar and Jammu Frnikulam
9	Madhya Pradesh	1956	M idhya Pradesh	Jabaipur (Benches at Indore and Gwaliori
10	M idras	1861	Madras and Pondicherry	Madras
11	Mysore	1884	Mysoru	Bangalore
12	Oriva	1948	Ousa	Cuttack
13	Patpa	1916	Bihas	Prina
14	Punjab	1947	Punsab and Deihi	Chandigarh (Bench at Delhi)
15	Rajasihan	1949	Rajasthan	Jodhpur

Under Article 226, every High Court has the power to issue to any person or authority, including any Government within its jurisdiction, directions, orders or writs, including writs which are in the nature of habeas

^{*}The jurisdiction of the former Assam High Court was extended to cover the State of Nagatand, constituted on December 1, 1963, and the name of the Court changed accordingly with thet from the same date.

GOVERNMENT 53

corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari, or any of them for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III of the

Constitution and for any other purpose.

This power may also be exercised by any High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to the territories within which the cause of action, wholly or in part, arises for the exercise of such power, notwithstanding that the seat of such Government or authority or the residence of such person is not within those territories.

The High Courts have powers of superintendence over all courts and tribunals within their jurisdiction (Article 227). They can call for returns from such courts, make and issue general rules and prescribe forms to regulate their practices and proceedings and determine the manner and form in which books entries and accounts shall be kept.

Subordinate Courts

Subject to minor local variations, the structure and functions of the subordinate courts are more or less uniform throughout the country. Each State is divided into a number of districts, each under the jurisdiction of the principal civil court presided over by a district judge. Subordinate to him is a herarchy of different grades of civil vidicial authorities.

Besdes hearing suits, properly so called, the civil courts exercise jurisdiction over several other matters, such as guardianship, marriage and divorce, testamentary and intestate representation and admirally jurisdiction. In another category of cases, such as those pertaining to the Land Acquisition Act and the Forest Act, questions affecting civil rights are, in the first instance, dealt with by administrative officers or tribunals, but their decisions are subject to the appellate authority of the appropriate civil courts.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended and revised from time to time, regulates the administration of criminal justice and the constitution of criminal courts. The officer presiding over the district court in civil suits is the judge of the Sessions Division for criminal cases in that district. The Sessions Judge is sometimes assisted by additional or assistant sessions judges. These officers are subordinate only to the High Court and are generally independent of the executive. They, however, deal only with the more scrious crimes and take cognisance of cases only when they have been committed to them by a majestrate after a preliminary enquiry.

The exercise of preventive jurisdiction in certain matters and the trial of crimes listed as not triable by a Sessions Court are entrusted to magistrates of various classes under the general supervision and control of the District Magistrate. In respect of nearly all judicial acts, the magistracy, including the District Magistrate, is subject to the control of the High Court. Some categories of cases involving monor crimes are tried by homorary magistrates, generally retired officers or other responsible citizens, and by benches of magistrates.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local self-governing institutions are broadly classified into two catepores—urban and rural. In the big cities they are known as Corporations, and in medium and small towns as Municipal Committees or Boards. The pattern of local government in rural areas has recently been changed and a three-tier structure, popularly known as 'Panchayati Raj', is being introduced in the various States.

Corporations

The corporations, established under specific Acts of the State Legislatures, are headed by elected Mayors. The administration of a city under 54 pmrs 1964

a corporation is entrusted to three authorities: (i) the General Council of the Corporation; (ii) the Standing Committees of the Council; and (iii) the Commissioner or Executive Officer. The General Council appoints all the officers of the corporation except the Commissioner who is usually appointed by the State Government. The Standing Committees elected by the Council carry out the main work of the administration covering taxation and finance, enguencing works, health and education. The executive power of the corporation vests in the Commissioner, who prescribes the duties of the various establishments and supervises their work. In addition to matters connected with the safety, health, education and other conveniences of the citizens, the jurisdiction of the corporation also extends to the maintenance of streets and bridges, avenues and parks, recreation grounds and markets.

Municipal Boards and Committees

Muncipalities with elected Presidents also function through committees. All the members of a municipality constitute its general body which discusses and decides all questions of policy and important details of municipal administration. The powers of passing the budget, imposing taxation, voting expenditure and making rules and regulations vest in the general body. The day-to-day work of the municipality is carried on by an executive officer, drawn either from the State cadre of municipal executive officers or from the State Civil Service.

Local Self-Government in Districts

The new system of Panchayatı Raj or democratic decentralisation, involves a three-tier structure of local self-governing bodies at the village, block and the district levels. Specific powers and functions in the field of development and local administration have been assigned to the Panchayati Raj institutions. Panchayatı Raj is under implementation in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra. Mysorc, Ortissa, Punjab, Rajanthan and Uttar Pradesh and the remaining States have either enacted or are in the process of enacting Jegislation to introduce a similar system.

Village Panchayats

Panchayats are elected by Gram Sabhas consisting of the entire adult population of the village. Elected by and from among the villagers, they are responsible for agricultural production, rural industries, medical richef, maternity and child welfare, management maintenance of village roads, streets, tanks and seed took after primary education, the maintenance of village roads, streets, tanks and seed took after primary education, the maintenance of village records and also look after primary education, the maintenance of village records and allands, fairs revenue. For building up funds they levy taxes on bousd allands, fairs and festivals and sale of goods, impose octroi duties, and build up remunerative community assets. There are now 2,05.452 village panchayats functioning in the country, covering approximately 97 per cent of the entire rural population.

While the administrative, civil and executive functions at the village level are attended to by the panchayat, the judicial functions are exercised by a separate body known as Nyaya Panchayat. These latter bodies are competent to try cases involving minor offences under the Indian Penal Code and other special and local laws. Their powers of punishment are limited to the imposition of moderate fines, and they employ simple and summary procedure for the disposal of cases. They have also been given limited powers under the Civil Procedure Code Legal practitioners are not permitted to appear before them.

CHAPTER IV

DEFENCE

The supreme command of the Armed Forces is vested in the President of Iddia, the responsibility for their administrative and operational control resting with the Ministry of Defence and the three Services Headquarters. The main function of the Ministry is to ensure that (i) the development and activities of the three Services are properly co-ordinated, (ii) decisions on policy matters are obtained from the Government, transmitted to the three Services Headquarters and implemented, and (iii) necessary financial sanction for defence expenditure is obtained from Parliament.*

ORGANISATION

Although the overall control of the three Services vests in the Ministry of Defence, they normally function directly under their respective Chiefs of Staff. The occupants of these offices, as on April 30, 1964, were:

Chief of the Army Staff ... General J. N. Chaudhuri
Chief of the Naval Staff ... Vice-Admiral B. S. Soman
Chief of the Air Staff ... Air Marshal A. M. Engineer

Army

The Army is organised into four Commands—Western, Eastern, Southern and Central—each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the rank of Licutenant-General. The Commands are divided into Areas, each under a General Officer Commanding of the rank of Major-General. The areas are sub-divided into Sub-Areas, each under a Brigadier,

The Army Headquarters, located in Delhi, functions under the Chief of the Army Staff. Its four main branches, each under a Principal Staff Officer of the rank of Lieutenant-General, are: General Staff Branch, Adjutant-General's Branch, Quartermaster-General's Branch, and Master-General of Ordnance's Branch. The other two branches are the Engineerin-Chief's Branch and the Military Secretary's Branch, each under a Major-General.

The General Staff Branch consists of the Directorates of Military Operations, Military Intelligence, Staff Duties, Military Training, Armoured Corps, Artillery, Signals, Infantry, Territorial Army, Defence Security Corps and Border Roads.

The Adjutant-General's Branch is divided into two Directorates, namely, Organisation and Personal Services and includes the Judge Advocate-Generals's Department. The Medical Directorate, though separate under n Major-General, is technically placed under this branch

The Quartermaster-General's Branch has two Directorates, one to organise all rail, sea and air movements of personnel and stores within and outside the country, and the other to provide accommodation for personnel. The Directorates of Supply and Transport, Remounts and Veterinary, Military Parms and Postal Services are also under the overall supervision of the Ouartermaster-General.

The three Directorates under the Master-General of Ordnance are Ordnance Services, Weapons and Equipment and Electrical and Mechanical

^{*}See Appendices for the National Defence Council set up to deal with the emergency created by the Chinese aggression

Engineers. The Ordnance Services Directorate as responsible for procuring, stocking and supplying all kinds of defence equipment required for troops. The Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Directorate is charged with the responsibility of inspection, repair and maintenance of all types of mechanical and electrical equipment used by the Army.

The Engineer-in-Chief is the head of the Corps of Engineers. He advises the Chiefs of Staff of the three Services and the Director-General of Ordnance Factories on all matters concerning works, including their planning and construction. He has five Directorates under him, namely, Personnel, Engineer Staff, Engineer Stores, Plants and Works and Survey.

The Military Secretary maintains personal records of officers and is responsible for their postings and transfers, promotions and retirement as

well as for the grant of honorary ranks.

Navy

At the Naval Headquarters in Delhi, the Chief of the Naval Staff is assisted by four Principal Staff Officers, namely, the Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, the Chief of Personnel, the Chief of Material and the Chief of Naval Aviation. He functions through four Operational and Administrative Commands, one affoat and three ashore. These are: (i) Flag Officer Commanding, Indian Fleet, (ii) Flag Officer, Bombay, (iii) Commodore-in-Charge, Cochin, and (iv) Commodore, East Coast, Visakhapatnam.

Today, the Indian Fleet consists of INS Vikrant (Flagship of Navy), an aircraft-carrier, INS Mysore, a Colony-class cruiser, INS Delhi, a Leander-class cruiser, two Destroyer Squadrons, (INS Ranjit, Raiput, Rana, Godavari, Gomati and Ganga) and a number of Frigate Squadrons, including some of the latest types of anti-submarine and anti-aircraft frigates. These new types of frigates, specially constructed for the Navy in the UK, are INS Brahmaputra, Beas, Betwa, Khukri, Kirpan, Kuthar, Talwar and Trisul. The former friends are INS Cauvery, Kistna and Tir, which are now being used for cadets' training The three Mine-sweeping Squadrons are formed by INS Konkan, Karwar, Kakinada, Cannanore, Cuddalore,

Bassein and Bimlipatam.

A beginning has been made in building smaller types of naval craft in India. Three seaward defence boats-INS Ajay, Abhay and Akshay and a mooring vessel, INS Dhruvak, have already been completed.

A newly-constructed Cruiser Graving Dock at the Naval Dockvard, Bombay, which can also accommodate the Navy's aircraft-carrier, was commissioned for service in January 1962 Work is fast progressing on the extension of the Ballard Pier adjacent to the present Naval Dockyard in Bombay A new jetty is also being constructed at Visakhapatnam on the east coast.

Two new naval establishments, INS Jarawa and INS Gomantak, were commissioned on February 15 and March 7, 1964, respectively A Resident Naval Officers' Organisation at Port Blair in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, INS Jarawa is equipped with necessary transport and communications facilities to enable the naval garrison stationed there to patrol the various islands in the area Proposed to be developed as a full-fledged naval base, INS Gomantak at Marmagao includes the Naval Air Station at Dabolim,

Air Force

The Chief of the Air Staff is assisted by five Principal Staff Officers controlling the main branches of the Air Headquarters, viz, the Vice-Chief of the Air Staff, the Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, the Air Officer-in-Charge, Administration, the Air Officer-in-Charge, Maintenance, and the Air Officerin-Charge, Policy and Plans. Each of these branches controls a group of Directorates.

DEFENCE 57

Under the Air Headquarters come five major Air Force formations, namely, the Western Air, Training, Maintenance, and Eastern Air and the

Central Air Commands.

In pursuance of the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Forces Act, passed by Parliament in 1952, seven Auxiliary Air Force Squadrons, namely, No. 51 (Dclhi), No. 52 (Bombay), No. 53 (Madras), No. 54 (UP), No. 55 (Bengal), No. 56 (Orssa) and No. 57 (Punjab), have been formed. The personnel of all these squadrons are at the moment serving with the Regular Air Force.

The Air Force fleet consists of a variety of transport, fighter and bomber aircraft. Among the fighter aircraft in use are the Vampires. Toofanis.

Mysteres, Hunters, Gnats and MIG 21s.

The transport fleet, which till a few years ago consisted mainly of Dakotas and Farichild Packets, has been modernised and now includes Otters, An-12s, and some Caribous. The helicopter fleet consists mainly of Mi-4s, Bell and Alouette-II helicopters. India-built HT-2, the T6G Texan and the Vampires are used for training purposes.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

National Detence College

The National Defence College, set up at New Delhi in 1960, trains senior officers of the three Services, on the pattern of the Imperial Defence College in the UK. Its man purpose is to enable students to study the military, scientific, industrial, social, economic and political factors involved in war as also the higher direction and strategy of warfare. Concurrently with this study, it offers a unique opportunity to senior Service officers and highly placed crivil servants of getting together and exchanging ideas so as to give them a better understanding of each other's problems in peace and in war.

National Defence Academy

Admissions to the National Defence Academy, Khadakvasla, are made on the basis of a qualifying hanmual written examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission at different centres in the country, followed by an interview before a Services Selection Board. Boys who have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination and are between 15 and 17½ years of age on the first day of the month in which the course starts at the Academy are eligible for admission. Cadets must be unmarried and cannot marry during the period of their stay at the Academy.

All the expenses of the cadets while at the Academy, except the pocket expense of Rs. 30 per month, are borne by the Government Where the monthly income of parents is less than Rs. 300, even this expense is borne

by the Government.

The Academy conducts a three-year course for the combined basic training of cadets of all the three Services after which they separate to receive specialised training at their respective Service establishments.

Defence Services Staff College

Training is imparted to serving officers on an inter-Service basis at the Defence Services Staff College, Wellington. It trains officers up to the standard required for second-grade staff appointments. About 100 officers of all the three Services are trained every year, the duration of the course beine 10 months.

Armed Forces Medical College

The Armed Forces Medical College, Poona, besides imparting training to newly commissioned medical officers, runs refresher courses for medical 58 NNDIA 1964

officers of the Armed Forces to keep them up-to-date in their profession. Specialist courses are run in bygiene, X-ray, blood-transfusion and pathology. It also now runs an M.B. B.S. course.

Rashtriya Indian Military College

Run on the lines of public schools, the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, prepares future officers for the three Services by imparting pre-timmary pre-cadet training to such pupils as desire subsequently to choose a military career. It thus serves as a feeder to the National Defence Academy.

Army Colleges and Schools

The Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, is the premier centre for training officers of the Army. The man source of entry into the Academy is the National Defence Academy. Cadets passing out of the Academy receive one year's training at Dehra Dun before being commissioned. The other categories of entrants in higher age-groups are those who have qualified in the competitive entrance examination of the Union Public Service Commission and the Services Selection Board for two years' training, graduate cadets of the NCC for a year and a half, other graduates selected for special need commissions in the technical arms for a year and serving Regular or Territorial Army personnel—ICOs and NCOs—for two years. At the Military Academy, cadets undergo strenous training designed mostly to equip them with the basic military knowledge necessary for all Army officers whatever their corpos, arm or service.

Two Officers' Training Schools have been set up, one at Poona and the other at Madras, to train emergency commission candidates for the Army. The period of training is six months, after which candidates proceed to the Indian Military Academy or other specialised training establishments

The Armoured Corps Centre and School, Ahmednagar, undertakes the training of regimental instructors, squadron commanders and regimental commanders of the Corps. The College of Military Engineering, Kirken, imparts training to officers and other ranks in all aspects of military engineering. Longer courses of over two years' duration are also conducted there to train officers up to the deere standard.

The School of Signals at Mhow imparts base and advanced technical training in telecommunication and signal neters. The School of Artillery at Deolali provides training in field, anti-tank and anti-aircraft artillery, while its branch at Bombey provdes tranning in coastal artillery. The Infantry School at Mhow conducts courses in the tactical and administrative handling of units and sub-units for senior officers and jumor commanders of all corps in the Army. The Ordnance School at Jabalput imparts specialised corps training in the identification, handling, storage, care, custody and preservation of all items, including ammunition and explosives, stocked by ordnance denote.

The other Army training centres and schools are: the Service Corps School, Bareilly; the Remounts and Veterinary Centre and School, Meerut; the School of Physical Trauming, Poona; the Army and Air Transport Support School, Agra; the School of Mechanical Transport, Faizabad; the Corps of Military Police Centre and School, Pachmarhi; the Military School of Music, Pachmarhi; and the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering School, Trimulpherry.

Naval Training Centres

Except for highly specialised technical courses, training of all officers and men of the Navy is undertaken at the main naval training centres located at Cochin, Bombay and Visakhapathaam. Advanced courses in

DEFENCE 59

subjects like gunnery, torpedo and anti-submarine and communications have

already been started.

The principal training centres of the Navy are INS Venduruhy and the Naval Air Station Garuda, both situated at Cochin. INS Venduruthy is the premier training establishment, comprising technical schools for gunnery, communication, navigation and torpedo and anti-submarine. INS Garuda has the training aircraft of the Navy and some technical schools.

At INS Shivaji, Lonavla (Maharashtra), mechanical engineers and artificers are trained. A new Engineering College has been started there to

train junior engineers and electrical officers of the Service.

1/NS Valsura, Jamnagar, trains officers and men of the Electrical Branch of the Service. With most of the ships now acquired being fitted with complicated electronic equipment, training at this School has been geared to the present requirements of the Service.

New recruits coming into the Navy are trained at INS Circars, Visakhanam, and, on completion of their courses, become sailors. Officers and men of the Supply and Secretariat Branch are trained at INS Hamla in

Bombay. Sea training is imparted by the Fleet.

Air Force Colleges and Schools

The basic flying training of a year's duration for pupil pilots is imparted at the Air Force Flying College, Jodhpur, and at the Pilot Training Establishment, Allahabad. Advanced flying and conversion training on jets and multi-engined aircraft is conducted for a year at the Jet Training and Transport Training Wings of the Air Force Station, Hyderabad. Pupil navgators also have their initial training at Jodhpur and advanced training at Hyderabab before graduating as full-fledged aircrew.

The Air Force Administrative College, Coimbatore, trains officers in various ground duties, and medical officers receive training at the School of Aviation Medicine, Bangalore. The Air Force Technical College, Jalahalli, trains officers in engineering, signals and armament and electrical engineering. A school at Jalahalli trains airmen in accounting, equipment, general office duties, music, motor driving and catering. Another school, also located at Jalahalli, trains airmen in higher signal trades. Flying instructors are trained in a separate school at Tambaram. Another school, located at Tambaram, trains airmen in technical trades. A school for higher staff studies in combined land-air warfare has been instituted at Hyderabad. Paratroopers for air-borne units of the Army are trained at the Paratroopers Training School, Agra.

DEFENCE RESEARCH AND PRODUCTION

In the middle of 1962, the Government of India set up a Defence Research and Development Council, with the Defence Minister as Chairman The Council co-ordinates and directs scientific research to help develop contemporary weapons and equipment and evolve scientific teniques and methods for effective training and operational efficiency. The Council has under it the Defence Research and Development Organisation, headed by the Scientific Adviser.

The Research and Development Organisation was created in January 1958 by the amalgamation of the Technical Development Establishments of the three Services and the Defence Science Organisation to promote and apply scientific research to production. It is closely associated with the Production Organisation which functions under the Controller-General of Defence Production and is responsible for achieving self-sufficiency in nitiary stores and equipment. The Organisation (a) renders scientific advice

to Service Headquarters, (b) carries out applied research to solve the problems of the Services, (c) designs and develops weapons and equipment based on the operational requirements defined by the Services, (d) evaluates and carries out technical trials of new weapons and equipment or those developed in the country, and (e) renders technical guidance to civil trade for the development of new equipment. It also undertakes bases, applied and operational research and development of products and processes related to fabrication of instruments, weapons, ammunition, engineering stores and tele-communication equipment.

There are at present more than 30 institutions, major and minor, under the Research and Development Organisation, cateing to the needs of the Armed Forces. Among the new establishments are the Institute of Nuclear Medicine, the Defence Institute of Physicalogy, the Defence Food Research Laboratory, the Solid State Physics Laboratory, the Defence Electronics Research Laboratory and the Institute of Work's Studies.

With the growing tempo of Defence research and production, a scheme has been evolved to impart theoretical knowledge of engineering subjects to those receiving practical training at various defence installations. Nearly 3,000 students are at present receiving this instructional training.

Ordnance Factories

During 1962-63, the Ordnance Factories produced stores and equipment worth Rs. 63.90 crores as against Rs. 33.35 crores in 1960-61 and Rs. 41 88 crores in 1961-62. During the first half of 1963-64, the value of Issues from the Ordnance Factories was Rs. 51.71 crores and the total for the year is expected to exceed Rs. 100 crores. The steadily increasing manufacture of special items, hitherto imported, has resulted in substantial savings of foreign exchange.

The Service items produced by these factories include artillery guns, heavy mortars, naval guns, barrels and recoil-less guns, mountings, carriages and buffers for heavy and medium-calibre guns, light machine-guns and other small arms, bombs, shells and various types of ammunition and high explosives, sea mines, depth-charges, parachutes, service clothing and mountaineering equipment. They recently started manufacturing three-ton and one-ton military trucks, tepen and four types of tractors

Four new Ordnance Factories, namely, a Heavy Vehicles (Tank) Factory, a Marine Diesel Factory and a Parachute Factory at Madras and an Electrical Cable Factory at Chandlurath, have been set up.

Hındustan Aircraft

The Hindustan Aurcraft Ltd., Bangalore, undertakes the repair, overhald and manufacture of aircraft for the Indan Air Force Since 1952, the Hall has been manufacturing the HT-2 trainer aircraft on a large scale for the LAF, the Navy and the flying clubs. The factory has also been building supersonic jet aircraft (HF-24), the first prototype of which was text-flown in July 1961, and Vampire jet fighters, which form part of the fleet of the IAF. It is also producing jet trainers and the turbo-jet engenes to be fitted to them. It has designed and developed a light 4-seater aircraft (Krishak), a light multi-purpose aircraft (Pushpak), and a six-cylinder piston aero-engine

In 1956 an agreement was concluded with the Bristol Acro-engine Factory to make the full range of Bristol Orpheus turbo-jet engines at the HAL. Another licence agreement was reached with the Folland Aircraft Company for the manufacture by the HAL of Britain's jet-fighter, the Gnat, the same year. The HAL was recently entrusted with the manufacture of Alouette helicopters under licence from 'he Sud Aviation Co of France.

DEFENCE 61

This factory has also been entrusted with the manufacture of Artouste engines which will power these helicopters.

The ancillary activities of HAL include the building of all-metal broad

gauge coaches with modern amenities for the Railways.

The IAF Aircraft Manufacturing Depot, Kanpur, has undertaken the production of AVRO—748 which is the first feeder-line aircraft designed on the fail-safe principles. The pressurised low-wing monoplane is powered by two Rolls-Royce Dart propeller-turbine engines, now under progressive manufacture at the HAL, and operates at comparatively low costs. This transport aircraft is intended to replace the Dakota now in service with the Air Force.

Bharat Electronics

The Bharat Electronics Ltd., Jalahalli (near Bangalore), went into initial production in January 1956, and started manufacturing tools and jigs required for receivers and transmitters.

The production programme of the BEL includes the manufacture of general purpose receivers and medium-power transmitters for the Civil Aviation Department and equipment for All India Radio, Railways, Meteorological Department. States' Police. Fire Services and the Armed Forces.

Some other important items under production at the BEL are generalpurpose communication receivers, medium-power transmitters, mobile transreceivers and portable man-pack sets.

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

In addition to their normal duty of defending the country, the Armed Forces, from time to time, perform certain emergency duties, such as (i) rendering help in areas affected by natural calamities like floods, earthquakes and famines, (ii) carrying out photographic surveys which are of use in the planning and development of hydro-electric and other schemes, and (iii) reclamation of wasteland. Since independence, India's Defence Forces also assisted in implementing the Korean Truce Agreement and the recommendations of the International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, set up under the Cease-fire Agreement concluded at Geneva on July 20, 1954 Several officers and other ranks, including some from the Navy and the Air Force, were deputed in September 1954, for this second assignment which still continues. The Army embarked on yet another mission of peace when on November 16, 1956, a contingent was sent to Egypt to join the United Nations Emergency Force. Nearly 70 Service officers served with the UN Observation Group in the Lebanon in 1958 Besides the 700 Service personnel working with the UN Force in the Congo earlier, India sent a brigade of combatant troops with some ancillary units to ion that Force in March 1961. In October 1961, India sent six interdictor Canberra iet aircraft to Congo along with the necessary Air Force personnel. In view of the national emergency, the Brigade Group along with some administrative and ancillary units was withdrawn from the Congo in April 1963 A small contigent which still remains there is expected to return by June 1964.

TURRITORIAL ARMY

The Territorial Army, which was raised in October 1949, is desiened to give the youth of the country an opportunity of receiving military training in their spare time and to serve the country in times of emergency by providing units to the regular Army and takine over the responsibility for internal security. Membership of the Territorial Army does not involve service outside India except under a special order of the Union Government. The Territorial Army is composed of units of Artillery, Infantry, the Corps of

Engineers (including Railways, Ports, Docks and Inland Waterways), the Corps of Signals (including Posts and Telegraphs), the Medical Corps and

the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

Any able-bodied national of India between the ages of 18 and 35 (with relaxation in the upper age-limit for entry into certain technical units) and possessing the requisite qualifications is eligible to join the Territorial Army as an officer or other rank.

The Territornal Army has two types of units—provincial and urban Training for recruits in the provincial units lasts 30 days. In the urban units training is given for 32 days, in the evenings after working hours, at weekends or on holidays. Every member of the Territornal Army who has undergone recruit training is liable to undergo annual training for two calendar months in the provincial units and for a period varying from a minimum of 144 hours to a maximum of 240 hours in the urban units, including a came of eight to fourteen days.

While under training or otherwise employed, officers and other ranks of the retriornal Army are entitled practically to the same pay and allowances, rations and noticial facilities as are admissible to the corresponding ranks of the regular Army. They are also entitled to terminal gratuity, disability and family nension under certain conditions.

A limited number of appointments on the permanent staff, with a tenure of three to five years, is offered to all ranks of the Territorial Army provided they possess the necessary experience and qualifications Territorial Army personnel are also entitled to the award of decorations and medals

The Auxiliary Territorial Army, which was reorganised as the National

Volunteer Force in 1954, is now designated as Lok Sahayak Sena.

All able-bodied men, except ex-Servicemen and ex-NCC cadets, between the ages of 18 and 40, can join the Lok Sahayak Sena. Membership of the force carries no hability to military service. Under a new scheme, special attention is given to the training of people in border areas.

Under the Lok Sahayak Sena scheme 1,607 camps were held and 7,18,874 persons given training during the period from May 1955 to December 1963

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

The National Cadet Corps consists of three Divisions, namely, Senior, Junior and Girls. The Senior and Junior Divisions are composed of three Wings—Army, Navy and Air Force. The Army Wing has units of the Armoured Corps, the Artillery, the Corps of Engineers, the Signals Corps, the Infantry, the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical and the Medical Corps.

In addition to normal basic training, cades of the technical units receive specialised training. Naval Wing units are, of necessity, raised in the coastal towns where facilities for naval training are available. In the Air Wing units, theoretical and practical training is given in flying and, with the help of the flying clubs, cadets obtain 'A' flying licences at Government expense. Gliding has also been introduced as part of the training of air cadets. The special needs of girl cadets have been fully kept in view and their training has been made more instructive, interesting and useful Aeromodelling and gliding have also been introduced in the Serion Wing of the Girls' Division.

Participation in the NCC was made compulsory for all able-bodied male college students in 1963 The strength of the Corps, as on January 31, 1964, was 12.23,100. Of this 1.56,500 were in the Senior Division, 7,92,200 in NCC Rifles and 2,74,450 in the Junior Division. The number of girls in the NCC on that date was 89,350.

The Officers Training Units of the NCC train selected officers for join-

ing the Officers' Cadre in the Army.

63 DEBUNCE

AUXILIARY CADET CORPS

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps has been started to cope with the demand for military training for boys and girls in schools who cannot get admission to the National Cadet Corps. The Corps has made rapid progress; its strength on January 31, 1964, was 13,62,000.

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps trains the youth of the country in team spirit,

discipline and patriotism. Its instructors selected from schools are trained by regular Army staff of the various NCC units.

WELFARE OF EX-SERVICEMEN

The Director of Resettlement in the Defence Ministry deals with matters relating to the resettlement of ex-Servicemen in Government, private services, vocational and technical trades, land colonies and transport services. Training in basic agriculture is given to facilitate their absorption in the community projects as Gram Sevaks. In matters of employment, preference is given to ex-Servicemen in filling up appointments in the police, watch and ward, excise and other departments where military training is a qualification. In addition, relaxation in age limits to the extent of the military service rendered has been permitted.

One of the most important non-official organisations which renders useful assistance to ex-Servicemen and their families, in close liaison with the local administrations, is the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board. The Board, which has its headquarters in New Delhi, co-ordinates the activities of State boards. These in their turn, control a network of district boards, having in some cases tehsil or taluk committees. In addition to the funds of the Board which are primarily used for payment of special pensions to blinded ex-Servicemen and to meet expenditure on other miscellaneous items, there are a number of other Central funds like the Flag Day Fund, the Armed Forces Benevolent Fund and the Armed Forces Reconstruction Fund, which also render valuable assistance for the welfare of ex-Servicemen.

CHAPTER V EDUCATION

Education is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, the Uniform Government concerning itself with the co-ordination of educational facilities and determination of standards in respect of higher education (through the University Grants Commission) and research and scientific and technical education. Co-ordination in regard to elementary and secondary education is secured through All-India Councils. The Union Government are also responsible for the running of four universities (Aligarh, Banaras, Delhi and Visva Bharati) and such other institutions of national importance as Parliament may by law declare.

The Central Advisory Board of Education lays down the general education policy. Four standing committees of the Board dealing with elementary, secondary, university and social education, formulate aims and objects, assess present position and draw up future plans in their respective fields. Their activities are co-ordinated by a sterring committee of the Board.

The total number of recognised institutions, enrolment therein, the number of teachers and expenditure incurred on them is shown below.*

TABLE 23
INSTITUTIONS, STUDENTS, TEACHERS AND EXPENDITURE

1145	11110110110, 01	UDERTIO,	LEACHERS	AND EAL	r abileni	-
	Numbu	Number	Number	Dacet	Indirect	Total
	of	ot	tot i	cxnen-	-Apen-	expen-
Year	institutions	students	teache's	diture	diture	diture
	1	on rolls	(in lakhs)	(in crores	(in crores	IN CIDIES
	j	(in lakhs)		of rupees)	of rupees)	et rupets)
				-		- THE R. LEWIS CO.
1950-51	2.86,860	2 55 43	8 0 1	91.05	23 33	114 38
1955-56	3 66 641	3 39 24	11 07	144 87	44 85	189 66
1960-61	4.72.655	4.79 63	15 08	257 17	86 94	344 11
1961-62**	6 85 938	5 39 01	16 44	291 71	100 23	391 94

The break-up of the number of institutions and students according to management in 1960-61 was as follows: Government 96.829 with 97.55,459 students, district boards 2,06,286 with 1,86,25,754 students, municipalities 12,688 with 34,70,666 students; private aided 1,43,985 with 1,46,42,666 students of 12,868 with 1,46,8593 students

The contributions from different sources to the total expenditure are shown in Table 24.

TABLE 24

	SOURCES OF	EXPENDIT	OKE		
			(11	i cinres i	of rupees)
Some		1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62**
Government fund,		65 27	117 20	233 9	267 5
D		(57 1)	(61.8)	(68 0)	(68.2)
District boards funds		7 86	9 90	11.8	14 2
Moran and the state of		(6 9)	(5.2)	(3.4)	(3.6)
Municipal boards funds		4 64	6 46	10.7	12.1
Fees		(4 0)	(3.4)	(3.1)	(3.1)
rees		23 33 .	37 90	50 0	65.4
Factor of		(20-4)	(20 0)	(17.1)	(16.7)
Endowments		2 46 [5 69	9.8	10 0
Others		(2.2)	(3.0)	(2.9)	(2.6)
Others		10 82	12.51	18.9	22 7
		(9.4)	(6 6)	(5.5)	(5.8)
	TOTAL.	114 38	189 66	344 1	391 9

Figures for unrecognised institutions are not available
 Provisional

^{***}Figures in brackets represent percentages to total expenditure

65

Plans and Education

A working partnership has been evolved between the Centre and the State Governments to implement development plans of education. Most of the schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments with some assistance from the Centre Of the centrally sponsored schemes, some are implemented through the State Governments and others directly by the Central Government. A central planning group, with Union Minster for Education as its Charman, is already working on a long term development plan covering the period 1966—81. The distribution of outlay in the First, Second and Third Plans is set out below.

FABLE 25
EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLANS

			(in crores	of supces)
		First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan (outlay)
lementary education	- 1	8.5	95	209
Secondary education		20	51	88
University education	. !	14	48	8.2
Other Educational Schemes		14	27	29
	1-			
Total	IL .	133	221	408

The achievements under the First and Second Plans and the targetaimed at under the Third Plan are indicated below.

TABLE 26 ACHIEVEMENTS AND TARGETS

ACHIEVEADAD	o vind	IARGLIS		
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (targets)
Number of pupils in classes I to l	1,92	2,52	3,50	4,96
Percentage thereor to total population of the age group 6-11	42 6	52.9	62 4	16.4
Number of pupils in classes VI to VIII;	31	43	67	98
Percentage thereof to total population of the age group 11-14	12.7	16 5 1	22 6	28 6
Number of pupils in classes IX to XI (in lakbs)	12	19	29	46
Percentage thereof to total population of a the age group 14-17	5.3	7.8.1	10 6	15 6
umber of pupils at the university stage arts, science and commerce—(in lakhs)	4	6	9	1.3
Percentage thereof to total population in the age group 17-23	0.9	15	18	2.4
Percentage of students reading science at university stage	38 1	33.0	34 [42 5
Number of primary junior basic schools	2.09.671	2 78,135	3.30.399	4,15,000
Number of middle/senior basic schools	13 596	21,730	49,663 [57,700
Number of high/higher secondary schools	7.288	10 838	17.257	21,800
Number of multipurpose schools		255	2.115	2,446
Number of training schools	782	930	1.138	1.424
Number of training colleges	53 1	107	478	312
Number of arts, science and commerce colleges	542	772	1,081	1,400
Number of universities	27	32	46	53
Percentage of trained teachers		- 1	- 1	
Primary schools	58.8	61 2	64 1	75.0
Middle schools	53 3	58-5	66-5	75 0
High/higher second irv schools	53 8	59 7	64 1	75.0

Literacy

The state of literacy in the country, according to the 1961 census, is shown in Table 27

1 193DPD 63-4

TABLE 27 LITERACY IN INDIA

Peroms Per	10 55,05,7751 76,65,527 31,48,035 85,47,445 62,83,236 62,83,236 62,83,236 62,83,236 62,83,236 62,83,236 62,83,236 63,84,882 1,075,90,98 59,90,58 56,61,175	7,79,29 431 54.82,333 54.82,333 69.50,3967 43,733,397 45,96,26 45,86,26 45,88,637 45,88,637 45,51,333 45,5	Females 75,76,320 21,44,194 194 195,988,311 15,96,387 19,093,881 19,093,881 10,63,468 30,48,293 32,048,293 32,048,293 33,048,293 33,048,293	Persons 24 0 1271 18 4 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Marca 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 20	Females 384399999999999999999999999999999999999
10 \$5.03.75 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	10.55,05.751 72,456,05.77 73,456,05.756 62,350,256 62,350,256 73,19,220 73,14,250 70,750,070 71,750	7.79,29 431 23,40,333 23,40,333 31,73,333 31,18,27 31,18,27 31,18,27 31,18,27 31,18,27 31,18,27 31,18,27 31,18,27 45,81,31 45,45 45,51,45	2.75,76,320 8.86,331 15,96,878 170,934 33,22,955 10,63,408 30,48,293 32,048,293	2 252 2 252 0 144804		E 450€480854
18.50 May 18.50	7,6,26,52,7 85,448,605 85,448,605 3,527,605 10,586,616 117,448,607 10,586,616 117,448,607	54.81,334 693.730,67 43.730,67 44.81,627 44.81,627 45.81,334 45.81	3,44 194 886,331 15,09,883 70,934 33,22,955 10,63,408 33,22,955 33,48 29,33 32,04,413	17.80.24.5 14400.4	SES14-20144	75074%0852
10.55 (19.50)	3,5,5,6 3,5,5,6 5,5,7,2 6,5,7,2 1,0,5,8 1,0,5,8 1,1,7,4,0 1,1,7,4,0 1,0,5,8 1,1,7,4,0 1,1,7,4,0 1,1,7,4,0 1,0,5,8 1,1,7,4,0 1,1,7,4,0 1,1,7,4,0 1,1,7,4,0 1,1,7,4,0 1,1,7,4,0 1,1,4,0 1,1,4,0 1,1,4,0 1,1,4,0 1,1,4,0 1,1,4,0 1,1,4,0 1,4,	23.45.1.33.45.1.33.45.1.33.45.1.33.33.45.1.33.33.45.1.33.33.45.1.33.33.45.1.33.33.45.1.33.33.45.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.	8.86.33 8.86.33 19,09,883 19,09,883 10,034 10,63,408 30,48,13 31,04,413	1738147 144004	0004-00000 0004-00000	7507480877
1,05,000 (8)	3,48,055 85,47,845 3,92,764 3,92,764 1,05,80,616 1,05,80,80,80,80 1,05,80,80 1,05,	457.10 457.00,00 457.00,00 457.00,00 458.0	18,86,331 19,09,883 19,0934 10,63,408 30,48,293 31,04,413	1251475 44004	2.2.4.7.2.4.4 2.2.4.7.2.4.4 2.∞000×0	
08.47.842 02.24.246 02.2.01.07 02.2.01.07 02.4.4.80	85.47,845 62,83,256 3,92,766 79,19,220 55,44,862 1,05,80,616 1,17,91,070 59,90,585 66,117 38,01,245	69,50,967 45,96,265 44,81,454 73,313 45,88,657 43,53,333 45,88,657 45,9428	15,96,878 19,09,883 72,934 10,63,408 30,48,193 31,04,413	20.14.1 400.4	%-000v0	
7,53,756 19,276 19,19,20 55,44,80 1,05,80,616	5,283,256 3,92,761 79,19,20 1,05,80,616 1,17,93,070 5,90,585 66,5117 38,012,48	43,73,373 45,96,265 44,96,265 75,32,323 85,88,685 43,52,428 43,52,428	19,09,883 70,934 33,22,955 10,63,408 30,48,293 32,04,413	00.47.5 00.44.5	4000x0	-80 80 80 4
3,92,761 79,19,220 55,44,862 1,05,80,616	3,92,761 5,19,220 5,244,862 1,05,80,616 1,17,93,070 59,90,585 66,117 38,01,245	3,21,827 45,96,265 44,81,454 75,32,323 85,88,637 43,52,428 45,917	33,22,955 10,63,408 30,48,293 32,04,413	0 4	C85544	4 % 0 % 6 4
79,19 220 55,44,862 1,05,80,616	79,19,220 55,44,862 1,05,80,616 1,17,93,070 59,90,585 66,117 38,01,245	45,96,265 44,81,454 75,32,323 85,88,657 43,52,428 45,917	33,22,955 10,63,408 30,48,293 32,04,413	21.6	200 N C	
55,44,862	55.44.862 1,05.80,616 1,17.93,070 59.90 585 66,117 38,01,245	44.81,454 75,32,323 85,88,657 43,52,428 45,917	30,48,293	- 7	15144 0 N O	60864
1,05,80,616	1,05,80,616 1,17,93,070 59,90 585 66,117 38,01,245	75.32,323 85.88,657 43.52,428 45.917	30,48,293	717	44	
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1,17,93,070 59,90 585 66,117 38,01,245	85.88,657 43.52,428 45.917	32,04,413		42.0	180
spirin 1,17,93,070	59.90 585 66.117 38,01.245	43.52,428		300		. 4
59.90 585	38,01,245	45 917	16.38.157	25.4	36	
111 Ver. 117	38,01,245		20.200	27	24 0	-
38,01,245		30,42,004	9.59,241	21 7	34 7	×
_	49,17,396	35,91,177	13,26,219	27.5	33.0	- 41
30,65,568	30,65,568	25.04.983	5,60,585	15.2	23.7	
h 130,13183	1 30,13 183	1,05,46,795	24.66,388	12 6	27.3	200
1,02,25 664	1,02,25 664	74 54,006	27,71 658	29 3	40 1	17.0
-						:
21,372	21,372	16 675	4,697	33 6	42 4	19 4
14,02,298	14,02,298	9 04,801	4,97,497	52.7	8 09	42.5
2 31 664	2 31 664	1 91,139	40,525		27.2	100
ve. Minicoy and Amindia Islands 5,610	0.019	4,273	1,337	23 3	35.8	0 1
2,31 188	2,31 188	1,75,060	56,128	30 3	29 6	10.2
2.37.276	2.37.276	174,656	62,620	30 3	45	9
	567'S	4,342	1,153	v. 6	14.7	
1 02 716	1 92 716	118,111	74,605	10 21	39 04	23 02
24,013	24.013	21 757	2,256	-	12 3	
1,38,149	1,38,149	92,384	45,765	37 4	20 4	24 6
- ;	10,099	16 721	3 278	13 3	9 61	4

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

The progress of pre-primary education is indicated below.

TABLE 28

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

Year		:	Number of schools	Number of students on rolls*	Number of teachers	Drect expendi- ture (in lakhs of Rs)
1950-51 1955-56 1960-61 1961-62**	 -	 	303 630 1 909 2 256	21,640 45,828 1,21,122 1,45,073	866 1 880 4,007 4 901	11 98 24 99 88 23 74 85

PRIMARY EDUCATION

The All-India Council for Elementary Education advises the Central and State Governments on all matters relating to elementary education and preparation of programmes for the early implementation of compulsory and ince education

Legislation for compulsory primary education has been enacted in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, Wist Biegal and Delhi Schemes have been drawn up for intensive enrollment in schools. Plans have also been drawn up to train 15 lakh teachers by 1966.

The progress of primary education is shown in the following table

1 ABLE 29 PRIMARY EDUCATION***

Yen	Number of Number of Students on rolls	penditure (in croics of Rs.)
1950-51 1961-62**	2 09.671 1,82 97 667 5 37,918 2 78,135 2 29 19,734 6 91,249 3 30 397 2 6464,253 741 695 3,51,799 2,93,44 795 7 95,324	36 49 53 73 71 44 82 42

SECONDARY EDUCATIONS

The table below shows at a glance the position regarding the development and financing of secondary education.

FABLE 30

SEC	ONDARY EL	DUCATION		
Year	Number of schools	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Oncet expenditure (in cross of Rs.)
1950-51 1955-56 1960-61 1961-62**	20 884 12 568 66,920 75 222	52,32,009 85,26,509 1,81,22,356 2 03,13,910		30 74 53-02 111 83 118 63

*Excludes pupils in institutions attached to primary and secondary schools

**Provisional
**Includes junior basic schools for which separate figures are available in Table 31
**Sec 'INDIA 1962' for reforms carried out on the recommendations of Secondary
Luxation Commission (1982)

ducation Commission (1953). [Thicludes senior basic and post-basic schools for which separate figures are available in Table 31.

The Central Board of Secondary Education has been set up to conducting a common all-India higher secondary examination. It will eater to the needs of children of Union Government employees and will make the services available to any secondary school in or outside India wishing to prepare candidates for its examination. Twenty central schools were set up during 1963-64.

To further the programme of examination reform, evaluation units are being set up in the States of Assan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashira, Mysoric, Ultar Pradesh and West Bengal. The State Bureaux of Educational and Vocational Guidance are being strengthened in the States of Gujarat, Mysoric, Orissa, Punish, Rajashhan and Ultar Pradesh.

RASIC FOUCATION

Base education is now the accepted pattern of the educational system at the elementary level. It has an activity-centred curriculum wherein the process of learning is correlated with the physical and social environment of the children. Education is imparted through socially useful productive activities like spinning and weaving, gardening, carpentry, leather work, book craft, domestic crafts, pottery, elementary engineering, etc. The imphasis at present is on introducing important features of basic education in non-basic schools, orientation programmes for officers and teachers treated effectives differences between basic and non-basic education, development of an integrated syllabus for elementary schools and conversion of elementary teachers' training institutions to the basic type

Post-basic schools have been started to enable pupils who have been deducated in the junior and senior basic schools to continue their secondary education along the basic lines. To resolve difficulties faced by such students a common scheme of examination for both the types of schools and acceptance of crafts of post-basic schools as at par with the elective subjects of multipurpose schools has been evolved.

The progress of basic education is shown in Table 31

TABLE 31
BASIC EDUCATION

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62**
Number of schools (i) Junior basic (ii) Senior basic (iii) Post-basic	33 379 351	42,971 4,842 19	65,891 14 321 31	73,907 16,24.
Number of students (i) Junior basic((ii) Senior basic (iii) Post-basic	28,46,240 66,382	37,30,459 13,29,748 2,377	64,90,315 32,20 098 4 340	76,24,503 35,62,443 4,712
Number of teachers (i) Junior basic (ii) Semor basic (iii) Post- basic	74,756 2,563	1,11,347 39,672	1,61,339 1,02,643 242	1,96,082 1,11,726 240
Direct expenditure (Rs. in croics) (i) Junior base (ii) Senior base (iii) Post-base	3 94 0 21	8 4 06 04	15 95 12 36 0 04	18-57 13-68 0 05

^{*}Figures shown here separately for basic education have already been included in primary and secondary education in Tables 29 and 30

^{**}Provisional.
†Inclusive of basic primary

The National Institute of Basic Education, set up in 1956, is engaged in carrying out research and offering training and guidance to teachers and administrators of basic education. It also provides suitable material and interature for pupils and teachers.

The Institute is now a constituent unit of the National Council of Educational Research and Training

The National Board of Basic Education, established in 1962, advises the Union Government on programmes and policies and reviews progress.

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL EDUCATION*

The number of institutions, enrolment and teachers and expenditure on vocational and technical school education are shown below.

TABLE 32

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Year	Number of institutions	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct ex- penditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	 2,339	1,87,194	11,598	3 69
1955-56	3,074	2,62,465	16,597	5 45
1960-61	4,145	4,01,274	27 101	11 41
1961-62**	3 831	4,42,307	28,615	12 77

SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Special education institutions include schools for the handicapped and for social workers; schools of music, dancing and other fine arts; schools of oriental studies, adult education, etc.

SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Year	Number of institutions	Number of students	Number of teachers	Direct ex- penditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	52 813	14.04.443	16,686	2 33
1955-56	50.987	14,87,878	20 611	2 65
1960-61	67,084	16,89,651	31,741	3 19

HIGHER AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Post-secondary education in India is imparted through arts and science oolieges, protessonal colleges, special education colleges, research institutions and universities. In States having Boards of Higher Secondary and intermediate Education, the post-intermediate education is conducted under the direction and control of universities in respect of courses of study, examinations and award of degrees and diplomas.

A forum for the discussion of university problems and for the mutual recognition of degrees and diplomas awarded by the universities in India 15 provided by the Inter-University Board founded in 1925. The functions of the Board are advisory in character.

Besides the universities, there are a large number of institutions which part higher learning. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, the Jamia Millia Islama, New

Vocational institutions include schools for agriculture, arts and ci fits, commerce
informering, forestry, industry, medicine, physical education, teachers' training, veterinary
science, polytechnics and effers

^{**}Provisional

Delhi, the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi, the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar, the Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, and the Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, have been deemed to be universities for the purposes of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. Many of the research laboratories and institutions mentioned in the chapter on "Scientific Research" are recognised by the Inter-University Board as centres of higher research. Some of them undertake teaching as well. Besides these, there are certain national institutions, like Gurukul Vishwavidyalaya, Vrindavan se cyurvalent to the corresponding degrees and diplomas of a university for purposes of employment.

In Table 34 is shown the State/Territory-wise distribution of various types of institutions in 1961-62 catering for higher education and in Table 35 is shown the growth of these institutions since 1950-51

TABLE 34
STATE TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INSTITUTIONS OF

HIGHER EDUCATION (1961-62)									
	Uni-	Boards	Rc-	Arts	Profes-				
State: Union	iversities.	of	search	and		educa-	Total		
Territory		educa-	institu-	SCIENCE	colleges.	tion			
		tion	tions	colleges		colleges			
]				
Andhra Pradesh	3		-	65	36	26	131		
Assum	1		-	38	12 -	1.	52		
Bihar	5	1	4	112	14.	7,	163		
Gujarat	3	- 1	. 8	56	45 :	9	122		
Jammu & Kashmir	1	-		16	7.	10	34		
Kerala	. 1		I .	47	35	7	90		
Madhya Pradesh	: 4	- 1		80	110	37	237		
Madias	2			59		20	344		
Maharashtra	5	2	15	105	197	17	341		
Mysore	: 2	-	3	58	102	7 .	172		
Nagaland				2	-		2		
Orissa	, 1	1		. 33	23	to :	6-1		
Punjab	2			97	48	5	152		
Rajasthan	, 1	2.	1	56	24	18	105		
Uttar Pradesh	: 9	- 1	5	142	54	12	224		
West Bengal	1 5	1	. 4	136	56 '	14	216		
Delhi	. 2	. 1	4	23	12	3	45		
Goa, Daman & Diu	1 -				1 '	2	4		
Himachal Pradesh				6	1 .	2	19		
Manapur	1			2 :	1	22	2.5		
Pondicherry		-	'	3	3	3	6		
Tripura	- 1	-	-	2	5	1.1	8		
INDIA	47	13	44	1,138	968	226	2,136		

University Grants Commission

In pursuance of the recommendations of the University Education Commission appointed by the Government in 1948, the University Grants Commission was constituted in 1953. It was given an autonomous statutory status by an Act of Parliament in 1956. The University Grants Commission Act, 1956, requires the Commission to take such steps as it may think lift for the promotion and co-ordination of university education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in universities. The Commission has the authority to make appropriate grants to different universities and implement development schemes

The composition of the Commission as on March 1, 1964, was as follows:

Chan man Members		D S Kothari H N Kunzru, B Shiva Rao, A	. (
		Joshi, D C Pavate, P N K	
		V T Dehena S R Das and A R. Waa	ad.
Secretar.		K L Joshi	

TABLE 35 HIGHER EDUCATION

Year		Uni- versi- ties	of		Special edu- cation	Profes- sional & tech- nical col- leges	Arts & science co:- loges	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct ex- penditure (in crores of Rs)
1950-51 1955-56 1960-61 1961-62*	11	27 32 45 47	7 11 13 13	18 34 41 44	92 112 208 226	208 346 852 968	498 712 1,039 1,138	4,03,519 6,81,179 9,86,111 10,48,524	24,453 37,865 62,239 68,785	17 68 29 71 56 71 64 67

Table 37 shows the universities, their character, number of colleges, number of students and expenditure incurred on them

HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION**

The following table indicates the expansion of facilities for higher technical education (engineering and technology) during the period 1951 to 1963

TABLE 36 HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

	Jnututa	ons	Sanction	ed make	Outturn	
) cat	Degree I ngg & Tech	Diploma I ngg & Tech	Degree Lngg & Tech	Diploma Engg & Tech	Degree Lngg & Tech	Diploma Engg & Tech
	-					
1951	53	89	4.788	6,216	2,693	2,626
1956	71	109	6,612	10,318	4,337	4,103
1961	111	209	15,850	27,701	7,026	10,349
1962	117	232	17 328	30,886	8,426	12,046
1963*	117	250	21.020	39,000	9 113	12,750

To meet the requirements of technical personnel for the economic development of the country, the Third Plan provides for the establishment of 23 engineering colleges (including 8 regional colleges) and 91 polytechnics. Twelve of the colleges and 54 polytechnics have already started functioning. A College of Architecture has been established at Chandigarh and post-graduate facilities expanded in other colleges.

The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, the first in the chain of tour higher technological institute, started functioning in 1951. The Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, and the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, admitted the first batch of students in 1958 and 1959 respectively, and the institute at Kanpur in 1960. Each institute when completed will provide for the education of over 1,600 students at the under-graduate level and 300 at the post-graduate level. A new College of Engineering and Technology was established in Delhi for under-graduate and post-graduate courses as well as research. Two Institutes of Management have also come into being at Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

A National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering is being set on Bombay in collaboration with the United Nations Special Fund On completion the Institute will offer courses to 1,400 technicians a year

^{*}Provincion

^{**}For a list of engineering and technological institutions, are Appendices.

TABLE 37 UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA

	Expendi- ture (in crores of Rs) (1961-62)	0 8 1 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	No of students (1961-62)	13. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10
	No. of colleges (1962-63)	N6
(1963)	Character	A fluid and Techning Revelorial and Techning Revelorial and Techning Restlembla and Techning Restlembla and Techning Restlembla and Techning Restlembla and Techning Affiliation and Techning Restlembla and Techning Affiliation and Techning
THE COMMENTS OF THE PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PARTY ASSESSMENTS.	Name least on and year of establishment	A Justic I (wester), Again (1921) Again (wester), Again (1921) A Mahibard I Lonewick (Adhabada (1821) Baccal Unwenty, Adamapalyong (1821) Baccal Unwenty, Raical (1930) Baccal Unwenty, Raical (1930) Baccal Unwenty, Raical (1930) Baccal Unwenty, Raical (1930) Baccal Unwenty, Raical (1931) Baccal Unwenty, Raical (1932) Baccal Unwenty, Complety (1871) Balla Unwenty, Complety (1871) Balla Unwenty, Complety (1871) Balla Unwenty, Complety (1871) Balla Unwenty, Raical (1932) Baccal

UCATION 73

203 usum58:509% #8 EM#0vk%
Milkatter, and Leaching Cash Internal
Militating out Leaching Alfichating and Leaching Alfillating and Leaching
The second section of the section of the second section of the section of the second section of the sect
The second section of the section of the second section of the section of the second section of the sect

RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION

On the recommendation of the Rural Higher Education Committee a National Council for Higher Education in Rural Areas was established in 1956 to advise the Government on all matters relating to the development of tural higher education. The Council have selected 14 institutions for development into rural institutes and these have started functioning at Sriniketan (W Bengal), Gandhigram (Madras), Jamianagar (Delhi), Udaipur (Rajasthan), Birouli (Bihar), Bichpuri (UP), Sanosara (Guiarat). Coimbatore (Madras), Gargoti (Maharashtra), Amravati (Maharashtra). Raipura (Punjab), Wardha (Maharashtra), Hanumanamathi (Mysore), Thavanoor (Kerala), and Indore (Madhya Pradesh) Recognition of the diploma in rural sciences as equivalent to a first degree of a university for purposes of employment has been secured. It is also recognised by the Inter-University Board and certain universities for post-graduate studies in specified subjects. The diploma course in civil and rural engineering has been recognised by the All-India Council of Technical Education and some State Governments for appointment to subordinate services and posts. The twoyear certificate course in agricultural science and the sanitary inspectors' course have been recognised by most of the State Governments

A concurrent course of general education and teachers training of three years' duration after the higher secondary stage has been introduced as a pilot project at the Rural Institute at Gargott.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

Social education provides an educational base for community development programmes in the country and includes literacy, use of libraries, education in entizenship, cultural and recreational activities, utilisation of audiovisual aids and organisation of youth and women's groups for community development Most of the work is done in the development blocks, the Centre providing certain ancillary services such as the production of literature, research and trianning.

A National Centre for Fundamental Education has been established in New Delhi to train higher grade personnel for social education work, develop suitable techniques, carry out research on selected problems and serve as a clearing house of information. The Library Institute set up at the Delhi Diuversity performs similar functions in the field of libraries. The Government of India also run the Delhi Public Library as a pilot public hibrary project. A Social Education Institute for Workers has also been set up at Indore, janata colleges and vidyapiths are providing continuous educational facilities for adults, in rural areas.

EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

A National Advisory Council advises the Government on all problems concerning education, training and employment of the physically and mentally handleapped. The National Centre for the Blind at Dehra Dun provides an integrated service for the blind A national library is being built up at the centre largely with Iterature produced by its own press. This library caters to the needs of the blind throughout the country.

A training centre for the adult deaf has been established at Hyderabad Special employment exchanges for the handicapped located in Bombay, Delhi, Hyderabad and Madras help to place the handicapped in suitable occupations

A model school for blind children established in January 1959, at Dehra Dun, provides education up to VIII class. Eventually it will be a full-fledged secondary school. A training centre for the teachers of the blind was set up in Bombay in July 1963. EDUCATION 75

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The National Council of Educational Research and Training, established in 1961, is charged with the function of (i) undertaking, aiding and promoting research in all branches ot education; (ii) organising advanced preseruce and in-service training and disseminating improved techniques and practices, (iii) organising extension service for institutions engaged in culcutational research and training of teachers, and (iv) developing and im-

proving multi-purpose secondary education.

The Governing Body of the Council is assisted by the Board of Educational Studies, the Central Committee on Educational Luterature and Committees on Appointments, Fihance and Works. The Board functioning through three standing sub-committees, examines all proposals relating to research, training and extension projects referred to it and initiates, guides and co-ordinates research and training activities of the Council. The Committee on Educational Literature supervises the Council sprogramme of producing text books, and other educational literature. Two regular series of publications the Council brings out are the Year Book on Education, and Educational Studies and Investigations: The School Defence Copy, which the Council has established, links up extra-curricular activities in the velocils with the need of preparing the youth for national defence.

The research and teachers' training programmes of the Council are developed through the National Institute of Education at New Delhi and four regional colleges of education at Ajmer, Bhubaneswar, Bhopal and Mysore. The college at Bhopal is yet to start functioning. The Institute's programme is at present being implemented by its constituent units—the National Institute of Audio-Visual Education, the National Institute of Basic Fducation, the Oriental Education, the Central Institute of Secondary Education, the Central Institute of Education, the National Fundamental Education Centre, the Central Bureau of Education and Mysorational Guid-ance, the Department of Science Education and the Central Bureau of Text

Book Research

DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI

The programme for the propagation, development and enrichment of Hindi, the official language of the Union, comprises various schemes. Important among them now in progress are

(1) Evolution, review co-ordination and finalisation of Hindi terminology other than legal (11) Standardisation of keyboard for Hindi typewriters and teleprinters (iii) Evolving a standard system of Hindi shorthand, (iv) Organisation of Hindi teachers' training colleges on a zonal basis in the non-Hindi-speaking areas. (v) Compilation of the Hindi encyclopaedia in ten volumes by the Nagari Pracharini Sabha, the first three volumes of which have been released; the fourth volume is nearing completion. (vi) Preparation of standard manuals in various subjects. (vii) Preparation of terminological indices of 14 standard Hindi works and publication of omnibus volumes of works of 16 eminent writers, (viii) Preparation of bi-lingual and multi-lingual dictionaries (1x) Preparation of bi-lingual alphabet charts in Hindi and other regional languages. (x) Translation of standard works in foreign languages into Hindi. (x1) Finalisation of the form of Devanagari script. (xii) Collection and indexing of special vocabulary of arts and crafts (xiii) Evolution of symbols in Devanagari script for sounds in other regional languages, (xiv) Translation and publication of standard works on scientific and technical subjects (xv) Establishment of the Central Hindi Directorate and its regional offices for propagation and development of Hindi (xvi) Establishment of a standing commission for scientific and technical terminology. (xvii) Publication of 76 Prints 1964

a quarterly journal—'Bhasa'—dealing with scientific and technical terminology. Pour issues of the journal have been published so far

VOUTH WELFARE

The highlights of the endeavour in the field of youth welfare have been as follows:

(i) Organisation of annual inter-university youth festivals and assistance to universities for the organisation of inter-collegiate festivals, and the contravel concessions and finanancial assistance for organising youth tours to places of historical, seeme and cultural interest and to development project areas. (iii) Assistance to the Youth Hostels all over the country (iv) Assistance to universities in the promotion of youth welfare ance to universities in the promotion of youth welfare committees for the successful implementation and co-ordination of youth welfare activities (v) Organising labour and social service camps to inculeate a sense of dignity in manual labour in students and to bring them into contact with villages. (vi) Campus Work Projects Scheme to provide amentic such as gymnasia, swimming pools, open air theatres, recreation hall-e-univalitoria, etc., to universities and other educational institutions.

The 8th Inter-university Youth Festival was held in New Delhi between 11th and 18th November 1963 Thirty-six universities with 645 students participated in the festival

PHYSICAL LDI CATION AND SPORTS

Physical Education

A national plan of physical education and recreation has been prepared for the promotion of physical education and recreation. The plan aims at popularising a model syllabus of physical education for boys and girls, promoting research in special aspects of physical education including rowa, granting assistance to Vivyamishidar and Akhada, holding physical efficiency weeks and festivals and producing documentary and feature filmon physical education.

The first national college of physical education, named after Rann-Laskhm Bai of Jhansi, was set up at Gwahor in 1957. The college offer training facilities for a three-year degree course in physical education. It has produced so far 100 graduates of physical education. Since 1963, the college has started a two-year Master's Degree course in physical education.

The Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation set up in 1950 advises Government on co-ordination of programmes and activities.

On the declaration of the national emergency the Government tool, measures to toughen the youth National Cadet Corps and rifles training has been extended to cover all able-bodied college and university students Emergency schemes of physical education and national discipline were formulated to prepare youths in schools.

Sports

Encouragement offered to the organisation of sports has been in the following directions:

(i) Rendering assistance to the national sports organisations (one for each game), on the advice of the All-India Council of Sports, for the purchase of sports equipment, sending Indian teams abroad, inviting foreign teams to play in India, holding national championships, etc. IDDICATION 77

(ii) Setting up of Sports Councils in the States and Union Territories
 (iii) Rendering assistance to State Governments and national sports organisations for the construction of utility stadia.

A National Institute of Sports has been established at Patiala It trains its class coaches in all games under the guidance of foreign experts. It also special emphasis on popularising sports and games in educational institutions and in rural area, besides the continuation of the existing schemes for the promotion of sports and games. The Institute has initiated a scheme of reusonal training centres

The All-India Council of Sports advises the Government of India and the Sports Federations in the matter of development of games and sports in the country.

National Discipline Scheme

In order to bring up the younger generation under a proper code of discipline and to instil in them ideals of good critizenship and comradeship, a wheme for the physical and general social training of displaced children was introduced in July 1954. The scheme has since been extended to other culcustonal institutions.

CHAPTER VI

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Promotion of art and culture and inculcation of art consciousness among the people are sought to be achieved through the agency of the Lalit Kala Akadem (Academy of Art), Sangeet Natak Akadem (Academy of Dance, Daram and Music) and Sahiya Akademi (Academy of Letters) Some of the facilities for mass communication at the disposal of the State have also been uitheed to make the people conscious of their cultural heritage. A number of institutions have collaborated in the task of popularising traditional airs and crafts:

1RT

Lulit Kala Akudemi

The Lalit Kala Akademi, set up in 1954, piomotes the development of fine arts and evolves a programme of work for the growth and nourishment of painting, sculpture and other graphic arts. It also co-ordinates the activities of the regional or State akademis, encourages exchange of idea among various schools of art, publishes literature and fosters inter-regional and instrunctional contacts through exhibitions, exchange of personnel and of art objects.

The Akademi holds a National Exhibition of Art every year at New Delin, which also wasts different State capitals by jotation. Exhibitions of the arts and erafts of Fastern and Western countries in India and of Indian arts and erafts abroad are also organised by the Akademi Seminars devoted to various aspects of art are also held periodically. The Akademi makes annual awards to outstanding artists

participating in the National Exhibition of Art *

Among the art publications brought out by the Akedami are Mighla Miniatures, Portiloho of Contemporary Panting, Kishangarh Panting, Bubhain Panting, Ajanta Panting, Mewai Panting, Kishangarh Panting, Bubhain Terinacitas, Bundi Panting, Panting, Miniatures, Bushain Panting, and picture postcaids of Initian Miniatures Booklets on Bendic', Rawi Yamai, 'Hebbar', 'Chavda', Haldar', Pantiker', Husani', 'Ram Kinkar' and 'P Das Gupta' have also been published in the Lalit Kala series on Contemporary Indian Art. The Akademi bings out two bi-annual art journals Lalit Kala (Contemporary). South Indian Bronzes came out as a publication in the Lalit Kala (Ancient) series during the year

The Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has also brought out a number of important art publications. These include Indian Art Through the Ages, Architecture and Sculpture of India, The Way of the Buddha, Kangra Valles, Painting and Basohi Painting

The Akademi honours its Fellows with Tamaquatra (a copper plate), Angarastia (silk brocade) and Rs 5,000 as a token of respect for their outstanding contribution in the field of art. The 1963 honours went to Prof. O. Ganguly of Calcutta and Rai Krishnadas of Banaras

Grants-in-Aid totalling Rs 68,500 were granted to eleven recognised institutions and six State Akademis

National Gallery of Modern Art

The National Gallery of Modern Art, established in 1954, possesses about 3,000 art objects representing trends in art for the last hundred years

^{*}For a list of 1964 awards, see Appendices

Among the distinguished artists whose works are represented at the Gallery are Rabindranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Abanindranath Tagore, Jammi Roy, D. P. Roy Chaudhury, Amrita Sher Gill, Sudhir Khastagir and many other modern painters and sculptors.

DANCE, DRAMA AND MUSIC

Sangeet Natak Akademi

The Sangeet Natak Akademi, maugurated in 1953 and registered as a Society in 1961, directs its activities to the fostering of dance, drama and music. It promotes research, encourages setting up of theatre centres and training institutions, organises seminars and festivals, awards prizes, and losters cultural exchange. It is also organising libraries of records, books and films relating to the fields of its activities.

The Akademi maintains close liason with the institutions it has recognised and with affiliated regional akademis now functioning in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madres, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. These regional akademis are collaborating with the national organisation in surveying the various art forms in the country. Drama competitions are organised by the Akademi to encourage dramatic activity in general and the writing and production of new plays in particular.

There are two training institutions being run by the Akademi—the National School of Drama and Asian Theatre Institute at New Delhi and the Manipur Dance College at Imphal.

Grants totalling Rs. 5,12,625 were sanctioned to various institutions and State Akademis, etc

The Akademi makes annual awards to outstanding artists in the field of dance, drama and music *

Radio Drama

The National Programme of Plays, broadcast simultaneously from different stations of All India Radio in the languages of the regions, makes available to listeners all over India some of the best known plays in Indian dramatic literature of the past 75 years. Ninety-two such plays have so far been broadcast

Radio Sangeet Sammelan

This regular annual muscal event of All Indra Radio aims at stimulating a appreciation of the principal forms of classical music and presenting a variety of ragar and rawnits by exponents of Hindustani and Karnatak music. Sugam Sangeet or light music sessions are held in continuation of the classical music sessions. An annual music competition confined to young artists (which precedes the Sammelan) aims at discovering new talent. Group music competitions have become a feature of the Sammelam Symposia to discuss the development of music and possibilities of giving it a new direction are also held.

National Programme of Music

Started in 1952, this AIR programme featuring eminent artists aims at toxtering a better mutual appreciation between the two systems of music—Hindustani and Kamatak. Regional and folk music, operas as well as patriotic songs are also broadcast periodically

Special Programmes

During 1963, AIR organised special programmes to commemorate the 150th birth anniversary of Swathii Thurunal, the tri-centenary of Kshetragnya and the fourth centenary of Purandardasa.

^{*}Fo, a list of 1962-63 awards, see Appendices

NO INDIA 1964

National Programme of Operas

This programme, broadcast from Delhi and relayed by all stations of AIR once every two months, makes available to listeners some of the best known traditional and modern operas and musical tunes in different region of the country. The operas broadcast during 1963 centered round heroes and heroic themes.

Vadya Vrinda

The AIR Vadya Vrinda (National Orchestra), set up in 1952, has built up a sizeable repertoire of compositions based on traditional ragas and tolk times. It has also attempted thematic compositions.

Other AIR Programmes

Classical music recitals of short duration (Subudibla Sangeet) are also broadess Urndagan (choral musse). Sugam Sangeet (modern light muss based on classical and folk melodies), tolk and devotional music and Western music broadcast from Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi : e among other forms of musical programmes of All India Radio aimed at the fostering of music not be country.

LHERATURE

Salutva Akademi

The Sahitya Akademi, mangurated in 1954, is a national organisation to work actively for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards, to loster and co-ordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages and to promote through them all the cultural unity of the country.

The publication of a Bibliography of Indian Literature (20th Century). corrupt all books of literary ment published in the twentiteln century in the fourteen major languages specified in the Constitution, as well as books in English published in India or written by Indian authors, is one of ith important activities of the Akademi. The first volume of the bibliographical relating to Assamese, Bengali, Gujarata and English has already been released and the second volume covering Hindi, Kannada, Kashmirt and Malayalam is in press. A comprehensive "Who's Who of Indian Writers" was published by the Akademi in 1961

Among other nearly 300 publications of the Akademi already released are a critical edition of Kalidasa's Meghaduta, Vikramorvasiya and Kumaiasambhaya, histories of Malayalam, Bengali, Oriya and Kannada literature, two volumes of an Anthology of Sanskrit Literature, a critical edition of the ancient Sanskrit work Asokavadana, anthologies of Punjabi, Kashmiri, Malayalam. Tamil, Telugu, Urdu and Assamese poetry, Vaishnava lyrics of Assam and Bengal, one-act plays in Gujarati and Kannada, short stories in Assail and Bengar, one pays in James and Telugu, essays in Gujarati and Kannada, selections of Bharati's poems in Tamil, of Rajwade's and Agarkar's prose in Marathi, selections from Nhanalal in Gujarati, selections from Bharatchandra, Kshemanand and Chartanya in Bengali and Shah Abdul Latif, Sami, Sachal and Diwan Kauromal's prose in Sindhi, a Symposium on Contemporary Indian Literature, an Anthology of Contemporary Indian Short Stones and a Russian-Hindi dictionary. Publications ready for press or in preparation include critical editions of Kalidasa's Sakuntala, Malavikagnimitra and Raghuvamsa, histories of Assamese, Kannada and Telugu literatures, three volumes of an Anthology of Sanskrit Literature and a Tibetan-Hindi dictionary. Publication of Contemporary Hindi Literature (1947-60) giving developments in Hindi literature since independence has been arranged by the Akademi

Bharatiya Kavita-1953, an anthology of poems selected from each of hished. The second volume covering the year 1954-55 has also been published and the third covering 1956-57 is in the press. Hindi translation of a selection of Vallathol's poems in Malayalam and translations in Kannada. Malavalam and Telugu and selections from Bharati's poems in Tamil have been published.

The Akademi has undertaken the publication of the collected works of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in Urdu and the poetical writings of Sardui

Pooran Singh in Punjabi.

A number of Indian and toreign classics have been translated and published in several Indian languages. The first two of eight volumes of Rabindranath Tagore's works (original in Bengali and Devanagari script) covering 101 poems and 500 songs entitled Ekottarasati and Gita-Panchasati have been published Gujarati, Punjabi, Marathi and Oriya editions of Ekvinsati (21 short stories) have also been released. The Tagore centenation volume with contributions by distinguished writers from all over the world was published at the time of the International Literary Seminar Translations of Romain Rolland's The Life of Vivekunanda in some Indian languages were undertaken in connection with his birth centenary in 1963 and the Urdu version of it has alread, been published.

The Akademi brought out a total of 58 publications during 1963-64 in different Indian languages under its various programmes.

The Akademi publishes two half-yearly journals, one in English called Indian Literature and the other in Sanskrit called Samskrita Pratibha A monthly bulletin is also being issued since January 1964

The Akademi makes annual awards to authors of outstanding books published in Indian languages 5

Gandhian Literature

Early in 1956, a scheme was launched by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to publish a complete collection of Mahatma Gandhis writings, speeches and letters in chronological order in a series of volumes The first ten volumes covering the period 1884 to 1911 have been released

Literary Broadcasts

The National Symposium of Poets, first organised in 1956 by AIR, is now a regular annual feature in which leading poets of the country participate.

An all-India gathering of writers representing different branches of creative writing was first convened in 1956 and has become an annual feature The theme of the Samaroh in 1963 was Patriotism in the Literature of various Indian Languages"

The National Programme of Contemporary Literature, inaugurated in 1960, brings to listeners all over the country a selection of the creative and critical writing being produced in the regional languages of India, Broadcast on the last Thursday of every quarter, the programme covers short stories. skits, poems and other literary creations broadcast from various stations by well-known writers and literateurs in the regional languages.

The Patel Memorial Lectures, delivered annually since 1955 by emment persons and presenting in a popular manner the results of their study and experience, aim at contributing to the existing knowledge in a given subject and promoting awareness of contemporary problems. The Lad Memorial Lectures, instituted in 1958, are delivered in Marathi from the radio stations serving the Marathi-speaking region.

^{*}For a list of 1963 awards, see Appendices

National Rook Trust

The National Book Trust was set up in 1957 to encourage the production of good hterature and to make such works available at moderate prices to libraries, educational institutions and the public. Ninty-three such publications including one reprint have so far been released

The Trust also publishes standard works on education, science, culture and the humanutes Classeal Indian Interature, the translation of foreign classics and the translation of Indian classics from one regional language into another receive special attention. Universities and other learned bodies can seek the assistance of the Trust for the publication of approved books.

PROMOTION OF INTER-STATE CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING

Exchange of Cultural Troupes

Under the Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes, introduced in 1959-60, troupes are sent to other States

Exchange of Artists

Exchange of eminent artists is being organised to promote understanding of the music and dance forms of the different regions of India

Open Air Theatres

Open air theatres are being established in rural areas to provide facilities to the people to stage drama, dance and other cultural activities. Since the introduction of the scheme 138 theatres have been sanctioned in various states.

Assistance to Theatre Groups

Theatre groups, registered under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860, and which have produced at least three separate dramas during the previous five years and staged not less than 50 shows during the previous year, are provided grants under a scheme launched in 1960-61 to encourage the theatre in the country. Such theatre groups are also eligible to receive linancial assistance to enable them to send live persons to visit theatre groups at other places to study the techniques adopted by them.

Another scheme is in operation to ofter assistance to professional theatres by way of meeting the delicit of the theatre groups on a matching basis by the Government of India and the State Governments. Initially such assistance has been limited to one theatre group in each State. So far, one theatre group in each of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Otissa and West Bengal has been approved for assistance.

Grants to Cultural Organisations

Registered cultural organisations are provided grants for building purposes

CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

Laternal Relations Division

An External Relations Dission has been established in the Ministry of Education (Oppartment of Education) to promote better understanding and goodwill by means of exchange of delegations of artists, students, scholars, publications, exhibitions and art objects with other countries, as also through presentation of books, selection of Indian teachers for service abroad, participation in international congresses and conferences, cultural agreements, construction and maintenance of international students houses and hostels, creation of chairs of Indology abroad and assistance for the publication of foreign translations of Indian classics

Exhibitions

Exhibitions of Indian art and culture are periodically organised abroad. Similar exhibitions reflecting the art and culture of other countries are held in India.

Cultural Agreements

Cultural agreements have been entered into with Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Indonesia, Rumania, Poland, Turkey, Iraq, Norway, United Arab Republic, Iran, Czechoslovakia, USSR, Yugoslavia and Mongolia.

Grants

Financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid has been given to more than 20 societies and institutions in India and abroad engaged in fostering closer cultural relations between India and other countries Financial assistance has been given to the proposed India House at the Cite Universitative, Paris.

Indian Council for Cultural Relations

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations was established in November 1949, with the object of evablishing, reviving and strengthening cultural relations between India and other countries. Although financed entirely by the Government of India, the Council functions as an autonomous body.

Amongst the many activates of the ICCR, the following may be mentioned, a arranging orientation courses, summer camps, excursion tours and social get-togethers for the benefit of foreign students in India, exchainge of visits of crimient scholars, savants and students, maintenance of chairs of Indology in foreign universities outside India, appointment abroad of lecturers in Indian culture, presentation of books and films about the violation of lecturers in Indian creeption and entertainment of distinguished foreigners in India, organising lectures by eminent scholars, exhibition of paintings and photographs and award of travel grants and scholarships to Indian and present students.

The Council publishes two quarterly journals, namely, Indo-Asian Culture in English and Thaquada-ul-Hind in Arabic. Besides, it subsidises a journal in Persian and English entitled Indo-Ironicu. The Council also sponsors the publication of rare manuscripts and valuable books on India t undertakes publication of books and brochures relating to different aspects of Indias culture and translation of Indian publications into foreign languages.

An haeological Survey of India

The Archaeological Survey of India is engaged in the exploration and exeavation of ancient sites, maintenance and preservation of ancient moniments declared to be of national importance by law, study of epigraphs and preparation and publication of multiform records, reports and reviews. It has ten Circles spread all over the country and separate specialised branches dealing with excavation, pre-history, epigraphs, chemical preservation, gardens and museums. The Survey celebrated its centenary in 1961. During 1963 the Survey excavated afresh or continued excavations at several ancient sites, the most important among them being Dharanikota in Andhra Pradesh, Raigir in Bihar, Burzahom in Kashmir, Kaveripattinam and Godynam in Madras and Kalbagan in Rajastham

CHAPTER VII

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The policy of the Government of India with regard to science and scientific research was formulated in a resolution of March 4, 1958, and laid as a statement on the table of both Houses of Parliament on March 31, 1958

The aims of this policy are

- to toster, promote, and sustain, by all appropriate means, the cultivation of science and scientific research in all its aspects ours, amplied, and educational;
- (u) to ensure an adequate supply, within the country, of research scientists of the highest quality, and to recognise their work as an important component of the strength of the nation;
- (iii) to encourage and initiate, with all possible speed, programmes for the training of scientific and technical personnel, on a scale adequate to fulfil the country's needs in science and education, aericulture and industry, and defence;
- (iv) to ensure that the creative talent of men and women is encouraged and finds full scope in scientific activity;
- (v) to encourage individual mitiative for the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge, and for the discovery of new knowledge, in an atmosobere of academic freedom; and
- (vi) in general, to secure for the people of the country all the benefits that can accrue from the acquisition and application of scientific knowledge

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Scientific research under State auspices in India is carried out mainly through the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the various national laboratories or research institutes set up under its control and in universities and research institutes aded by the Council The Council grants fellowships to qualified persons who wish to pursue science as a career and disseminates scientific knowledge and information. It has also the responsibility of administering the "Pool for temporary placement of well-qualified Indian scientists and technologists returning from abroad." It maintains a National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel in the country

National Laboratories

The national laboratories and institutes set up by the Council at various centres in the country and the functions entrusted to them are shown in the following table.

TABLE 38 NATIONAL LABORATORIES/INSTITUTES

Name of Laboratory Institute	Location	Functions
i National Chemical Labora- tory	Prond	Fundamental and applied research covering the whole field of chemis- try for which other specialised institutes have not been set up. The National Collection of Type Cultures is housed in the Labo- ratory.

TABLE 38 (contd)

Name of Laboratory/Institute	Location	Functions
2 National Physical Laboratory	New Delhi	Research in problems relating to physics, both fundamental and applied Maintenance of Stan- dards Testing facilities are also available
3 Central Fuel Research institute	lealgora (Bihai)	Fundamental and applied research on fuels—solid liquid and gaseous Physical and chemical surveys of Indian coals are conducted through seven coal survey stations under the Institute
4 Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute	Iadavpur	Research on different aspects of glass and caramics, pottery, por- ceiam, refractories and enamels, development of processes for munifacture of glass and ceramic articles, standardisation of raw materials used in the ceramic industry.
Central Food Technological Research Institute		Food processing and conservation of food food engineering and all aspects of fruit technology. Regional fruit and vegetable preservation stations at Trichur, Nagpur, Bombay and Lucknow have been established
 National Metallurgical La- boratory 	lamshedput	Fundamental and applied metallur- gical research
7 Central Drug Research	Lucknow	All aspects of drug research includ- ing evaluation and standardis- tion of crude drugs, discovery of substitutes for phrimacopeual drugs and plants, pharmaceutical and synthetic chomicals, bro- chemistry and biophysics, irrec- tion, immunisation, pharmacolo- gy, chemotherally and experimen- tal medicine
8 Central Road Research Institute	New Delhi	Research on road materials, testing of road materials and road sur-
Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute	Karaikudi (Madias)	Research on different aspects of electro-chemistry, including elec- tro-metallurgy, electro-deposition and allied problems
10 Central Leather Research Institute	Madras	Fundamental and applied aspects of leather technology
11 Central Building Research Institute	RonLe	Engineering and structural aspects of building and human comforts in relation to buildings
12 Central Hectionies Fin- gineering Research Insti- tute	Pilani (Rajasthan)	Design and construction of electro- nic equipment and components and test equipment
13 National Botanical Gardens	1 ucknow	Collection and large-scale cultiva- tion of economic and medici- nal plants of industrial impor- tance.
14 Central Salt Fund Marine Chemicals Research Insti- tute	Bhavnagar	Investigation of production of mue- salts, reduction in cost of produc- tion, economic utilisation of hi- products of salt manufacture, development of new methods and techniques for the recovery, production and utilisation of macine and allied chemicals.

TABLE 38 (concid)

Name of Laboratory Institute	Location	Functions
15 Central Mining Research Station	Dhanbad	Research in methods of mining, safety in mines and mine ma- chinery
16 Regional Research Laboratory	Hyderabad	Research in problems relating to the industries and raw materials of the region
17 Indian Institute for Bio- chemistry and Experimen- tal Medicine	Calcutta	Research in various aspects of bio- chemistry as applied to medicine, bacteriolicity, etc.
18 Bula Industrial and Tech- nological Museum	Calcutta	A museum to depict scientific and technological advancement,
19 Regional Research Laboratory	Jammu-Lawai (Jaminu & Kashmir)	Research in problems relating to the industries and raw materials of the region and research specially directed to medicinal plants of the Himalayas (Kashmir Re- gion)
20 Central Mechanical Engi-	Durgapur (W Bengal)	Research in mechanical engineering
neering Research Institute 21 Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute	Nagpui Nagpui	Research in all expects of public health engineering and co-ordina- tion of work of all interested agen- cies in this field in the country Field conties and units of the Institute are functioning at various places in the country
22 National Aeronautical Laboratory	Bangalora	places in the country Scientific investigation of the pro- blems of flight with a view to their practical application to the design, construction and opera- tion of alicialt in India
23 Regional Research Laboratory	lothat	Research in problems relating to more efficient utilisation and better conservation of important national resources of Assam and other regional needs posing special rioblems.
24 Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation	Lucknow	Co-ordination of activities in the development of cultivation and inhibation of medicinal plants on organised basis
25 Central Scientific Instru- ments Organisation	Chandigath	Promotion and development of in- digenous manufacture of scienti- tic instruments for teaching, re-
26 Indian Institute of Petroleum	Dehra Dun	search and industry Research in petroleum rehning and processing of natural gas, petro- chemicals, etc. and providing
27 National Geophysical Re- search Institute	Hyderabad	Lacilities for the training of per- sonnel for petroleum industry. Correlation of the field data in all fundamental aspects of geology and geophysics with laboratory investigations and theoretical stu- dies.
28 Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum	Bangalore	A museum to deport scientific and technological advancement

The Council has also set up a Raın and Cloud Research Unit, a Central Design and Engineering Unit, a Scientific Survey and Planning Unit, a Defense Co-ordination Unit and an Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre, at New Delhi. It has also taken over the work of the Indian National Committee on Oceanic Research

Sponsored Research

Through a bberal system of grants-m-and, scientists in other technical institutes, industrial laborationes and universities are enabled to pursue fundamental and applied research and develop their own special fields. There are, at present, more than 600 such schemes in progress. Apart fields for the practical results achieved, the schemes provide opportunities of training tor young research workers and develop centres of undependent research work. Junior and senior fellowships are also being awarded to talented young persons, besides financical aid to retried scientists.

Co-operative Research Associations

Co-operative research associations in different industrial fields are being assisted in their capital and recurring expenditure and by way of technical advice, preparation of plans and procurement of expertise and materials. Ten such associations now functioning are catering to the textile, rubber, still, art silk, part silk, pa

Liuison and Extension Services

Liason units have been set up in most of the laboratories to maintain contact with the industry, trade associations and users of research An Industrial Liason and Extension Service Unit is maintained at New Delhi on make use of the available scientific knowledge for the economic betterment of rural and semi-urban communities. Extension wings of the mational laboratories arrange practical demonstration of the processes for the benefit of the industry. A short-term training in the know-how of the processes, is also impaired to the representatives of the industry.

Vigvan Mandus

Forty-nine centres known as 'Vigyan Mandirs' have been set up generally at sites covered by Community Development projects. Equipped with a laboratory each and manied by suitably qualified and trained personnel, these centres disseminant scientific knowledge among the tural populace and educate them in the potentialities of the methods of science as applied to their day-to-day life. Since April 1963, administrative control of these has been transferred to State Governments and Union Territories.

ATOMIC ENERGY AND OLDER SPACE RESEARCH

The Atomic Energy Commission is responsible for planning and implementing the programme for the development of adomic energy for peaceful purposes. The programme aims at encouraging the use of atomic energy in agriculture, biology, industry and medicine, unsinly through the production and application of radiosisotopes, and at the development of atomic energy as a source of electric power. The programme is under the charge of the Department of Atomic Energy.

The national centre for recent and development of atomic energy is the Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay, near Bombay There are three nuclear reactors at the Trombay Establishment—"Apsara", a one megawatt pool type reactor; the "Canada-India Reactor" which is a 40 mw reactor and potentially one of the world's largest isotope producers; and "Zerlina", a zero energy experimental reactor. Other production facilities at the Trombay Establishment include a Thorium Plant and a Uranium Metal Plant, producing thorium and uranium of high nuclear purity. A Fuel Element Fabrication Plant produces fuel elements for the "Canada-India Reactor" and "Zerlina". This plant is also used for research and development work in new fuels and materials

The Establishment is organised under five major groups, namely, Physics, Chemical, Electronics, Metallurgy and Biology. These groups are turther sub-divided into 15 divisions. The Atomic Energy Establishment has been meeting the bulk of the national requirements of radioisotopes and has also been exporting some to other countries. It runs film badge and health survey services for ensuring safety of persons handling radioactive The Electronics Division of the Establishment fabricates a large number of sophisticated supersensitive electronic instruments for its own work and for other institutions and industries in India engaged in nuclear research and work on radiation sources. Among other facilities at the Establishment is a 5.5 MeV Van de Graaff accelerator for experimental studies in the field of nuclear physics

Work is also being conducted in the field of induction of mutations in plants of economic importance such as rice, groundnuts, etc. Some of the mutations induced at the Experimental Field Station at Trombay have resulted in new strains of rice with such favourable features as higher vield, finer grains, early flowering and whiter kernels. Experiments are also being carried out for developing radiation methods for the preservation

of food

Among the schemes included in the Hurd Five Year Plan are (1) the setting up of a Radiation Medicine Centre where medical workers will be trained in the handling of radioisotopes in research, diagnosis and therapy, (ii) expansion of fundamental and applied research in diverse aspects of cancer and several other diseases with the help of radioisotopes in close collaboration with the Indian Cancer Research Centre and the Tata Memorial Hospital

The Atomic Minerals Division of the Department is charged with the function of conducting comprehensive geological surveys for the location of atomic nanerals, development of nuneral technology, drilling, mining,

stockpiling and conservation of atomic minerals

The major proved source of uranium ore in India is in Jaduguda in Bihar. A separate project, the laduguda Mines, has been constituted for the purpose of achieving the efficient and speedy execution of the programme of exploiting indigenous uranium sources for avoiding continued dependence on foreign supplies of manum concentrates needed for India's atomic energy programme A uranium mill is to be set up at Jaduguda for

processing the uranium ore obtained from the mines

Financial assistance to universities and research institutions has been provided to promote research in various branches of nuclear science. The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, is the national centre for advanced study and fundamental research in nuclear science and mathematics Other institutions receiving assistance are the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, and the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad A High Altitude Research Laboratory at an altitude of 9,000 feet is being set up at Gulmarg in Kashmir A similar laboratory is also to be established at Kodaikanal in Madras State Pellowships and scholarships tenable in various universities and science institutions in India are also provided.

Close liarson and contact is maintained with international bodies concerned with the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Bilateral agreements for collaboration in the development of atomic energy for peaceful uses

have been concluded with a number of countries

The Department also carries out industrial operations for producing all the materials required for a full-fledged atomic power programme. The industrial undertakings of the Department include the Travancore Minerals Limited, producing ilmenite and monazite, and the Indian Rare Earths Limited, producing rare earth compounds as its main product

Considerable work has been done in setting up the first atomic power plant

at Tarapur, 60 miles from Bombay, which is expected to have a capacity of 380 mw and is likely to be in operation by 1966. A second nuclear power station initially of 200 mw capacity is to be set up at Rana Pratapagar in Rajasthan. The site for a third nuclear power station has been selected at Kabapakkam near Mahabaljouram in Madras State.

An Indian Nanonal Committee on Space Research (INCOSPAR) has been constituted to aid and advise in the formulation and execution of policies on the peaceful uses of outer space. Seven sounding rockets have been successfully fired since November 21, 1963 from the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station in Kerala. A satellite ground communication facility for participation in the programme to develop a system of communications via satellites will also be set up.

OTHER DEPARTMENTAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

There are eleven Hydraulic Research Stations under the Central Board of Irrigation and Power. The Central Water, Power and Irrigation Research Centre, Khadakvasla (near Poona), is the pioneer hydraulic research station in India.

A Research and Development Directorate has been set up under the Ministry of Transport (Directorate-General of Civil Aviation). It is concurred with type certification, manufacture of aircraft and development of specifications for aircraft materials.

The Bottumenal Survey of India located at Calcutta appraises the plant

with in the country and maintains five regional circles at Delira Dun, Combatore, Poona, Allahabad and Shilong, in addition to a Central Bostaneal Laboratory, a Central National Herbarium and Botanical Galleries in Indian Museum in Calcutta. The Survey also maintains the Indian Botanical Canden, Sibpur (Howrah).

The Zoological Survey of India, with headquarters at Calcutta, maintains the standard zoological collections of India, identifies zoological specimens collects information on the zoology of India and brings out journal monographs and books. Six regional stations have been established by the Survey at Shilong, Poona, Jaahjur, Jodhpir, Madras and Dehra Dun.

The Geological Survey of India, with headquarters at Calcutta and established more than a hundred years ago, is responsible for the preparation of the geological map of India. The field work of the Survey is conducted through eight regional circles.

The Department of Anthropology, with headquarters at Calcutta, responsible for conducting anthropological surveys including social, psychological, economic, linguistic, physical, genetic and instructional investigations

The India Meteorological Department, organised on an all-India basis for the first time in 1875, provides advanced information about weather conditions. The scientific activities of the Department include meteorology in all its aspects, meteorological institumentation, terrestrial magnetism and atmospheric electricity, seismology and astrophysics.

The primary role of the Survey of India with headquarters at Debra Dun is to carry out topographical surveys and to prepare up-to-date maps. The Forest Research Institute at Debra Dun conducts research in the

utilisation of timber for constructional purposes

The All India Radio maintains a research unit in New Delhi to investigate problems relating to the propagation and reception of radio waves, and the design and performance of radio receivers

The Railway Board has established a research centre at Lucknow with sub stations at Lonavia and Chittaranjan to investigate problems referred to them by the railway workshops and the Central Standards Office (Railways)

The problems of road development and road materials, highways and

INDIA 1961 Qu

bridge engineering, ports and harbours, etc., are dealt with by the Roads

Organisation functioning under the Ministry of Transport.

The Indian Standards Institution, functioning under the Ministry of Industry, lays down standard specifications for materials, products, practices, ctc, and promotes quality control It issues licences to manufacturers for providing third party guarantee about quality of products. It also collaborates with several international standards organisations

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

A number of research organisations financed by private endowments and Governmental assistance are engaged in the field of scientific research. The more important of these are dealt with in the following paragraphs

The Bose Institute, Calcutta, is engaged in research in physics, chemistry, plant physiology, plant breeding cytogenetics, micro-biology and zoology

The Birbal Sahani Institute for Palaeobotany, Lucknow, carries out

research in the fossil flora of India and related problems

The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, one of the oldest research organisations in the country, conducts research in

fundamental and applied aspects of physics and chemistry.

The Indian Institute of Science. Bangalore, undertakes advanced instruction and conducts original investigations in all branches of scientific knowledge

The Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, is a centre for research in atmospheric physics, cosmic rays, electronics and theoretical physics

The Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Poona, conducts research in botany, micology, plant pathology, entomology, biochemistry and soil science.

The Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research in Delhi renders research

service to industrial concerns

Several colleges, universities and research institutions provide courses of study and research lacilities in various branches of science

MIDICAL RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Medical Research has been engaged in the promotion and co-ordination of research in India ever since its establishment in 1912. It maintains the Nutrition Research Laboratories at Hyderahad the Virus Research Centre at Poona and the Blood Group Reference Centre at Bombay. It provides grants-in-aid, disseminates information on medical research and publishes two journals

The National Malaria Institute at Delhi carries out research in methods

of malaria eradication

Apart from medical colleges and attached hospitals each specialising in some branch of research, the country has a number of specialised institutions The All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, provides training in preventive and social medicine for diseases peculiar to India and ascertains how the results of pure and applied research can be utilised to: promoting medical protection and positive health. The School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, carries out research in diseases peculiar to tropical areas

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, Madras, conducts research in the preparation of bacterial vaccines, sterile solutions and

therapeutic sera.

Research in tuberculosis and other chest diseases is in progress at the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi Studies of the morphology of the tubercle bacilli and the effect on them of the different drugs constitute a special feature of its investigations The Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium at Chingleput and the

Silver Jubilee Chikdren's Clinic at Saidapet have been taken over from the Madras Government and converted into the Central Leprosy Research Institute.

The Haffkine Institute, Bombay, undertakes investigations in the manulacture of vaccines, sera and other biological products. It has been functioning as the chief centre for investigations connected with the prevention and treatment of plague. The scope of the Institute's work has been enlarged to cover, among others, the problems of nutrition, malaria and virus diseases.

Investigations on cancer are carried out at the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay. Statistical surveys of the incidence of cancer in India have also been undertaken by it.

Investigations in the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, relate to problems of microbiology, serology and biochemistry The Institute maintains a pathological museum

The Pasteur Institute, located at Coonoor, is engaged on research in rabies, influenza, anti-venom serum, tropical cosinophilia and serological reactions.

The activities of the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, centre round biological and chemical assays of drugs. The Laboratory maintains he harium and tenders technical advice to concerns manufacturing drugs.

One among several private owned research organisations is the Bengal Immunity Research Institute, Calcutta, which conducts research on a large range of problems which have a bearing on the prevention, control and cure of diseases

AGRICULTURAL RESFARCH

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, established in 1929, undertakes, aids, promotes and co-ordinates agricultural and animal husbandry education and research in India.

The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, is the oldest institution devoted to research in agricultural science. It has well-equipped laboratories and extensive farms for earrying out large-scale investigations on lood croos.

The Indian Veternary Research Institute, Izatnagar, deals with veternary diseases and their cure, while the National Dairy Research Institute at Karnal concerns itself with research connected with quality of milk and analysis of milk samples for qualify control purposes. The Central Rice Research Institute at Cuttack and the Central Potato Research Institute at Simla devote themselves to problems of research relating to rice and polatoes respectively

There are nine commodity committees which devote themselves to research in specific commodities namely, cotton, jute, sugarcane, coconut, tobacco, oilseeds, arceanut, spices and lac. These committees have their own laboratories and research institutions

The Central Manne Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam, carries out biological investigations in edible fish found in the coastal waters of the country.

The Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Barrackpore, conducts research in inland fish—estuarine, riverine, lacustrine and pond fish

The Central Fisheries Technological Research Stations at Cochin and Ernakulam undertake studies in fishing gear material, gear design, fishing methods and preservation of fish and fish products.

welcome, sure relief from **TOOTHACHE**



Anacin is so effective because it is a ombination of medicines-just like a loctor's prescription-to give fast, allover relief



Anacin relieves pain quickly and surely. Anacin relieves pervous tension - a common cause of headache.



Anacin overcomes the depression that often accompanies pain and fever.

DNACIN

is better because it acts 4 ways

referred User: GEOFFREY MANNERS & CO. LTD. Only 13 aP for 2 tablets

CHAPTER VIII

HEALTH

The steady improvement in the general health of the population is reflected in broad terms in the following table showing the birth, death and infant mortality rates during 1958-61

TABLE 39 VITAL HEALTH STATISTICS

Year	_	1	(per thou popula			Infant mor-
		1	Birth rate	Death		tality rate per thousand of live births
1958 1959 1960 1961		 -;-	22 3 23 6 22 8 27-7	11 5 9 9 10 0 11 4	,	102 4 87 9 86 9 83 0

Health programmes are primarily the responsibility of the State Governents. The Union Government have, however, sponsored and supported naisor schemes for improving the standard of health of the nation under the Plans. The broad objective of the health and lamily planning per-grammes has been to expand health services, to bring about progressive improvement in the health of the people by ensuring a certain minimum of physical well-being and to create conditions (avourable to greater efficiency and producitivity. As against outlays of 8s. 140 crores and 8s. 225 crores in the First and Second Plans respectively, the health and family planning programmes in the Third Plan movolve an outlay of about Rs. 342 crores, of which Rs. 297 crores will be in the States' sector and the rest in the

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DISEASES

Midoria

The National Malaria Control Programme, Luinched in 1953, was converted into the National Malaria Fradication Programine from April 1, 1958. The programme is being implemented by the Union Ministry of Health with the active participation of the State Governments as well as with the assistance of the United States, Agency for International Development and the World Health Organisation. The National Institute of Communicable Diseases is preponsible for research and for the training of staff in methods of malaria eradication. Six regional co-ordinating organisations have been established at Bangalore, Bareda, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad, Lucknow and Shillong.

The entire population of the country is covered by 391 malaria units, of which 288 have entered the "Consolidation Phase" of the programme Seventy to eighty of these units entered the "Maintenance Phase" in April 1964, having completed the eradication programme. One unit has recently been allotted to Bhutan

The percentage of clinical malaria cases treated in hospitals and dispensaries to cases treated for all diseases fell from 10.8 in 1953-54, when the control programme commenced, to 0.2 during the first three quarters of 1963, thus showing a decrease of 98 per cent.

Filama

The National Filaria Control Programme, launched in 1955, consists of (1) mass administration of drugs on filarious communities, and (1) animosquito and anti-larval measures. Fifty control units and 22 survey units are functioning. Random sample surveys covering a population of about 270 lakhs were completed by the end of December 1963. They have revealed that over 680 lakh persons live in the filarious areas of the country. A centre for practical demonstration and field training is functioning at Kozhikode and a new training centre, his been started at Rajabmundry

Tuberculoses

The National TB Survey, which was completed in 1958 by the Indian Council of Medical Research, showed that nearly 50 lash persons suffer from active or probably active inherculosis. It revealed that (1) the morbidity from TB viance from 7 to 30 per thousand persons in different regions, (11) the prevalence of the dresses in villages, small towns and cities is not as markedly different as originally thought, (11) the morbidity rate is lower for temales than for males, (11) the prevalence of TB is considerably higher in dage group 45 years and above than for other groups, and (12) bacteriologically positive cases vary from 1 to 11 per thousand persons in different of the properties of the

The BCG Vaccination Programms, started in 1948 with the help of the International Tuberculous Campaign and later of the WHO and the UNICEF, extended protection to 164 crore persons 7.8 crores of whom were below 15 years of age—by the end of the Second Plan picinol William of the 1962 of the 19

Research in tuberculosis, is being undertaken at the 1B Chemothicapy, Centre, Madras and the Tuberculosis, Research Unit, Madanapatle Timer demonstration and training centres have been established at Agra, Ahmedad, Bangalote, Calcutta Cuttas, Egmore (Madras), Hyderadad, Madras, Nagpur, New Delhi, Pattala, Patna and Tirvandium Training is also imparted at other institutions such as the Vallabibbla Pattel Chest Institute at Delhi. Training centres in six universities train doctors for the diploma course in inherculosis. A National Tuberculosis Institute has been

established at Bangalore with the assistance of UNICEI and WIIO

At the end of 1962, there were 140 sanatoria and hospitals, 225 clims, 152 wards and over 27,000 beds available for TB patients. There are 15 after-care colonies in India where ex-patients are rehabilitated after they are cured. A work centre to inipart vocational training to patients under domiciliary treatment has been established at Madras and eight more such centres will be set up at Amagash, Delhi, Dhubula, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Mysore, Pedavegi and Poona. A scheme for the establishment of open are centres for isolation and tecitiment of advanced cases has been approved and the setting up of 430 such centres in Andriar Pradesh, Jammiu and Kashmir, Mysore and Punjab has precived vanction.

Two hundred more clinics, 25 more mobile clinics in rural areas, five more Tuberculosis Demonstration and Training Centres, about 5,000 more beds and 7 After-care and Rehabilitation Centres are included in the targets.

of the Third Plan

The Tuberculosis Association of India is the largest voluntary organisation in the country. Since it establishment in 1939, it has been engaged in stimulating anti-tuberculosis activities in a scientific and co-ordinated manner. It assists the authorities in combating the disease and provides assistance through the Tuberculosis Worker's Conferences, the State TB HEALTH 95

Association Secretaries' Conference, the technical committees and forums which bring together State officials and voluntary workers. It also runs several institutions which provide training facilities and demonstrate advanced includes for the treatment of TB cases.

Leprosv

The number of leprosy cases in India is now estimated at 25 lakhs Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and certuin parts of Maharashtra, Uttai Pradesh and West Bengal are areas of high medience.

Under the Leprosy Control Scheme, started during the First Plan period, four treatment and study contres (one each in Madras, Madya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) and 29 subsidiary centres in different States were established. The subsidiary centres provide for mass treatment of all cases, detection of cases in the early stages of infection and their treatment. The treatment and study centres carry out a detailed survey to study its epidemiology and assess the results of sulphone therapy During 1963-64, 162 leprosy control units, 386 survey, education and treatment centres and 34 voluntary agencies were functioning. Up to September 1963, the National Leprosy Control Programme had covered a population of 303 crores, examined 1.43 crore people, registered 3,80,604 cases, and had 3.58,650 persons under treatment. An advisory committee reviews the working of the scheme and suggests measures for improvement.

Short-term orientation courses in anti-teprosy work for doctors are being provided at the All-India Leprosy Trainfing Centre, Nagapur and the Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Chingkeput, Madra-Parametheal workers receive training at seven centres, one each set up in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Orissand Uttar Pradesh- So far 154 medical officers and over 1,000 prara-medical and Uttar Pradesh- So far 154 medical officers and over 1,000 prara-medical moderns.

workers have been trained

Th Mission to Lepers, established in 1875, is a voluntary organisation engaged in anti-leprosy work. Important among other such voluntary organisations are Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Maharogi Seva Mandal, Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, Ramakrishna Mission and Vidarbha Maharogi Seva Mandal.

Venereal Diseases

Sixteen years ago it was estimated that about five per cent of the population suffer from sphilis and an equal percentage from gonorrhea. Yaws prevalent in a few districts of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra

A demonstration team, established by WHO in Himachal Pradesh in 1949 carried out an extensive survey and a mass treatment programme and

trained several teams deputed by the State Governments

Five VD clinus, at State headquarters and 108 at the district level were established by the end of March 1962. The number of such clinics, as on October 31, 1963, stood at 223. Between January and October 1963, these clinics treated 3,42,949 cases. The clinics lay emphasis on the integrated function of both prevention and treatment, the epidemiological arc as-effiding functions, surveys and histon with leval materints and child health centres for routine amenantal blood testing.

An intensive mass campaign based on total treatment of the entire population at risk in the Kulu valley of the Punjab was launched in September 1959. Anti-yaws teams, operating in Andhia Pradesh, Madharashtra and Orissa have covered a large portion of the

population at risk

Medical and para-medical personnel are given refresher training in the modern treatment of venereal diseases at the Training and Demonstration

Centre in New Delhi and the Institute of Venereology, Madras The latter

also offers post-graduate training

During 1963-64, the Government of India continued to give assistance to State Governments to meet recursing expanditure on unning VD clinucs, to establish new clinucs and to implement the inter-laboratory serological evaluation programme. Assistance was also given in the shape of strends to trainees and free supply of PAM and VDRL antigen. A Cential VI) Advisory Committee was also constituted during the year.

Influenza

An influenza centre was opened in 1950 at the Pasteur Institute, Coonooi The centre makes study of and research in problems relating to influenza

The National Smallpox Eradication Programme, launched in 1962, has been completed in 78 districts and is in progress in 151 districts. So lar 20.6 crore people have been vaccinated or re-vaccinated.

1 rachoma

On completion of pilot studies during 1956-62, the National Trachonia Control Programme was launched during 1965-64. The States of Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, which have high prevalence rates of 79. It also also prevalence rates of 79. It also prevalence rates of 79. The States of Portion of Portion 1969 of the States of Porting 1969 of the States are Centrally sponsored. The States of Bhart, Gujard. Jammu and Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh have also undertaken programmes on a limited scale on the basys of 50 ps. cent assistance from the Centre The Government of India have allotted Rs. 88 fakhs for the control operations during 1963-66.

Cancer

Problems relating to cancer are under investigation at the Tata Monottal Roopstal, Bombay, the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay, the Cancer Institute, Madras and the Chitaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta, Cobail Beam Therapy Units are available in the hospitals in the country located at Bombay, Calcutta, Ludhiana Madras Veilore Frivandrum, New Delhi, Hyderabad, Cetack and Kanny.

NUTRITION AND PREVINION OF FOOD ADULFERATION

Surveys conducted in India since 1935 have revealed quantitative as well as qualitative deficiency in the diet of the Indian people. The average Indian diet Iacks essential food elements like proteins, fats, minerals and vitamins, due to a deficiency of protective foods like vegetables, fruit, milk and eggs.

The general tasing of dictary standards is largely an economic problem and is linked up with the development of the economy. Several measures have, however, been taken to meet the nutritional deficiency of certain voluerable sections of the Indian population, such as expectant and nursing mothers, school children and industrial workers. The measures taken include school feeding programmes, distribution of skimmed milk, protein supplication to the dict of the volinerable groups opening of canteness in industrial concerns and offices, and manufacture and popularisation of cheap and nutritious food.

More than 16 crore pounds of dried skim milk were distributed under the UNICEF Milk Feeding Programme since its inception in 1948. An estimated 11 lakh mothers and children received milk through maternity and child health centres and about 10 lakh children through schools.

Mid-day meals or milk are being provided to about 40 lakh children-15 lakh each in Madras and Kerala. 5 lakh in Punjab and the rest in HEALTH 97

others areas. These programmes, launched with the assistance of CARE, have been extended to 2 lakh children in Andhra Pradesh and 5 lakh in

Rajasthan.

Consumer trials to assess acceptability of protein supplements such as multi-purpose food have been conducted. The results indicate that multi-purpose food produced by the Central Food Technological Institute, Mysore, is not only acceptable but beneficial to health.

The Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research sponsors schemes for nutrition research, besides advising the

Government of India on nutrition matters.

The National Nutrition Advisory Committee was appointed in June 1960, to formulate a national nutrition policy and to recommend measures for improving the nutritional status of the population. Three working groups were appointed by the Committee to undertake detailed studies and formulate specific proposals for (1) production and etilesion services in the field of nutrition, and (ii) programmers designed to improve nutritional status of population groups and their implementation Several recommendations have since been made by the Committee.

Diet and nutrition surveys, distribution of skimmed milk and food supplements and school feeding are among measures being carried out in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra. Orissa.

Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Diplomá courses for dieticians are being conducted at the All-India Institute of Hygene and Public Health, Calcutta, since 1947. Twelve diet kitchens have been established in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madnya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, for introducing diet therapy for treatment of nutritional diseases.

An Applied Nutrition-cum-Training Programme has been launched in Andria Pradesh, Madras, Orrisa and Uttar Pradesh with the assistance of UNICEF, FAO and WHO The programme aims at training, education and practical nutritional activities to improve nutritional status in rural press.

Prevention of Food Adulteration

The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, and the Rules made thereunder are in force throughout the country, except Jammu and Kashmir It provides for deterrent punishment to offenders and prohibits the manufacture, import or sale of adulterated food articles. The Central Committee for Food Standards and the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta, envaged in the Act, have been set up. The former advises the Central and State Governments on matters arising out of the administration of the Act, while the latter is carrying out investigations to standardise methods of detection and estimation of colouring matter and antioxidents in food. To make the Act more effective, a Bill has been introduced in Parliament. It provides for enhanced punishment for adulteration and appointment of Food Inspectors by the Government of India.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme

The National Water Supply and Santation Programme, launched in 1954, continues during the Thurd Five Year Plan period with a provision of Rs. 88.95 crores for the urban and Rs. 16.33 crores for the rural schemes. Most of the 369 urban water supply schemes, 100 urban drainage schemes and 344 rural water supply and sanitation schemes, estimated to cost Rs. 102.17 crores under the first two Plans, have been completed. Since the inauguration of the Third Five Year Plan, 225 urban water supply

schemes and 63 sewerage schemes of a total value of Rs. 35 crores have been taken up. A Drinking Water Board, set up in April 1963, seeks to expedite the implementation of programmes by providing effective liaison between the Central and State Governments and by smoothening administra-

tive procedures and handicaps.

The programme also provides for the training of public health engineering personnel for implementing the programme. The training programme is being implemented at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, the Engineering College, Guindy, the Engineering College, Roorkee, and other selected regional field centres. The Central Public Health Engineering Organisation has been set up for helping State Governments in the preparation and execution of their schemes and for giving technical advice and guidance Similar organisations have also been established in most of the States.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND SERVICE

Medical relief and service is primarily the responsibility of the States. Certain charitable institutions also participate in giving medical relief. The Third Five Year Plan aims at 14,600 hospitals and dispensaries with 2,40,100 beds in 1965-66 as compared to 8,600 and 1,13,000 in 1950-51, 10,000 and 1.25,000 in 1955-56 and 12,600 and 1,85,600 in 1960-61. Five thousand primary health units is the target for 1965-66 as compared to 725 in 1955-56, 2,800 in 1960-61 and 3,330 up to the end of February 1963. Ten thousand maternity and child welfare centres are to come into existence by 1965-66 as against 1.651 in 1950-51, 1.856 in 1955-56 and 5.873 up to the end of 1961

At the end of 1962, there were 65,934 pharmacists, 39,350 nurses, 46.232 midwives and 2.052 health visitors. The number of registered dentists on March 31, 1962, was 4,123,

Central Government Health Scheme

The Contributory Health Service Scheme, now known as Central Government Health Scheme, came into operation on July 1, 1954 Earlier confined only to Central Government employees and their families in Delhi and New Delhi, the scheme has also been extended to Bombay from November 1963. The staffs of certain autonomous and semi-Government organisations and their families have been admitted into the scheme. The facilities under the scheme are also available to the members of Parliament, The contributions are based on a graduated scale varying from 50 P. to Rs. 12 per month according to emoluments. There are now 351 full-time medical officers, including 57 specialists. The number of dispensaries in Delhi is 47, excluding mobile dispensaries serving beneficiaries residing in outlying areas. The number of beneficiaries under the scheme is 5.58 lakhs.

Health Insurance

The Health Insurance Scheme, which provides inter alia medical benefits to industrial workers under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, now covers over 20 18 lakh workers in the country. Under the scheme an insured worker and his family are entitled to receive medical help at the State Insurance dispensaries or at panel doctors' clinics, at their residences and in hospitals

Colliery and mica workers receive medical help in institutions maintained by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund and the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund. Private employers as well as the State Governments provide medical relief to their employees

HEALTH 99

Primary Health Centres for Rural Areas

There were 3,763 Primary Health Centres functioning in the country at the end of 1963, as against 2,691 at the end of the Second Plain period. The country has been delimited into 5,223 blocks and the aim is to provide at least one Primary Health centre in each block by the end of the Third Plain period. Each centre serves the block area with an average population of 66,000. From the centre a team of health workers goes round the surrounding areas and looks after their curstive and preventive health needs.

INDIGENOUS AND HOMOEOPATHIC SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

It is the accepted policy of the Government to give all possible encourage, ment to the indigenous and homoeopathic systems of medicine and incorporate contributions of approved value from them in the modern system of medicine. Several measures have been taken by the Union and State Governments in this direction. As against a provision of Rs. 6.21 crores in the Second Plan, the Third Plan provides Rs. 9.8 crores for the development of indigenous systems of medicine.

Udupa Committee

A committee appointed under the chairmanship of K. N. Udupa, to avess and evaluate the present status of the Ayurvedic system of medicine, made recommendations in 1959 on the training, research and pharmaceutical products and status of practice in Ayurveda A Central Council of Ayurveda Research has been set up in pursuance of one of the recommendations. The functions of the Council are to advise the Government of India on (i) the formulation of a co-ordinated policy of research in Ayurveda, (ii) stimulation of such research, and (iii) allocation of Central assistance to institutions carrying on research in Ayurveda

Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine

The Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine, established in 1953 at Jannagar, has a 50-bed hospital and an out-patient department, besides a pharmacy, a museum and a pathological research laboratory. A 'Saddha' unit was added to the Institute in 1956-57. A section of the Institute investigates and studies diagnosis and treatment in Ayurvedic and 'Siddha' systems from the point of view of modern medicine.

Ad hoc schemes of research in Ayurveda and Unani are also being promoted by grants to States, educational institutions and non-governmental research organisations.

A List of Ayurvedic and Unani colleges is available in the Appendices.

Education

A post-graduate training centre in Ayurveda has been established at Jamnagar Another post-graduate-cum-research centre started functioning at Banaras Hindu University from April 1963.

Regulation of Practice

State Boards have been set up in almost all States for the regulation of practice in indigenous systems of medicine.

Homoeopathy

There are over 30 institutions imparting training in homocopathy, and some are recognised by the State Boards. Financial assistance is being provided by the Government of India for upgrading some of these institutions. Boards have been set up by the State Governments for the regulation of practice in homocopathy.

An advisory committee on homoeopathy advises the Union Government on matters relating to its development. A Homoeopathic Pharmacopoera Committee has drafted a questionnaire and list of drugs and these are being circulated to elicit information.

DRUG MANUFACTURE AND CONTROL

Drug Control

The Drugs Act and the Drugs Rules are in force in all the States except minum and Kashmir. The Union Government have powers to keep a check on the quality of imported drugs. The State Governments are responsible for controlling the quality of drugs which are manufactured, sold and distributed in the country. Amendments to the Drugs Act made in 1955, 1960 and 1961 empower the Central Government to assist State Governments in enforcing control over the quality of manufactured drugs.

The Drugs Technical Advisory Board to advise on technical matters arising out of the administration of the Act, and the Drugs Consultative Committee to advise the Central and State Governments for securing uniformity throughout India in the administration of the Act, have been

formed

The first Indian Pharmacopoeia was published in 1955 and a supplement to it in 1960. The National Formulary of India was also published in 1960

Both of these publications are being revised

The Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, serving as a statutory institution under the Drugs Act, analyses and tests samples of such drugs as are sent to it and performs such other functions as are entrusted to it by the Central and State Governments.

Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act

This Act, which came into force on April 1, 1955 and was amended in 1963, prohibits the publication of objectionable advertisements relating to sexual stimulants, alleged magic cures for venereal diseases and diseases peculiar to women Import and eveptor of objectionable advertisements are controlled in close liaison with the customs and postal authorities who can under Section 6 of the Act, intercept articles suspected to contain objectionable advertisements. Liaison is also maintained with Indian Embassies, High Commissions, Legations and Consultates abroad. Advertisements of contraceptives are, however, permitted in view of the importance of family planning.

Drug Manufacture

The BCG vaccine Laboratory was established at Guindy in Madras in 1948. Up to December 1963, the Laboratory manufactured 3,15,18,490 ec of BCG vaccine and 5,42,90,947 ec of tuberculin. It supplies tuberculin and BCG vaccine free to all States and institutions engaged in the BCG campaign, tuberculin and BCG vaccine to Afghanistan and Ceylon and vaccine to UNICEF-sponsored projects in Burma, Pakistan and Malaya

The Central Research Institute at Kasauli, established in 1905, supplies vaccine for TAB, cholera, rabies, antivenom sera, tetanus toxoid, diphtheria anti-toxin and influenza vaccines are also manufactured at the Influenza Centre. Coonoor

The Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd , Pimpri, and the DDT factory at Delhi,

have already gone into production.

The Haftkine Institute at Bombay manufactures sulpha drugs and the Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd, and the Tatas manufacture BHC (benzene hexachloride).

Medical Depots and Factories

The Medical Stores Organisation, having five depots at Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad, Calcutta and Karnal, is maintained primarily for ensuring supply of medical stores of proper quality and approved pattern to Government, semi-Government and certain non-Governmental institutions.

At the factories of the Organisation, a large number of drugs and dressings are manufactured to meet the requirements of both civil and military medical stores depots. There is also a repair workshop at the Madras depot for repairing surgical instruments and appliances.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Medical education in general is the responsibility of the States. The Government of India's interest is limited to the promotion of higher studies and specific schemes of research and specialised training.

There are at present 79 medical colleges, 13 dental colleges* and 11 other institutions for training in the allonathic system of medicine. Establishment of new medical colleges and expansion of existing ones under the Plans had raised the admission capacity of these institutions from 3.660 in 1955 to 10,000 in 1962. Expansion of dental colleges at Madras, Amritsar, Lucknow, Calcutta and Bombay and starting of new dental colleges at Trivandrum and Hyderabad were also aided by the Union Government during the Second Plan period. To provide post-graduate training to select doctors in different branches of medicine and surgery. certain institutions have been upgraded with Central assistance. Financial aid has also been provided for the establishment of full-time teaching units in the clinical and non-clinical departments of medical colleges. Departments of Social and Preventive Medicine were started in eight medical colleges during the First Plan period and in ten other colleges during the Second Plan period Schemes for the opening and expansion of medical and dental colleges are also included in the Third Plan. A target provision of Rs. 563 crores has been provided for medical education, training and research Under the Plan, 300 additional scholarships have been provided for candidates undergoing post-graduate courses. During 1963-64, 439 candidates were selected for receiving scholarships.

Central Health Education Bureau

The Bureau, established in November 1956, co-ordinates and promotes health education in the country. If functions through four main divisions, namely, Media, Training, School Health and Research. If produces a monthly bulletin Swasth Hund' and a quarterly for the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation and maintains a film library. State Health Education Bureaus have been established in most of the State.

All-India Institute of Medical Sciences

The All-India Institute of Medical Sciences was set up in 1956 under or Act of Parliament. An under-graduate course leading to the Bachelor's degree and post-graduate courses in certain subjects are offered by the Institute Besides the medical college, the Institute will have a dental college, a unusing college, a post-graduate teaching centre and a 650-bed hospital

Specialised Training

Facilities for the training of nurses exist in practically all major hospitals in the country and in the nursing colleges at Bombay, Hyderabad, New Delhi, Indore and Vellore State Governments and non-official organisations like the Andhra Mahila Sabha, Madras, have organised short-term courses with the help of erants from the Centre There are 472 nursing schools and colleges in the country for training nurses, midwives, health

^{*}For a list of medical and dental colleges, see Appendices

visitors and auxiliary midwives. Of 24,287 students enrolled, 8,490 qualified by the end of 1963—3,006 nurses, 2,817 midwives, 2,248 auxiliary midwives, 370 health visitors and 49 nursing graduates—under different courses.

The Malaria Institute of India, Delhi, now known as the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, is conducting training courses for health personnel working under the schemes to control malarna and filaria. In 1963, the Government decided to expand the activities of the Institute to make it a centre for studies on various problems connected with communicable diseases. Training leading to a diploma in public health, maternity and child health, mutition and direttics and leading to a degree in public health engineering is imparted by the All-India Institute of Hygene and Public Health, Calcutta. It also offers facilities for research and speculiated studies.

FAMILY PLANNING

The objects of the family planning programme, as outlined by the Planning Commission, are (i) to obtain an accurate knowledge of factors contributing to the rapid increase of population in India. (ii) to discover suitable techniques of family planning and dover methods by which knowledge of these techniques can be widely disseminated, and (iii) to make advice on family planning an integral part of service in Government hospitals and public health agencies. The family planning policy aims at reducing birth rates to stabilise the population at "a level consistent with the requirements of national economy"

The family planning programme in the Third Plan, with an allocation of Rs 27 crores and a programme ceiling of Rs. 50 crores, recognises that "the objective of stabilising the growth of population over a reasonable period must be at the very centre of planned development." "In the circumstances of the country, family planning has to be undertaken, not merely as a major development programme, but as a nation-wide movement which embodies a bases attitude towards a better life for the individual, the family and the country." The programme, as outlined, provides for (a) education and motivation for family planning; (b) provision of services (c) training, (d) supplies; (e) communication and motivation research, (f) demographic research, and (g) medical and biological research

Organisational Set-up

The Central Family Planning Roard was constituted in September 1956 to formulate lamily planning programmes. The Demographic Advisory Committee, the Committee on Scientific Aspects of Family Planning of the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Family Planning Communication Research Committee have been established Family Planning Dommunication Research Committee have been established Family Planning Board are functioning in all the States. District Committees have also been formed Full-time Family Planning Officers have been appointed in most States.

Family Planning Service/Family Planning Centres

Family planning advice and services are available in 2,720 regular clinics in rural areas and 984 regular clinics in urban areas. In addition, there are 7,233 contraceptive distribution centres in other medical institutions, of which 6,518 are in rural and 715 in urban areas.

Three lakh thirty-three thousand seven hundred and ninety-one persons— 2,09,271 males and 1,24,520 females—were reported to have undergone sterilization operations till the end of January 1963

Education and Training

Apart from the well-known methods of educating the people through group meetings, film shows, advertisements, etc., family planning orientation HEALTH 103

camps are being organised. Honorary Family Planning Education Leaders have also been appointed in all the States.

The Government of India have established training centres at Delhi, Bombay and Ramanagaram. The Government of India have also approved the formation of famuly planning touring training teams, family planning orientation training teams and pitot family planning teation mobile units. The State Governments have established regional family planning training training centres. Voluntary organisations have, with the assistance of the Government of India, established family planning welfare workers' centres for workers at Huberabad. Delhi. Allababad. Nazour and Madras.

Research

The Demographic Training Research Centre at Bombay is continuing its investigations. Four other demographic centres have been established in Calcutta, Delhi, Trivandrum and Dharwar. Twenty-five studies in medical and biological aspects of family planning are un progress at different places. Nine family planning communication research projects have also been financially assisted.

CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL WELFARE

PROHIBITION

The Constitution enjoins on the State to endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption of intoxiciting dranks and drugs. In December 1954, the Prohibition Enquiry Committee was appointed to suggest a programme and machinery for the implementation of the directive in the light of the experience of the States in implementing their prohibition policies in the past. The Committee's main recommendation that schemes of prohibition be integrated with the country's developmental plans was affirmed by a resolution of the Lok Sabha on March 31, 1956. The resolution recommended the formulation of a programme to bring about nationwide prohibition speedily and effectively

The Third Five Year Plan Iays, emphasis on prohibition being a voluntary social wolfare movement, whose success depends upon (i) its acceptance as public policy accompanied by concrete administrative steps to make the policy a reality, (ii) support of large sections of public opinion and active participation of social workers and voluntary organisations, (iii) finding practical solutions to problems arising out of it, such as employment, and (iv) enabling State Governments to meet possible loss of revenue on account

of progress of prohibition

A Central Prohibition Committee has been set up to review the progress of prohibition programmies, co-ordinate the activities in different States and keep in bouch with their practical difficulties. The Committee also suggests ways and means to intensify propagands in favour of prohibition, promotice research on the economic and social implications of prohibition and recommends measures to encourage and assist official and non-official accineted evolved to prohibition and temperance propaganda, care and rehabilitation of alcoholics and drirths addicts and scientific research in respect of problems associated with prohibition. Non-official agencies called the Nasha Bandi Lok Karya Kshetras have been launched for educating the people in regard to the social and economic implications of prohibition

In January 1963 the Chief Ministers of States, after an informal discussion on the various aspects of prohibition, came to the conclusion that there should be no relaxation in the existing system. In April 1963 a Study Team was set up under the chairmanship of a retired Judge of the Punjab High Court to assess the magnitude of illied idvalilation, examine the existing legislation on prohibition, suggest methods for securing maximum co-operation of voluntary organisations for prohibition enforcement and to study the

financial aspects of the prohibition programme,

The progress in the enforcement of the prohibition policy in the different States and Union Territories of the Indian Union is briefly dealt with in the following paragraphs

Andhra Pradesh

Complete prohibition is in force in the districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Krishna, Kurnool, Nellore, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and West Godavari (except in some agency areas) covering 58 4 per cent of the area and 64 per cent of the population of the State. In the other districts, toddy and liquor shops have been shifted from populous areas.

Assam

The dry law is in force in the districts of Kamrup, Nowgong and Goalpara. In the other districts, measures to discourage the sale and consumption of liquor have been set in motion, the more important of which relate to increase of rates of duty on both foreign and country liquor, stoppage of issuing new liquor beences, removing of liquor shops from industrial areas and tea gardens, the prohibition of serving liquor in public places and closure of liquor shops on national days.

Total prohibition of opium has been in force throughout the State since 1947. Nine opium adicts' treatment centres have been opened. Since July 1959, consumption or gania and bhang has been totally prohibited.

Rihar

A Prohibition Board to consider details of policy and to review the programmes of its implementation has been established. The work of preparing a phased programme has been entrusted to a technical committee. Among other steps taken to introduce gradual prohibition and to prepare the ground for total prohibition, mention may be made of the enhancement of duty and retail pinces of country spirit, introduction of the shding scale system of settlements in respect of distillery liquor and drug shops, stoppage of sale on national days and closure of liquor shops for a period of eight again a month in certain areas of the State and a reduction in the sale hours of country buour shops.

The supply of opium for oral consumption, except on certificates granted in limited numbers by approved medical authorities, has been completely withdrawn since April 1, 1959

Guiarat

There is total prohibition in the whole of the Gujarat State. A State Prohibition Board, a Committee for reviewing the implementation of the prohibition policy at State level, and District Prohibition Committees for each district (except the Dange district) have been constituted. On the introduction of Panichayat Raj in the State (except in the Dange district) from April 1, 1963, the work relating to prohibition propaganda has been transferred to the Education Committees of Village Panichayats.

Kerala

Complete prohibition has been in force in the whole of the Nozhikode, Palghat, Cannanore and Trivandrum districts as also five talluks in the Quilon and Trichur districts and Fort Cochin area of Ernakulam district, covering 58 8 per cent of the area and 56 per cent of the population of the State. Advertisements and public inducements relating to drink have been prohibited. A State Advisory Board has ben set up. Six District Advisory Committees have also been established to enlist public co-operation for prohibition in the dry areas of the State. The Prohibition Act which is in force in the State has been amended with effect from August 15, 1962 to make punishments more rigorous.

All opium and gania shops in the State have been closed from April 1.

All opium and ganja shops in the State have been closed from April 1, 1959.

Madhya Pradesh

Prohibition is in force in the districts of Sagar, Damoh, Narsimhpur, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Vidisha and portions of Bilaspur, Raipur and Durg districts, covering 16.4 per cent of the area and 19.8 per cent of the opoulation of the State. A system of permits has been introduced in one tehsal of the Jabahpur district. Among other steps taken are progressive reduction in the number of liquor shops, ban on advertisements relating to drink, progressive increase in the number of days on which liquor shops

remain compulsorily closed, shifting of liquor shops from industrial and populous areas, enhancement of the prices of intoxicants and encouragement of the consumption of healthy and refreshing light drinks. Liquor drinking at public places and in public functions is prohibited in the areas which formed part of the former Bhopal State

The oral use of opium, except on permits issued by competent, medical

authorities, has been totally banned from April 1, 1959

Madras

Prohibition has been in force throughout the State since October 2, 1948. The enforcement of the prohibition law has been strengthened by providing enhancement of sentence, summary trials and control over sale and transport of molasses

Maharashtra

Total prohibition has been in force since April 1, 1961 Besides the Greater Bombay Prohibition Committee and State Prohibition Board, prohibition committees are being set up in districts and taluks Efforts are now being made to establish similar committees at the village level Subsidies are paid to welfare institutions for conducting Sanskar Kendras (Recreation Centres) for prohibition propaganda

Margar

Prohibition is in force in the entire State except the districts of Gulbarga. Raichur and some taluks of Bangalore district. The dry area accounts of 81.1 per cent of the area of the State and 79 per cent of the population To facilitate the successful implementation of the prohibition policy of the Government of Maharashira, a ten-mile dry belt zone on the Maharashira-ahyare border in the Gulbarga district was created in July 1954. A Prohibition Board has also been set up for advising the State Government in the matter of effective implementation of the prohibition policy. The Taluk Boards and District Development Councils have also been entrusted with the prohibition policy in an advisory capacity.

The sale of ganja, except for medicinal and scientific purposes, has been totally banned in the entire State. Consumption of opium, except for medicinal purposes and by addicts on medical certificates, has been commended to the comment of the sale of the sal

pletely banned from April 1, 1959

Orissa

The dry law operates in the districts of Ganjam, Koraput, Cuttack Balasore and Puri, covering 42 2 per cent of the area and 55 3 per cent of the population of the State Sale of foreign liquor to addicts in these districts is limited through licensed shops and on production of permits. In the non-prohibition areas, steps have been taken to reduce progressively the number of liquor shops and to increase the number of days on which liquor shops remain closed.

Oral consumption of opium has been prohibited since April 1, 1959, and all opium shops in the State have been closed

Puniab

Total prohibition exists only in the district of Rohtak and steps have been taken in other districts to reduce consumption of houro through restricted licensing and sale of liquor, etc. Other steps taken by the State Government include imposing restrictions on advertisements relating to drinking and closure of liquor shops for half day in a week and three other days in the vear.

Complete prohibition of the oral consumption of opium, except on medicinal grounds, has come into force since April 1, 1959.

Rajasthan

Prohibition is in force only in Abu taluk in the district of Sirohi. A phased programme has been put into effect sence April 1, 1956. Among the more important aspects of this programme are the ban on serving drinks in public places, closure of liquor shops on pay days and important national days, reduction in the number of country liquor shops, removal of liquor shops from populous areas and enhancement of duty on liquor and licence fees. A Prohibition Advisory Committee has been established to consider the question of introducing prohibition by stages.

Uttar Pradesh

Partial prohibition throughout the State—in place of the earlier complete prohibition in only cleven districts—has been effected from December 1, 1962 while complete prohibition is still in force in the three pilgrim centres. Important national days and 57 other days are dry days throughout the State.

The sale of ganja and charas has been prohibited throughout the State and oral consumption of opium has also been banned from July 1, 1959.

West Bengal

Prohibition has not been introduced in any area of the State Among steps taken to discourage the drinking habit are the declaration of dry days in industrial areas, reduction in the hours of transaction in excess shops and in the grant of licences for retail sale, enhancing the rates of taxation on liquors, etc.

The oral consumption of opium except by addicts and against medical certificate has been completely prohibited from April 1, 1959

Union Territories

The sale and import of liquor is prohibited in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands

In Delhi, restrictions on the saleable strength of country liquor, the number of country liquor shops and quota of country liquor for sale, reduction in the quality of retail sale to individuals, reduction in sale hours, morease in the rates of duty, enhanced punishment for repeated prohibition offences and minimum punishment for illicit distillation have been imposed. Advertisements relating to liquor consumption have been banned and various steps have been taken to stop public drinking. Sale of liquor in clubs is restricted to members only, the number of dry days has been increased and duty on all varieties of country liquor has been enhanced. Since April 1, 1959, the supply of opium is available only to addicts on production of medical certificates.

There is total prohibition in the Bilaspur district and sub-divisions of Mahasu, Mandi and Chamba districts, covering nearly one-fourth of the population in Himachal Pradesh. In other areas of the State the quota of country liquor and the number of liquor shops is being reduced gradually from year to year Dinking in public places has also been banned. Every Tuesday is a dry day. An Advisory Board has been set up to advise the administration, and prohibition committees have been constituted in all the districts.

In Manipur, the rssue of licences for local distillation of country liquor has been discontinued since 1958 and special permits are issued to individual tribals for local distillation of liquor on festive and religious occasions. Public drinking and advertisements relating to drinking have been banned and a district prohibition committee has been set up to ensure the successful implementation of the prohibition policy and to seek public cooperation. The oral consumption of ganja, bhang and opium has been prohibited.

In Tripura, excise shops are closed for one day in the week and selling hours have been reduced. Advertisements relating to drinking have been banned. Steps are being taken to remove excise shops away from populous areas. The sale of ganja through government agencies has been completely withdrawn from April 1, 1959.

WELFARE MEASURES FOR CERTAIN MALADJUSTED GROUFS

Social Defence (Care) Programme

The Social Defence (Care) schemes in the Third Five Year Plan, involving an outlay of Rs. 3 58 crores, are ammed at (i) the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, (ii) enforcement of Suppression of luminoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, (iii) prevention and treatment of beggary and vagrancy, (iv) welfare services in prisons, and (v) probation.

Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls

The Indian Penal Code provides for imprisonment up to 10 years and fines (Sec. 366A, 372 and 373) for the procurement, buying and selling of girls under 18 years for prostitution Similar penalues have also been presented for importing into India girls below 21 years for this purpose In addition, there is a special Act known as the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, which provides for the suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls in terms of the International Convention singed at New York in May 1950

Juvenule Delinquents

Children Acts are in force in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharishtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and all the Union Territories The Borstal Schools Acts, which are slightly different in scope, are in operation in the States of Andhra Pradesh Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharishtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Reformatory Schools Act of 1897 has also been enforced in all the bigeer States and some Union Territories

The problem of juvenile delinquency is mainly the concern of State Governments. The Central Government, however, have sponsored a Care Programme under which the States are given assistance Under this programme, 40 remand homes, 17 certified schools, 5 borstal schools, 15 boys' chubs, and 5 probation hostels have been established

Recears

The Criminal Procedure Code treats vagrants and vagabonds alike and provides penalties under Section 55(1) (h) and 109 (b). Beggarn say be proceeded against under Section 133 as those committing public nuisance Beggary within railway premises was prohibited by law on February 15, 1941. Special Acts have been passed by most of the States to prohibit begging in public places. In others, the municipal and police Acts provide measures against begging. To deal effectively with persons who kidnap children for the purpose of exploiting them for begging, the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1959, was enacted. This Act makes kidnapping or obtaining eustody of a minor and the mamma of minors for the purpose of begging specific offences and provides for deterrent punishment, which may extend to the impressionment where children are mainten.

There are institutions in the States for the custody, care and assistance of beggars in their rehabilitation Eighteen certified institutions with a total capacity for 2,000 beggars exist in Maharashtra and Guparat. West Bengal lass 8 beggar homes with accommodation for 2,050. There are 7 similar institutions in Madras, 8 including 3 relief settlements in Kerala and 3 in Delhi. There is a beggar home each in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. A novel type of vagrant home-cum-training

centre is in existence in New Delhi in which the inmates take part in the management of the home. Under the Central Care and After-Care Programmes assistance is available for the setting up of beggar homes, appointment of welfare officers in prsons for manntaining hisson between the prisoner and his family and creation of State homes for the after-care of discharges from correctional and non-correctional institutions.

Central Bureau of Correctional Services

The Central Bureau of Correctional Services was established in August 1961. The main functions of the Bureau are to co-ordinate and develop a uniform policy, to standardise the collection of statistics on a national basis, to exchange information with foreign Governments and the United Nations agencies and to promote research, training and studies and surveys in the field of prevention of crime and treatment of offences A quarterly journal Social Defence is being published by the Bureau.

CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

The Central Social Welfare Board was set up in August 1953. Its functions, as defined in the Resolution of Government setting up the Board, are to survey the needs and requirements of social welfare organisations, evaluate their programmes and projects, co-ordinate the assistance given by various Central Ministries and State departments, promote the development of voluntary organisations in the areas where no such organisations exist, and render financial assistance to deserving agencies. All welfare schemes sponsored by the Board have been implemented through the utilisation of voluntary organisations as the principal agencies.

Social Welfare Advisory Boards have been constituted in different States to decentralise the activities of the Board and to enable it to maintain continuous contact with the added institutions for ensuring the most effective

direction of their efforts.

Since its inception till the end of December 1963, the Board had sancined grants amounting to Rs 707 lakbs. In 1961, the grants-in-aid programms was decentralised and State Boards were delegated powers to sanction and release grants up to a certain limit in the case of yearly grants. Welfare Extension Projects (Rural)

A scheme of rural welfare, known as Welfare Extension Projects, was sponnored directly by the Board in August 1954. Each of these projects covers about 25 to 30 villages and a population of about 20,000. The programme and activities of these projects comprise balwadis (community creches and pre-basic schools), maternity and infant health services (including those for the handicapped and the delinquent), literacy and social education for women, arts and crafts centres and recreational activities.

A project implementing committee, composed mainly of women social workers, is responsible for the formulation and execution of the programme in each welfare extension area. Each project area is generally divided into 5 centres of 5 villages each; each centre is with a dat and a craft instruction and in charge of a trained gram sevika. At the project level are a mukhya

sevika and a midwife.

Up to the end of October 1960, 418 such projects with 2,027 centres covering a population of 79.48 lakhs in 10,499 villages were established. From 1961-62 onwards, the projects have been handed over to Mahila Mandals and local voluntary welfare organisations, each of which is given a suitable grant.

Since April 1957, the projects have been extended to community development blocks. Projects of a co-ordinated pattern, as distinguished from the original pattern, have been started in these areas Each project covers

about 100 villages and a population of about 60,000 to 70,000. There were 274 such projects at the end of 1963.

Welfare Extension Projects (Urban)

The activities undertaken in these projects, meant to provide community welfare centres for residents of slum areas, include starting of creches, bal-wadis, ante-natal and post-natal advisory services, infant health centres, hobby clubs, vocational gudance, training in arts and crafts for women, and referal and placement services for the handicapped Ninety-eight voluntary institutions running such projects in urban areas covering a population of 6.75 lakbs were given grants amounting to Rs 32 50 lakbs till the end of December 1963

Holiday Homes for Children

Five hundred and five batches of 50 children each benefited from grants amounting to Rs 14.70 labhs given as assistance for organising holida) camps at hill stations and summer resorts for children coming from lower income groups, till December 1963 The scheme is being co-ordinated by the Indian Council of Child Welfare how been delegated to State Boards.

Night Shelters

Forty-eight institutions are running night shelters in different States to provide temporary accommodation for the shelterless in big industrial cities A sum of Rs. 5 01 lakhs was given as assistance to them. The co-ordination work of this scheme has been entrusted to the Bharat Sevak Samai.

Socio-Economic Programme

A scheme of setting up a number of production units with the assistance of the Ministry of Industry and its industrial boards and the Khadi Commission has been initiated in order to provide needy women and handicapped persons with gainful employment. The different types of units established so far and the workers employed therein are given below.

			No of units	No of workers
(a) Production units				
(f) Units of small industries			26	1.170
(ii) Ancillary units of large industries			- 3	99
(III) Handicrafts units			10	280
(iv) Units attached to State after-care	bomes		26	2,600
(v) Haudlo m-cum-production units			19	804
(b) Training of craft instructors				
(f) Ambar Charkha train ed	380			
(11) Handscrafts Teacher's Training				
Trained	400			
Under training	120			

During the Third Plan period it is proposed to sanction about 265 units which will provide employment to about 12,000 women.

Training of Tribal Women as Multi-purpose Workers

Three training centres at Dohad (Gujarat), Dumka (Bihar) and Imphal (Manipur) offer a two- to three-year course in general education and training in welfare activities.

Condensed Course for Adult Women

Adult women in the 20-35 age group are trained under this programme for recognised examinations. They later become eligible for training courses for craft teachers, bal sewikas, gram sevikas, nurses, mid-wives, tamily planning workers, etc. Six hundred and forty-one courses were organised till the end of December 1963. Six thousand four hundred and

thirty-five women were trained under this programme. Another about 7,300 are attending these courses all over the country.

Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care Programme

The Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care Programme, undertaken on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on After-Care Programmes and of the Social and Moral Advisory Committee, is aimed at the after-care and rehabilitation of rescued women and adults and children discharged from correctional, non-correctional and care institutions. The programme is implemented by the State Governments with Central assistance, the Central Social Welfare Board and the State Social Welfare Boards being associated with it in an advisory capacity. Till March, 1964, 91 District Shelters and 50 State Homes under this programme had been established in the country.

Child Welfare

Provision has been made in the Third Five Year Plan for setting up demonstration projects for integrated child welfare services, aiming at the all-round development of children up to the age of 16.

The Board has intensified its child welfare programmes and taken up new schemes based on the recommendations of the Committee on Child Care, set up in 1960. The programmes to be developed include organisation of (1) model homes for children on cottage basis providing family atmosphere, (ii) new balwadis and improvement of existing balwadis in community development blocks and at construction sites and demonstration projects of integrated child welfare services, (iii) foster care of foundlings, orphans, and destitute children, (iv) integrated pre-school projects, providing services in the field of health, untrition education, recreation and training for children in urban areas, and (v) pre-schools for physically and mentally handicapped children. The programme also includes publication of pictorial literature for children of pre-school age and for the guidance of child welfare workers, standardisation of educational and recreational equipment and material required for pre-schools and training of child welfare workers

Border Areas Programmes

The Board has decided to undertake welfare work in border areas of the country As an initial step, welfare extension projects providing maternity services, craft training, social education and balwadi education have been started in the border areas of NEFA, Leh in Ladakh, Kinnaur in Himachal Pradesh and Lahaul in Punjab

Training camps for local people have also been organised in the districts of Banaskantha and Kutch in Gujarat

Training-cum-Production Centres

The Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate runs 19 training-cumproduction centres in different parts of Delhi and has so far trained 24,278 women in various crafts. Apart from imparting training, these centres also employ women wage-earners in various crafts.

Homes for Displaced Persons

Homes and infirmanes, etc., were established to provide maintenance and shelter to destitute and displaced persons from Pakistan, particularly unattached women and aged and infirm persons with or without dependants. There are at present about 50 homes and infirmaries with a population of about 50,000 immates. Besides these, about 1,000 displaced orphan children are being maitained in 32 children's institutions in West Bengal and about 5,000 persons are receiving eash doles outside homes.

Rehabilitation assistance in the form of loans and outright grants is also given to inmates of homes to enable them to stand on their own feet as soon as they become rehabilitable either through training or attainment of maturity.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

Migration to Indra of members of the minority community in East Pakistan which began in 1946 continued unabated till 1956 by which the about 42 lakh displaced persons had migrated to India. Of this, about 7 lakh families have so far been rehabilitated and an expenditure of new Rs. 203 crores incurred till the end of 1963-64, for their relief and rehabilitation.

Consequent upon the communal disturbances in East Pakistan in January 1964, a fresh exodus of the members of maourity communities has started. From January to May 18, 1964 about 3.87 lakh refugees had migrated to India from East Pakistan. Of these, about 2.26 lakh have come to West Bengal, 1.14 to Assam and 47,000 to Tripura.

The influx continues unabated and on an average about 5,000 persons are coming to India from East Pakistan every day. As the problem is assuming gigantic proportions, the following State Governments have agreed to rehabilitate 69,000 families as under: Maharashtra (10,000), Maddya Pradesh (25,000), Orssa (30,000), Andhra Pradesh (2,000), Bihar (1,000), and Madras (1,000), and Madras (1,000), and Madras (1,000).

The Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Mysore and Gujarat will also help in the rehabilitation of the new migrants,

Dandakaranya Scheme

An area of 30,052 square mules in selected areas in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh and Koraput and Kalahand districts of Orissa has been reclaimed under the Dandakaranya Scheme for resettling a sizeable displaced population from East Pakisian. The Dandakaranya Development Authority was set up in September 1958. Figty-sax, thousand ares have been fully reclaimed and 6.487 families were moved to the area up to the end of October 1963. Six thousand four hundred and eighty-seven families have been moved to village sites. Mixed farms at Umartot and Parallatot and a central horiculture farm at Dumriput have been set up and crops and vegetables grown. So far 38,000 acres of land has been brought under cultion. A poultry farm was also started at Mana. The fisheries scheme has been making steady progress. Malaria has been eradicated from the area of settlement, medical facilities have been provided and 133 primary and 15 secondary schools and 22 adult schools imparting education to about 9,800 students have been established

Displaced Persons from West Pakistan

Forty-seven lakh and forty thousand persons displaced from West Pakistan migrated to India. A sum of Rs. 200 crores has been spent for their relief and rehabilitation. Payment of compensation has almost been completed. A sum of Rs. 184 crores has been paid to 5.05 lakh claimants.

Resettlement of Kashmiri Displaced Persons

In 1959, the Government of India decided to give rehabilitation assistance to the Kashmiri displaced persons in the form of an 'ex gratia' payment which comes to Rs. 1,000 per family settled on agricultural lands and Rs 3,500 for those settled elsewhere than on land. Up to December 31, 1963, payment of grants in 12,000 cases involving payment of Rs. 1.83 crores was made.

OTHER KINDS OF RELIEF

Emergency Relief Organisation

A country-wide organisation known as the Emergency Relief Organisation to provide relief in times of floods, famines, earthquakes, etc., has been set up in almost all the States and Union Territories. The Organisation will ensure that

- (i) relief operations are conducted according to plans drawn up ahead of an emergency and, as lar as possible, by personnel well trained in conducting such operations;
- (ii) emphasis is laid on the principle of self-help so that assistance from outside the affected area is reduced to the minimum;
- (iii) each of the interested social welfare agencies is allotted a definite role to play, and
- (iv) the district and local authorities, the State Governments and the Government of India take upon themselves the responsibility for

proper integration of activities within their respective spheres. The Organisation, when fully established, will function at the Central. State and district levels. The Central organisation will implement the emergency relief policy of the Government, co-ordinate the efforts of the States and provide such relief services and supplies as can be arranged only by the Government of India.

As part of the Central Emergency Relief Organisation, a training institute has been set up at Nagpur The institute lays down a basic pattern of training in emergency relief operations for the country as a whole and provides a source of supply of training bersonnel in adequate numbers not only for instructional purposes but also for manning the various relief services envisaged under the scheme.

Prime Minister's National Relief Fund

Since November 1947, when the Prume Minister's National Relief Fund was founded, up to the end of March 1964 public contributions to the Fund amounted to about Rs. 2.53 crores. Against this over Rs. 2.46 crores was utilised in providing relief to people affected by natural calamities such as earthquakes, Boods, cyclienes, droughts, famines and fire. Relief was also given in the early stages to displaced persons from Pakistan, and after the national emergency to neoide affected in border areas.

CHAPTER X

SCHEDULED AND BACKWARD CLASSES

The Constitution prescribes protection and safeguards for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, either specifically or by way of general rights of citizens, with the object of promoting their educational and economic interests and of removing certain social disabilities the Scheduled Castes were subject to These are:

- (i) the abolition of "Untouchability" and the forbidding of its practice in any form (Art. 17);
- (ii) the promotion of their educational and economic interests and their protection from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Art 46);
- (iii) the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus (Art 25),
- (nv) the removal of any disability, lability, restriction or condition with regard to access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment, the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or parily out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public (Art. 15),
- (v) the right to practise any profession or carry on any occupation, trade or business (Art. 19),
- (vi) the forbidding of any denial of admission to educational institutions maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds (Art. 29);
- (vii) the obligation of the State to consider their claims in the making of appointments to public services and reservation for them in case of inadequate representation (Arts. 16 and 335),
- (viii) special representation in Parliament and the State Legislatures for a period of twenty years (Arts 330, 332 and 334);
 - (ii) the setting up of advisory councils and separate departments in the States and the appointment of a Special Officer at the Centre to promote their welfare and safeguard their interests (Arts 164, 338 and Fifth Schedule); and
 - (a) special provision for the administration and control of scheduled and tribal areas (Art. 244 and Fifth and Sixth Schedules)

According to 1961 Census, the population of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is 6.45 crores and 2.99 crores respectively

The State-wise distribution of the Scheduled Casies and Tribes according to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956, the Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956, the Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, and the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1962, as shown in the following table

TABLE 40
POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
(1961 Cessus)

Sta	te/Union	Ternte	шу				Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
INDIA						 	6,45,11,114	2,98,83,470
States								
Andhra Pr	adesh						49,73,616	13,24,368
Assam .							7,32,756	20,68,364
Bihar							65,36,875	42,04,770
Guiarat							13,67,255	27,54,446
Jammu an	d Kashm	17					2,68,530	~~~
Kerala							14,22,057	2.07,996
Madhya P	radesh						42,53,024	66,78,410
Madras							60.72.536	2,52,646
Maharash	na .						22,26,914	23,97,159
Mysore							31,17,232	1.92.696
Orissa							27,63,858	42.23.75
Punjab							41,39,106	14,132
Rajasthan							33,59,640	23,09,447
Uttar Prac	esh						1.54.17.245	
West Beng							69.50.726	20,63,883
Union Territor	ies and C	ther A	reas					
Andaman	and Nico	bar Isla	ands				****	14,122
Dadra and	Nagar H	Liveli					985	51.261
Delhi						-	3,41,555	
Himachal	Pradesh						3,69,916	1.08.194
Laccadive,		and A	mindis	ı İslan	ds.		0,00,010	23,391
Manapur							13,376	2,49,094
Nagaland						1	126	3,43,697
North-Fas	Frontier	Tract			-			5,042
Pondicheri						1.	56.861	
Tripura	, .				-		1.19.725	3,60,070

MEASURES TO ERADICATE UNTOUCHABILITY

The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955

This Act, which came into force on June 1, 1955, provides penalties for peventing a person, on the ground of untouchability, from entering a piece of piblic eventing as the provided property of the provided provided for enforcing all sands of vocal disabilities, such as denying access to any shop, public liking the public hospital or educational institution, hotel or any place of public entertainment; the use of any road, river, well, tank, water tap, but the provided provide

The Act similarly lays down penalties for refusing to sell goods or ender services to a Harijan because he is a Harijan; for molesting, injuring or annoying a person or organising a boycott of, or taking any part in the excommunication of a person who has exercised the rights accruing to him as a result of the abolition of unfouchability

Higher penalties have been prescribed for subsequent offences. For the offence has been treated in the same manner as the commission of the offence The onus of proving innoceace has been thrown on the accused The offence under this Act are cognisable and compoundable

Campaign against Untouchability

Since 1954 the Government of India have been giving financial support to the movement to eradicate untouchability. Both official and non-official agencies are being utilised for this purpose. The State Governments have instructed their district officers and other officials, who deal with the public, to stress the need for and the urgency of doing away with this evil. "Harijan Days" and "Harijan Weeks" are observed to focus public attention and enlist people's co-operation in the eradication of untouchability. Most of the States have appointed small committees to enforce, where necessary, the provisions of the Unitouchability (Officeres) Act, 1955. Publicity media, such as books, pamphlets, handbills and audio-visual aids have also been pressed into service.

The assistance and co-operation of voluntary organisations, such as the Harijan Sewak Sangh, the Bharatiya Admyati Sewak Sangh, the Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, the Bharat Dalit Sewak Sangh, Hind Sweepers Sewak Samaj, He Servants of India Society. the Tata Institute of Social Sciences and Iswar Saran Ashram have also been obtained. A sum of Rs 61.50.746, of which Rs 14.77.200 came from the Centre, was given as grants-in-aid to these organisations during the First Plan period, Grants amounting to Rs 68 lakhs were sanctioned during the Second Plan period, and a sum of Rs. 120 crores has been earmarked in the Third Plan for hindreal assistance to non-official agencies

REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATURES

Under Articles 330, 332 and 334 of the Constitution, seats, proportionate as far as possible to their population in the States, have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Lok Sabha and the State Vidhan Sabhas for a period of twenty years after the imaggration of the Constitution. Table 41 gives details of the representation in Parliament and the State Legislatures.

REPRESENTATION IN THE SERVICES

The manner in which the State carries out its obligation to reserve posts for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the public services in case of inadequiste representation and to consider their claims consistent with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, has been left outside the purview of obligatory consultation with Public Service Commissions [Art. 320(4)].

Twelve and a half per cent of the vacancies for which recruitment is made by open competition on an all-tudin basis and 16-2/3 per cent of the vacancies to which recruitment is made otherwise are reserved for the Scheduled Castes. For the Scheduled Castes For the Scheduled Cribes, the reservation is five per cent in both cases. Reservations in direct recruitment to Classes III and IV posts which normally attract candidates from a locality or region are fixed in proportion to the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the respective States and Territories.

Reservation is also made at 121 per cent of the vacancies for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent of the vacancies for Scheduled Tribes in promotions by (1) selection or (ii) on the results of the competitive examinations limited to departmental candidates, in grades or services in Classes III & IV to which there is no direct recruitment whatever.

To facilitate their adequate representation, concessions such as (i) exemption in age-limits, (ii) relaxation in the standard of suitability and of qualifications, and (iii) selection, subject to fulfilling the minimum standard of efficiency have been provided for If no suitable Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidates are available for the reserved posts, they are to be treated as unreserved and an equal number of reservations are carried

TABLE 41

SEATS RESERVED FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
IN PARLIAMENT AND STATE LEGISLATURES

	1	Parliame	ent	In St	ate Legisl	atures
State/Union Territory	Total number of scats in the House of the People	Sche- duled Castes	Sche- duled Tribes	Total number of seats in the Legisla- tive As- sembly	Sche- duled Castes	Sche- duled Tribes
States	1					
Andhra Pradesh Assim Bhair Guyarta Jammu & Kashmu Kerala Madhya Pradesh Malaras Myaren Ortsva Punjab Rugash Washan Uttar Pradesh West Bengal	43 12 53 22 6 18 36 41 44 26 20 22 22 86 36	6 1 7 1 2 5 7 6 3 4 5 3 18 6	2 2 5 5 3 7 7 2 4 2 2 2 2 2	300 105 318 154 75† 126 288 206 264 208 140 154 176 430 252	43 5 40 11 11 43 37 33 28 25 33 28 89 45	11 23 32 21 54 1 14 129 20
Union Territories	į					
Delhi Himachal Pradush Manipur Tripuia	5 4 2 2	1 1		-	=	=
TOTAL	500	76	31	3,196	471	227

forward to two recruitment years. On no occasion, however, the number of reserved vacancies is to exceed 45 per cent of the total vacancies

To give proper effect to the reservation decided upon, model rosters of 40 posts each have been prescribed for recruitment by open competition and otherwise. If the vacancies in a Service or Cadre are too few for the purpox, all corresponding posts are to be grouped together. Annual reports are required to be submitted by the employing authorities for ensuring effective implementation of the special representation orders, liaison officers have been appointed in the different Ministries of the Union Government. Arrangements have also been made for intensive training and coaching facilities at certain educational institutions to enable Scheduled Castes and Tribes candidates to compete on ment for all-India services. Some of the State Governments have also drawn up rules for the reservation of posts for these classes, and steps have been taken to increase their representation in State services.

Three lakh thirty two thousand five hundred and sixty-three persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were employed in the Government of India on January 1, 1962.

One seat reserved for the Autonomous Districts in Assam.

[†]Excludes 25 seats for Pakistan-occupied areas of the State which are kept in abeyance pending the return of those areas to the Indian Union.

ADMINISTRATION OF SCHEDULED AND TRIBAL AREAS

Autonomous Tribal Areas of Assam

In pursuance of the provisions of the Sixth Schedule, one Regional Concil and five District Councils have been set up in the districts of the United Khasi-Janita Hills, Garo Hills, Mazo Hills, North Cachar Hills and Mikir Hills, Each of the District Councils consists of not more than 24 members, three-lourish of them being elected by adult suffrage. The Councils possess wide legislative and rule-making powers as well as certain financial and taxation powers.

Tribes Advisory Councils in Other States

The Fifth Schedule to the Constitution provides for the setting up of a Tribes Advisory Council in each of the States having Scheduled Areas and, if the President so directs, for constituting such Councils in States which have Scheduled Tribes but no Scheduled Areas. Tribes Advisory Councils have been set up so far in the States of Andhra Prade-h, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madras, Orrisa, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal Tribes Councils advise the Governors on such matters concerning the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and development of the Scheduled Areas as may be referred to them Advisory Boards for the Scheduled Areas as may be referred to them Advisory to advise the State Governments on matters pertaining to their welfare on davancement Tribes Advisory Committees have also been formed in the Union Territories of Himachal Prade-h, Mampur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lecadehie, Minicoya and Amindivi Islands

WELFARE AND ADVISORY AGENCIFS

Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

A Special Officer has been appointed by the President under Article 338 of the Constitution to (1) investigate all matters relating to the saleguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes provided under the Constitution, and (10) report to the President on the working of these safeguards. There are seventeen Assistant Commissioners to assist the Commissioner

Central Advisory Boards

To associate members of Parlament and public workers with matters pertanning to the development of Tribal Areas and the well-being of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Cistles, two Central Advisory Boards—one for Tribal Welfare and the other for Hanjian Welfare—have been constituted. These Boards advise the Government of India on all matters relating to the welfare of these classes. They are also expected to assess the requirements of the tribal people in Scheduled and other Tribal Areas, formulate schemes for their welfare, periodically review the working of sanctioned schemes and evaluate the benefits derived from them for suggesting improvements

Welfare Departments in the States

The proviso to Artucle 164(1) of the Constitution requires that in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, Welfare Departments in charge of a Minister he set up Welfare Departments have been set up in these States as well as in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmr, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Rajashtan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.

WELFARE SCHEMES

Under Article 339(2) of the Constitution the Union Government can give directions to States in the formulation and execution of schemes for

the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States. Under Article 275(1), the Centre is required to give grants-in-aid to the States for approved schemes of welfare and for improving the tone of administration in Scheduled Areas.

Educational Facilities

Measures to provide increased educational facilities have been taken, the emphasis being on vocational and technical training. The concessions, include free tuition, stipends, scholarships and the provision of books, stationery and other equipment. Mid-day meals are also provided in many places.

The Government of India instituted a scheme for grant of scholarships to the Scheduled Castes in 1944-45. This benefit was extended to the Scheduled Tribes in 1948-49 and other Backward Classes in 1949-50. The scheme has been decentralised with effect from 1959-60.

The Central Government's scheme to award scholarships to deserving students from these claves for studies in foreign countries came into force in 1953-54. From 1955-56 the number of such scholarships was increased to 12, four for each of the three groups. Tourist class was passegas are given to students who receive foreign scholarships without travel grants. Overseas scholarships to students belonging to backward communities are also awarded by the State Governments of Assam, Bhar, Gujarat and Maharashira.

Seventeen and a half per cent of the mert scholarshaps granted by the Centre to deserving students of the lower income groups for studies in institutions which are members of the Indian Public School Conference, are reserved for backward communities. Some of the State Governments ofter similar scholarships Some public schools also award scholarships to deserving backward class students. Reservation of seats, lowering finitimm qualifying marks and raising of the maximum age limit for admission of members of these classes in all technical and educational instrutions are among other steps recommended by the Union Government to all educational authorities.

Economic Opportunities

Of a tribal population of 225 lakhs (according to 1951 Census), about 26 likh persons practice shring cultivation annually over an area of 22,55,816 acres, the total area used so far for shifting cultivation being five times this figure. The problem is in its acute form in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa and the Union Territorics of Manipur and Tripura A scheme to control shifting cultivation was started during the First Plan period and 9,604 acres of land have been so far allotted for the settlement of shifting cultivators in Assam. Ten colonisation schemes have been started in Andhra Pradesh and nearly 1548 families in Bihar, 366 in Madhya Pradesh, 2,990 in Orissa and 13,413 m Tipura have been settled under the scheme

Anclira Fradesh, Bihar, Gijurat, Madras, Maharashira, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have launched schemes tos improve irrigation facilities to iciclaim waste land and to distribute it among members of the Scheduled Tribes. In addition, facilities for the purchase of livestock, fertilisers, agricultural implements, better seeds, etc., are also being extended to them. Some States have set up demonstration farms for training them in methods of scientific cultivation. Cattle breeding and poultry farming are being encouraged among these people.

The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are encouraging the development of cottage industries through loans, subsidies and training centres. Multi-nurnose co-operative societies which provide credit in cash and in

120 PNDIA 1964

kind to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes have also been established in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In some States, such as Maharashra and Andhra Pradesh, contracts for exploiting forest produce are being given to the Scheduled Tribes through labour co-operative societies.

Legislation has been enacted in almost all the States to extend relief to the indebted, including those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Measures for the abolition of their debt bondage have been taken in Orssa and Bharr Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bharr, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa end West Bengal have enacted tenancy laws to ensure security of land tenure of the Scheduled Tribes.

Other Weltare Schemes

Other weifare schemes include the grant of house sites free or at nominal cost, assistance by way of loans, subsidies and grants-mad to local bodies for the construction of houses for their Harijan employee, and monetary assistance to co-operative building societies specially for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A scheme of legal aid to Scheduled Castes is now in operation in many States.

Tribal Research Institutes

Tribal research institutes, which undertake intensive studies of tribal arts, culture and customs, have been set up in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal The Gauhati University initiated some years ago the study of the social and cultural life of the tribes in Assam In Maharashtra and Gujarat, tribal research is being conducted by the Anthropological Society of Bombay, the Gujarat Research Society, Gujarat Vidyapith and the University of Bombay In West Bengal. the Cultural Research Institute has produced reports on several aspects of tribal life in the State The Department of Anthropology, Government of India, has completed two studies on the inter-ethnic relationship and social mobility among some tribal and caste groups in the country and selected material traits in 148 districts all over India. Studies in the culture and language of the people of NEFT are being undertaken. Madhya Pradesh Institute has completed an evaluation of co-operative societies and five districts of the Mahakosal region and is now engaged in, among other things, (a) the study of the impact of industrialisation on the social, cultural and economic life in the coal mines of Chindwara district, (b) the study of the problem and extent of shifting cultivation in Mandla, Surguja, Bastar and Raigarh districts, (c) assessing relative importance of minor forest produce in tribal economy, (d) the study of housing and water supply conditions. The Bihar Institute has also completed studies on a tribe in Santhal Parganas. The Bharativa Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur, is a pioneer non-official organisation which has conducted cultural surveys of tribes in the former Madhya Bharat State and in Rajasthan

Tribal Development Blocks

During the Second Plan perod, under a Central programme for special multi-purpose tribal blocks aimed at intensive development in tribal areas on the general pattern of community development with modifications to uit tribal conditions, 43 development blocks were started with an outlay of Rs. 27 lakhs per block in the first stage of five years and Rs. 10 lakhs in the second stage of another five years. A committee headed by Veririe Elwin examined the working of these blocks. Four hundred and fifty uch blocks, each involving an outlay of Rs. 22 lakhs in the first stage and Rs. 10 lakhs in the second stage, are to be started during the Third Plan period. A normal block will have a coverage of about 200 sq. miles and 25,000 people of whom at least 66-27 per cent are tribals.

CHAPTER XI

MASS COMMUNICATION

BROADCASTING

All India Radio has a network of 33 principal stations and 11 auxiliary contres covering all the important cultural and linguistic regions of the country. The stations are grouped into four zones as follows.

North: Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Patna, Jullundur, Jaipur,

Simla, Bhopal, Indore and Ranchi.

West : Bombay, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Poona, Rajkot and Goa. South : Madras, Truchirapalli, Vijayawada, Trivandrum, Kozhikode, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Dharwar.

East : Calcutta, Cuttack, Gauhati, Kurseong, Kohima, Imphal and

Port Blair

There are two stations of Radio Kashmir, one at Srinagar and the other at Jammu The auxiliary centres are located at Ajmer, Bikaner, Cuddapah, Raipur, Sambalpur, Sangli, Siliguri, Tirunelveli, Trichur, Varanasi and Visakhapatnam. The number of transmitters, studio centres and receiving centres on March 31, 1964, was 93, 38 and 42, respectively

The Medium-Wave Plan, enveaging the installation of 63 additional transmitters which when completed will bring 77 per cent of the population and 61 per cent of the total area of the country within the listening range of medium-wave programmes as against 55 and 37 per cent respectively in the pre-plan period, has registered appreciable progress. Medium-wave Vividh Bharati centres have now been set up at Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Cuttack, Delhi, Hyderabad, Indore, Japinyr, Kanpur, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, Patina, Poona, Rajkot Truchirapalli and Vijayawada Besides, adding two high-power short-wave transmitters to the Home Services, two more high-power short-wave transmitters are under installation for strength-ening the external services.

Programme Composition

Music programmes comprise nearly 50 per cent of all the programmes broadcast by All India Radio News, news-reels, talks, discussions, interviews, dramas, features, etc., cover a wide range of subjects. The National Programme of Talks given by well-known personalities in arts, sciences and literature is broadcast every Wednesday and is relayed by all stations. The composition and duration of the Home Services programmes, including Vividh Bharati, durtine 1963 are shown below.

TABLE 42 COMPOSITION OF HOME PROGRAMMES (1963)

Type of Programme	Durat	ion	Approx percentage	
Regional Services	Hrs	Mts		
Indian music Classical (vocal)	14,630	57	11 1	
Classical (instrumental)	11.030	20	8.4	
Folk (vocal)	2,264	35	1.7	
Folk (instrumental)	95	15	0-1	
Light (vocal)	14,914	30	11 4	
Light (instrumental)	1,941	43	1.5	
Devotional .	6,814	11	5 2	
Film	4,352	35	3 3	

TARLE 42 (Concld).

Type of Prog	ramme	Durate	Duration		
		Hrs.	Mts		
Western music Talks, discussions, etc Dramas and features News		3,420 7,981 7,596 28,797	00 07 23 13	2 6 6 1 5 8 21 9	
Special Broadcasts Religious Children Women Rural Industrial Aimed Forces Tirbal Educational Publicity Others		2,070 2,553 9,610 2,718 1,347 2,129 2,888 2,070 1,947	48 46 03 09 54 36 12 43 39 14	20 9	
	Total	1,31,276	11	100 0	
Vividh Bharats	GRAND TOTAL	1,72,764	16		

Vividh Bharati

This all-India light variety programme completed its sixth year in October 1963, and is now broadcast for 11t hours on week days and 122 hours, on Sundays and principal festival days. The Saturday programmes include a special transmission from 9.45 to 11 p.m., providing an alternative to the National Programme of Music for such listeners as may not be interested in classical music. Besides being broadcast over two powerful software transmitters from Bombay and Madras, some selected programmes are also relayed by the Goa and Gushati station. In addition, Vividh Bharati programmes are now available on the medium-wave from 15 centres in various parts of the country.

Special Audience Programmes

Rural broadcasts deal with all aspects of trural life and provide useful information to villagers through diadquest, shexusions, plays, news, talks, weather reports, etc. Problems concerning agriculture, education, health and hygiene are dealt with by experts. At present 30 stations of AIR broadcast trural programmes in 11 languages and 48 diadects for nearly 30 hours a day Under the Central Government's Subsidy Scheme, about 85,000 community yets have been supplied to various State Governments for installation in rural areas.

A country-wide scheme of Radio Rural Forums, providing listening-tum-discussion-cum-action group programmes in which a two-way contact between the broadcaster and the listener is established, was launched on November 17, 1959. These are organised in villages which regularly discuss the weekly broadcasts and send their criticisms and suggestions to the radio stations concerned. By the end of 1963, over 8,000 such forum-were functioning in the different States.

Educational programmes for schools are at present broadcast from 23 stations, for a duration of 20-30 minutes on four to six days in a week At the end of 1963, 22,000 schools were registered with AIR for these broadcasts

Programmes addressed to students of universities consist of talks and discussions on subjects of academic interest. Inter-university contests in

group discussions and radio plays are held annually in Hındi, English and other languages. Close liaison is maintained with the universities through listening forums set up to build up sustained interest in these programmes

Special programmes for women and children are broadcast from all stations generally twice and from some stations thrice a week for 30 to 45 minutes per programme. In the women's programmes, information on house-keeping, child care, nutrition, mental health, etc., is given. Talks, dialogues, short stories, choruses, plays, features and quiz programmes are broadcast in programmes meant for children. Formation of listening groups both for women and children is being encouraged. At the end of 1963, there were well over 1,465 women's listening clubs and 2,170 children's listening clubs in India

Programmes for industrial workers are broadcast at convenient timings from Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Luckow, Vjayawada, Tiruchi and Hyderabad. They are meant to provide information and entertainment to industrial workers and in particular to acquaint them with the laws and problems of industrial establishments. A programme for tea garden workers and their families in Assam is also being broadcast from Gauhati and Kursenon.

Programmes for the armed forces are broadcast daily from Delhi, Srmagar, Jammu, Gauhati and Siliguri and in the Vividh Bharati service. Appert from light music, these include news, news-talks and short skit.

AIR broadcasts programmes in nearly 82 tribal dialects of which the largest number (30) is represented in the programmes from the Gauhatt station Such programmes are also broadcast from Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bangalore, Bhopal, Calcutta, Cuttack, Imphal, Indore, Jappur, Kohima, Kurseone, Patan, Ranchi, Simla, Trivandrum and Vitavawada

Five Year Plan Publicity

Publicity for the Plan aims at bringing home to listeners the theme of helping themselves to help the Plan. In addition to the general programmes in which the message of the Plan is carried, special audience programmes emphasise the various aspects of planned progress. During 1963, more than 6,500 such programmes were broaders.

Programme Exchange

The Programme Exchange Unit (Internal) helps stations to exchange their best programmes During 1963, 7.844 tape-recordings and 6,959 scripts were thus exchanged The Unit also received 770 items from foreign broadcasting organisations during 1963. The External Programme Exchange Unit receives contributions from foreign radio organisations and in return sends them contributions of Indian items. About 100 broadcasting organisations and Indian diplomatic posts abroad received 2,140 programmes under this arrangement in 1963. A central library of recordings on tapes and discs is also maintained at Delhi. It service both as a reference library and an archive of radio programmes of permanent value. A quarterly External Programme Supply Bulletin, published by the Unit, gives full details of programmes available for distribution.

Transcription Service

The Transcription Service has more than 10,000 tapes in its Library. This includes recordings of important speeches of eminent persons in the social and political life of the country and those who have otherwise enriched the culture and literature of India. In the field of music, the Library has a rich collection of authentic folk music, classical music of the Old Masters representing various ofharanas of Hindustani music and eminent musicans of Kamatak music. To co-ordinate the supply and circulation of

tape-recorded programmes to the different Units and Stations of AIR, a Central Tape Bank is also functioning in this Service.

Advisory Committees

The Central Programme Advisory Committee advises AIR on general principles to be kept in view in the planning and presentation of programmes and suggests methods of making them more useful and interesting. The Central Advisory Board for Music lays down in general terms the music policy for the guidance of AIR. The AIR Liaison Committee maintains effective liaison with the radio trade and industry. At the stations public opinion is associated with the planning and presentation of programmes through (t) the Programme Advisory Committee (attached to all stations), (iii) the Consultative Panels for Educational Broadcasts (attached to all stations) and Panels for University Programmes, and (iv) Advisory Committee for Industrial and Tribal Programmes, and (iv) Advisory Committee for Industrial and Tribal Programmes.

News Services

News bulletins in the Home Services of AIR are broadcast from Delhi six times in English and four times in Hindi each day; in Bengali, Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Punjabi, Marathi, Gujarati, Assames and Urdu three times a day, in Kashmir and Dogit twice a day; in Gorthali once a day Daily commentaries are also broadcast in Rashmiri, Urdu, Bengali and NEIFA-Assamese.

One hundred and twenty-seven bulletins in 29 different Indian and foreign languages are broadcast daily. The Lucknow, Bhopal, Patna, Jappir and Juliundur viations broadcast a regional news bulletin in Hindi, Jappir and Juliundur viations broadcast a regional news bulletin in Hindi, Bomhay in Marathi, Madras in Tamil, Calcutta in Bengali, Hyderabad in Telugu, Baniciore in Kannada, Trivandrum in Malayalam, Gauhati in Assamese, Kohima in ux Naga diadects and Assamese, Sholling in seven diadects, Cuttack in Oriya, Ahmedabad in Gijarati and Sranagar-Jammu in Kachmiri. Doeri, Urdu and Pushto Lillundur also broadcasts a bulletin in Punjabi Radio newsreel programmes—two in English and two in Hindi-rae broadcast every week, besides a sense of special newsreels on important occasions. A weekly talk entitled "Matters of the Moment" is broadcast every week. Bounday

External Services

The External Services programmes are broadcast in 16 languages practically round the clock for listeners in Asia, Australia, New Zealand, Africa and Europe. Broadcasts for people of Indian origin abroad are directed to South-Fast Asia. East and Central Africa. Aden, Mauritius and Fiji and are in four languages, vr., Gujarati, Hindi, Konkam and Tamil The broadcasts to non-Indian listeners abroad are in 12 languages, viz., Arabic, Birmese, Cantonece English, French, Indonestan, Kuoyu, Nepals, Perabic, Publos, Swahili and Tibetan. During 1963, programmes broadcast to listeners abroad totalled about 8,000 hours.

Production of Radio Receivers

From a small beginning of 3,036 sets in 1947 and of 1,50,596 sets in 1956, the production of radio receiving sets in India rose to about 4,00,000 sets during 1963

Wile Broad astine

Inaugurated on May 12, 1961, to enable low-income groups to listen to AIR broadcasts, the Wire Broadcasting Service covers the Lodi Colony, Kasturba Nagar, Aliganj, Karbala and Thyagaraja Nagar localities of Delhi. There are at present about 2,000 subscribers.

Broadcast Receiver Licences

There were 36,02,422 broadcast receiver licences in force, as on December 31, 1963. According to circle-wise breakdown, Bombay had the largest number of licences (5,09,521), followed by West Bengal (4,95,332), Punjab including Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir (3,95,876), Madras (3,76,645), Uttar Pradesh (2,95,773), Gujarat (2,78,782), Central Circle comprising Madhya Pradesh (2,29,522), Andhra Pradesh (2,16,464), Mysore (1,90,688), Delhi (1,88,015), Bihar (1,26,643), Rajasthan (1,09,244), Kerala (96,489), Assam (48,241), and Orissa (45,187).

Television

The Television Service was maugurated at New Delhi on September 15, 1959. This Service is available for viewers in Delhi within a range of 25 miles. Designed primarily for community viewing in tele-clubs and for in-school teaching, the programmes are of two distinct types. Programmes for viewing in the tele-clubs or the Social Education Programmes, broadcast twice a week on Tuesdays and Fridays for a duration of 40 and 70 minutes respectively, are mainly informative and educational in character and include illustrated talks, interviews, dialogues, discussions, documentary films, plays, skits, puppet shows, and short music items. One hundred and eighty tele-clubs, with a membership of 3,600 and an estimated audience of 20,000 for each programme, are functioning in the Delhi region,

The UNESCO Project on Social Education, meant primarily to assess the effectiveness of social education telecasts on organised groups or teleclubs, was undertaken with the co-operation of UNESCO in 1960 completed in 1961. The assessment report prepared by the Indian Adult Education Society and published by UNESCO in 1963 has established the effectiveness of the television medium not only in communicating informa-

tion but also in moulding attitudes

The School Television Section is putting out regular in-school instructional programmes on selected subjects supplementing the regular school instruction since 1961. Lessons in Chemistry, Physics and Current Affairs for the 9th and 10th classes and English lessons for the 6th class of the Higher Secondary Schools in the capital are being televised. Three hundred and ninety-four television sets have been installed in 214 schools. All the Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi are proposed to be covered in due course. It is estimated that more than 35,000 students view science lessons, 50,000 students advantage of lessons on Current Affairs, and 28,000 students view English lessons

There are at present 551 television receivers in operation in Delhi,

THE PRESS

According to the seventh report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India. released in September 1963, there were 9,211 newspapers and periodicals in existence on December 31, 1962, as against 8,305 in 1961. This marked

an increase of 10.9 per cent over the preceding year.

Of the total of 9,211 newspapers, 623 were 'General Interest' newspapers and included 481 dailies and 36 non-dailies (published at intervals of less than a week) of A category and 106 dailies and non-dailies belonging to B category papers such as market reports, weather bulletins. etc. The number of periodicals was 8,588, of which 1,708 belonged to the B category.

The highest number (1,440) of newspapers was published in the State of Maharashtra, followed by West Bengal (1,273), Uttar Pradesh (1,196). Delhi (961) and Madras (873). Table 43 gives the Statewise break-up of newspapers according to periodicity.

An analysis of the language-wise distribution of newspapers shows that

English was the language of the largest number of papers (1,871), Hindi coming next with 1,781. The largest number of dailus (139), were, however, published in Hindi. Of the 83 dailies published in English, 34 were market reports or commercial bulletins. The respective percentages for aewspapers published in major languages were: English 20.3; Hindi 19.3; Urdi 8, Bengali 6.4, Gujarath 6.1, Marath 5.4; and Tamil 5.1. Table 44 shows the distribution of newspapers according to State and language, as on December 31. 1962.

Circulation of Newspapers*

Out of a total of 9,211 newspapers and periodicals published in 1962 data of circulation of these papers was 212 59 lashs as against 187.69 lakh commanded by 4.698 papers in 1961. A study of the circulation of 4,217 newspapers, for which data were available for both the years, shows that the average increase during 1962 was 88 per cent over that of 1961. The increase in circulation in 1962 was shared by papers of all languages and periodicties. While the dailies and the weeklies recorded increases of 11.7 and 9.9 per cunt respectively, the highest increase according to languages was recorded by Sanskrit papers (16.7 per cent) followed by Teligua papers was recorded by Sanskrit papers (16.7 per cent); English (10.3 per cent); Tamil (9.2 per cent), and Urdu (9.0 per cent). Table 45 shows the circulation of newspapers according to periodicity for 1961 and 1962.

In 1962 newspapers in English continued to have the largest circulation, re. 5426 lashs or 255 per cent of the total. Next in importance were Hindi newspapers with a circulation of 38,50 lashs or 18.1 per cent Others in order of importance were: Tamil (26,39 lashs), Gujarati (14 13 lakhs), Malayalam (14 11 lashs), Marathi (13.33 lakhs), Bengali (11.10 lakhs), Urdu (10.56 lashs) and Telueu (7.55 lashs)

Table 46 gives the total number of papers for which data were available for 1961 and 1962 respectively, and their language-wise circulation in each of the two years

Newsprint

During 1963, only 90,000 tonnes of newsprint could be imported within the foreign exchange ceiling of Rs. 6.51 crores made available for the purpose. The quantity imported from various countries was: Canada 31,000 tonnes, Scandinavian countries 35,000 tonnes, USSR 20,000 tonnes; and Poland 4,000 tonnes.

The Nepa Mills could supply about 28,000 tonnes of newsprint to newspapers and periodicals. The demand for newsprint was much higher but had to be restricted considerably due to continued difficult foreign exchange position.

The eligibility of each newspaper for newsprint is determined by the Registrar of Newspapers for India on the basis of the size, page level and periodicity of the newspaper, its circulation and regularity of publication. It is sanctioned on the Registrar's recommendation.

Press Information Bureau

Information regarding the policy, plans, achievements and other activities of the Government of India is made available to the Press in English and 12 Indian languages by the Press information Bureau. During 1963, lextual services were received by about 41,20 Indian newspapers and periodicals, photographic services by 446 and photographs in the form of chonoid blocks by 1,100. Indian and foreign correspondents accredited to the Government of India at headquarters numbered 227 on December 31, 1963

[·] Circulation figures comprise copies sold and copies distributed free

TABLE 43 DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS ACCOUNTS (As on 31-21-1962)

Total Fortnighthes (including tri-monthlies) 875 = 1 127 8 22 4 277 Periodicals Fotal 216 Weeklies 145 в 52 8900 4 Total Dailies Bi-and Total 8 7 20 General Interest News-papers 'B' 27 0 36 Weekœ Non-darlies General Interest Newspapers 'A Bi-& Tri-Weeklies č Dailies (including papers 481 Total 114 Even-Morn-367 Andaman & Nicobar Mysore Orissa Punjab Rajasthan Uttar Manipur Tripura Nagaland West Bengal Andhra Assam Bihar Gujarat Kerala Madhya Pradesh Madras Pradesh Imacha Pradesh slands shtra FOTAL Delhi State

TABLE 43 (concld)

					Periodicals							
State	~ .	Monthlies		Quarterlies bi-month half-year	transfer (including bi-monthlies and half-yearlies)	g p		Arnuals		Ď	GRAND TOTAL	
	<	м	Total	4	8	Total	<	В	Total	<	m	Total
Andhra		-	70.0		-			-				
Assam	23.3	~-	24	r) a	-	E) o	c1-	٠ ۲۱	77	427	4.	471
Bibar	9 5	2	95	61	- 4	23		13	4	172	34	206
Kerala	186	==	197	25	-4	29	w (1)	25.0	× 3	330	675	397
Pradesh Madras	354	25	379	18	90 6	56	-0	-6	C1.	220	33	253
Mahara-					2	S.	0	2	6	67/	149	8/3
Mysore	133	- 53	144	30	36	211	45	37	£1 ℃	1193	247	1440
Orissa	181	39.5	220	12	77	35	1"	32.	37	283	188	149
ayasthan	55	82	73	20		52	J 1	323	52	262	202	315
Pradesh	307	141	448	24	10	2	3	20	73	938	258	1196
Bengal	387	9,2	483	191	75	266	16	108	124	666	274	1273
Himachal	•				3	2	2	}	2	90/	50	8
Manipur	200	100	rn 00	71	3	50.0	1-	74	71	-:	S	12
ubnta	6	-	4	, 1	1	, 1	1	2	2 1	3	9-	5.4
Andaman &	-	I	-	-	1	-	-	1]	2	1	7
Nicohar		_										
siands	1	1	1	2	1	C1		1	1	2	1	\$
TOTAL	3121	543	3664	827	385	1212	00	515	634	7307	7101	

TABLE 44
DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS ACCORDING TO STATE AND LANGUAGE
(As on 34-12-1962)

Total	771 771 771 771 771 771 771 771 771 771	9 211
Multi-Others Ingual	1287 6184 107 211 1212	149
	8 1214 8 648 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	580
Bt- lingual	44 L 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	945
Urdu	20 20 113 113 113 113 113 113 113 113 113 11	749
Telu-	8	291
Ta- mil	= 8 4 - 2	465
Sans-	- 44 644	19
Pun-		158
ori-		- E
Mara-	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	200
Mala- yalam	1	224
Kan- nada		229
Guja-	1188 1 188 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	562
Ben-		589
Assa- mese	18	21
Hındı	108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108	1,781
Eng-	04444 052 052 053 053 053 053 053 053 053 053	1.871
State	Anothra Pradesh Assam Pradesh Bihar Gusparat Regista Pradesh Madmanhtra Mahmanhtra Myanamhtra Myana	TOTAL

TABLE 45

PERIODICIFY-WISE COMPARATIVE CIRCULATION OF COMMON NewSPAPERS 1961 AND 1962

		No of	Cı	rculation (in '000)	Percen-
Periodicity		Co.nmon Ne vs- ga ters	1961	1962	Increase or Decrease	lage Increase of Decrease
G I N D tilies Non-dailtes D tilies Non-dailtes	A A B B	307 22 40 19	4643 304 23 32	5188 339 25 32	+ 545 + 35 + 2	-111 7 -111 5 + 8 7
	TOTAL	388	5002	5584	+ 582	+11 6
Weekites	A B	. 892 71	4215 110	4548 206	1 333 1 96	+ 7 9 + 87 3
	TOTAL	963	4325	4754	+429	. + 9 9
Fortn ghthes	A B	308 51	1162 295	1244	· 82	+ 7 1 + 5 8
	TOTAL	362	1457	1556	+ 99	1 6 8
Mont dies	A B	1544 272	4882 673	5168 667	+286 - 6	0 9
	Тотм	1516	5555	5635	+ 280	+ 5 0
Quarteriles & Hall-yearlies	A B	352 166	441 261	518 302	₹ 77 ₹ 41	-17 5 -15 7
	10171	118	702	820	n 118	- 16 8
Annuals	A B	25 145	198 116	212 118	-1 14 + 2	+ 7 1 + 1 7
	10131	170	314	380	+ 16	4 5 1
TOTAL	A B	3450 767	15845 1510	17217 1662	- 1372 - 152	- 8 7 10 1
GRAND	TOTAL	4217	17355	16879	+1524	- 6 9

The Bureau's Information Services in Hindi and Urdu are run from the head office in New Delhi. The offices at Lucknow, Varanasi, Patina, Jaipui, Bhopal and Calcutta also serve the Hindi Piress Similar service to Urdu newspapers is provided by offices at Jullundur, Srinagar, Hydicataid and Calcutta. Scriuck's in other Indian languages are issued from the regional offices at Calcutta (Bengalt), Gauhati (Assamese), Cuttack (Oriya), Bombay, Poona and Nagpur (Marathi), Ahnedabad and Bombay (Gujarati), Madras (Tamil), Hyderabad (Telugu), Bangalore (Kannada), Ernakulam (Malayalam) and Jullundur (Punjabi). Of the Bureau's pregional and branch offices, 17 are linked with headquarters by teleprinter lines.

Information Centres have been opened at New Delhi, Jullundur, Sinnagar, Maditas, Lucknow, Patna, Hyderabad, Trivandrum, Rajkot, Bhubaneswar, Bombay, Bangalore, Nagpur, Japur, Bhopal, Shiloga, Madurai, Ajmer and Indore as part of a scheme to open Information Centres at State capitals and other unportant places.

TABLE 46

(Circulation in '000) LANGUAGE-WISL CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS FOR 1961 (REVISED) AND 1962

			G17 (A)	_		Z I S	(B)			Periodicals	cals	
	1961		1962		1961		1967	25	61	196	16	19 62
Languoge	No of News-	Circu- lation	No. 7 Papers	Circu- lation	No of New Y	Creu- lation	No of News-	Cucu- lation	No of News- papers	Circu- Lation	No of News-	Circu. lation
English Hindi	106	1.542		1,680	33	₹.	550	13	1,221		1,116	370
Bengali Gujarati	0.554	375		420		-••	-	1-	380		333	808
Malayalam Marathi	386	280 466 85	55.54	505	- 0-	* = *	161-	1	305		17.7	827
Puniabi	, E	5.		33	- 1	• !	11	; [0		200	820
Tamil	13	173		162	en ci c		4	C1# -	1873		167	1,967
Urdu Bi-lingual Multi-lingval Others	3∞1∞	26 8		19 46	1501	-2-1	11 12	211	33.54	3.55	332	812 635 384
TOTAL	429	5.601	354	5,717	-8	18	19	95	5,726	17,403	5,076	15,486

The Bureau also organises visits of newspapermen, writers and artists to important development projects in the country

In the States, liaison with the Press is maintained by the State Departments of Information and Publicity.

Press Consultative Committee

By a Resolution dated September 22, 1962, a Press Consultative Committee has been set up to bring about closer liaison between the Government and the Press on matters of common interest. The Committee consists of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting as Denirman, five emittent persons from the public, who are not connected with the Press, and 15 other members drawn from different sections of the Press, including the Presidents of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, the Indian Languages Newspapers Association, the All-Indian Newspaper Editors' Conference and the Advertising Agencies' Association of India.

The functions of the Committee are to advise the Government on all matters relating to the Piess which are referred to it, and also to discuss such general issues perlaining to the Piess as are given notice of by the members.

The Committee, which held two meetings during 1963, suggested certain changes in the Press Council Bill as passed by the Raya Sabba in 1956. It also formulated a Code of Conduct for the Press with special reference to anatonal integration and the emergency, which was forwarded to newspapers for adoption. The new Press Council Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabba on November 2e. 1969.

Freedom of the Press

Article 19(1) of the Constitution guarantees "the right to freedom of speech and expression" to all citizens. This freedom has been interpreted by the courts to include freedom of the Press. Under the Constitution (First Amendment) Act of 1951, Parlament can enact legislation reasonably restricting the exercise of this right "in the interests of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or mortality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitizent to an offence." The word, "reasonable restrictions" occurring in clause (2) of Article 19 make such legislation justicalisation.

There are four main Central laws relating to the Press: (i) The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, (ii) The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955; (iii) The Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraires) Act, 1955; (iii) The Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraires) Act, 1956. The Working Journalists Act was amended in 1962 to provide for payment of gratily to a working journalist if he voluntarily resigns on any ground what-soever after a total service of ten years and also on grounds of conscience if his total service is not less than three years. It also provides for the setting up of wage boards for journalists from time to time. Under this provision, the Government of India appointed the second Wage Board for Working Journalists on November 13, 1963, with G. K. Shinde, ex-Chief Justice of the former Madhya Bharat High Court, as chairman.

FILMS

The output of feature films for the year 1963 was 305. Table 47 shows the number of feature films produced in various languages and certified for public exhibition for different years since 1931.

TABLE 47

		OUTPU	T OF I	FEATURE	FILMS			
Language	 1931	1941	1947	1951	1956	1961	1962	1963
Assamese	 _	_	_	-	3	2	2	3
Bengali	 3	18	38	38	54	36	37	39**
English	_	_		- 1		-	- 1	†
Gujaratt	-	1	11	6	3	7	4	6
Hindi*	23	79	186	100	123	109	94	93
Kannada	- 1	2	5	2	14	12	16	22
Malayalam	-	1	-	7	5	11	15	13
Marathi		14	6	16	13	15	21	16
Oriya	-		_		2	2	6	2
Punjabi	-	2	_	1 4 1	-	5	5	5
Tamil	1	34	29	26	51 27	49	59	56
Telugu	1	16	6	30	27	55	48	46
Konkanı		-	-	1 - 1		-	-	1
TOTAL	28	167	281	219	296	303	307	305

In addition, the Central Board of Film Censors certified a total of 752 short films for public exhibition during the calendar year 1963. These consisted of:

(a) Films other than feature films, exceeding 600 metres in 'ength (a) Short films, 600 metres and below in length	45 646
16 min (r) Films other than feature films, exceeding 240 metres in length (v) Short films, 240 metres and below in length	14 47
Total	752

The following table shows the classification of certified Indian feature films according to the nature of their themes

TABLE 48

	THEMATIC	(I ASSII	FICATION	OF FILM	S	
			1956	1961	1962	1963
Social Crime Fantasy Historical Biographical Mythological Legendary Devotional Children Stunt Adventure			160 11 49 4 4 37 25 2	162 30 23 15 5 32 26 2 1	174 43 21 5 1 30 21 4	162 39 20 12 4 21 20 5 4 4 18
Science fiction					- 1	-
	Total		294***.	303	307***	305

Film Institute of India

The Film Institute of India, established by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for providing all-round technical training in the production of films and facilities for research in film techniques, started functioning in 1961. Training is being imparted in acting, direction-cum-screenplay writing, motion picture photography, sound recording and sound engineering and film editing. One hundred and twenty students are undergoing training in these courses.

*Includes Urdu, Bhospuri and Rajasthani

**Includes one 16 mm film

fincludes ore film measuring 889 metres (The Boy and the Parret) produced by the Chikiren's Film Scorety.

***While the figure for 1956 excludes two documentary feature films, that for 1962 excludes one Tamil originally certified in 1959 but granted a fresh certifical under a new title in 1962.

134 INDIA 1964

The courses in the Institute are conducted by its own staff as well as guest lecturery drawn from the ranks of eminent producers, directors and technicians from the film modustry. The Institute has its own processing laboratory and extensive studio facilities which are hired out to outside producers on condition that shooting is co-ordinated with the teaching programme.

Children's Film Society

The Society was registered under the Societies Registration Act in May 1955. The principal aim of the Society is to undertake aid, sponsor, promote and co-ordinate the production, distribution and exhibition of films specially suited or of special interest to children and adolescents. The Society receives an annual grant-in-aid from the Central Government State Committees have also been formed in a number of States to spread the children's film movement.

The Society has so far produced 20 feature films: 'Char Dost', 'Jaldeep', 'Scout Camp', 'Haria', 'Yatra', 'Grur Bhakti', 'Meera Ka, Chtrat, 'Dölli K, Kahan, 'Savitr', 'Story of 'Two Stamps', 'Mahatrarth', 'Chhatrapat Shwap Maharraj, 'Bapu Ne Kaha Tha', 'Raju Aur Gangaram', 'Hamen Khelane Do', 'Boo of Boond Se Sagar', 'Chatur Balak', 'Pahadon Ki Pukar', 'Panch Putliyan di, 'Monkey and the Crocodule', and 13 short films: 'Ganga Ki Lahren', 'Bachon Se Basten', 'Gulab Ka Phool', 'Alladın and the Mage Lamp', 'Ektar', 'Bachon Se Basten', 'Gulab Ka Phool', 'Alladın and the Mage Lamp', 'Ektar', 'Bachon Se Basten', 'Gulab Ka Phool', 'Alladın and the Mage Lamp', 'Ektar', 'Bachon Se Basten', 'Gulab Ka Phool', 'Alladın and the Mage Lamp', 'Ektar', 'Bachon Se Society', 'Panchatantın Ki Ek Kahani', 'Saral Buwas', 'Id Mubarak, 'Hero', 'Chetak', 'Nyaya' and 'Jiwraj Mahtane Balake Sathe Vartalap' In addition, the Society dapled two Indain feature films, 'ur.', 'Ram. 'Shastu Ka Naya' and 'Bal Ramayana' Adapted versions of three Russian and five Bitti hi films. were also prepared by the Society

The Society's film Juldeep' was adjudged the best children's film at the International Film Festival at Venuce in 1957. Its films, 'Id Mubarak' and 'Dilli Ki Kahani' won All-India Certificates of Ment in the State Awards for Films, 1960. 'Savitri' won the same distinction in 1961, and was also awarded a Certificate of Ment at the Vancouver International Film Festival, 1962. In 1963, 'Panch Putliyan' was awarded the All-India Certificate of Ment.

Besides arranging public exhibition of its films in cinema houses through commercial distributors, the Society also shows its films fice of charge to children living in slum and rural areas through social wellare organisations and the Five Year Plan Publicity Units. The Society is maintaining a living of 16 mm prints which are loaned to educational institutions, etc., at concessional rates.

International Film Festivals

During 1963, the following Indian films won awards at international film festivals

Feature Films

- 'Two Daughters' (Samapti and Post Master in Bengali) won the Selzinck Golden Laurel in USA.
- (2) 'Gunga Jumna' won the Paul Revere Silver Bowl for clarity and integrity in the presentation of contemporary issues at the International Film Festival, Boston.
- (3) 'Munna' won a special award for photography at the IV International Festival of Documentary and Experimental Films, Uruguay.
- (4) 'Sat Pake Bandha' won the Best Actress award for its leading lady, Suchitra Sen, at the III International Film Festival, Moscow

Documentary Films

 'Jain Temples of India' won the prize for best Documentary at the International Film Festival of Religious Films, Vienna. It also won a Diploma of Honour at the International Film Festival. Locarno.

(2) 'Vinoba Bhave, the Man' won a Diploma of Honour at the

International Film Festival, Locarno.

(3) 'Jaipur' won the Bronze Medal at the IV International Festival of Sociological and Ethnological Documentary Films, Florence.

State Awards for Films

State awards for films of high aesthetic and technical standards and of an educative and cultural value have been a regular annual feature since 1954. The awards are given separately for feature, documentary and children's films as well as for educational films in 16 mm and film stips in 35 mm.*

Regional committees at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta consisting of distinguished persons in public life as well as persons from the industry qualified to judge technical standards of films make a preliminary selection of feature films. Separate committees initially examine documentaries and deducational films. The final selection is made by the Central Committee.

Recently the Government also instituted Certificates of Merit for the best and the second best story writers of feature films. A cash prize of Rs 25,000 has been instituted for the best feature film aimed at propagating family planning. Another cash prize of Rs 20,000 has been instituted for the best feature film on national interestion produced in 1964.

Documentaries and Newsreels

The Films Division of the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is mainly responsible for producing short films and newsreets. Till the end of 1963, the Division had released 794 newsreels and 679 short lifting for exhibition in cimenas. The Division today produces nearly 170 films per year. These include newsreels, documentaires, educational and cientific films During 1963, 21 films were produced through outside producers, and the Division also released 58 films produced by State Governments in their respective regions.

The shorts and newsreels are produced in 13 languages, viz, English, Hindi, Bengah, Tamil, Telugu. Gujarati, Punjabi, Assamese. Kannada, Urdu, Oriya, Marathi and Malayalam. Films intended for circulation in rural areas through mobile wans are of slower tempo so as to enable the rural

audiences to understand them easily

Intersting events within and outside India are included in the weekly Indian New Review Hems from foreign countries are received from 26 organisations as part of an agreement of free exchange of newsreel material Important events within the country are covered by 14 cameramen stational at various centres in India. Sometimes the event covered by flim units of the State Governments are also incomporated in the weekly newsreels.

Every cinema is required under the terms of its lucence to exhibit at each performance not more than 2,000 ft of films approved by the authorities as documentary films, films of scientific and educational value and films dealing with news and current events. These are supplied by the Films Division on payment of retail not exceeding one per cent of the average weekly net collections. One newsreel and one short film a week are released alternately to all cinemas throughout the country.

Prints can be obtained on loan by Government and semi-Government departments, educational institutions, hospitals, charitable, social welfare and other non-profit-making organisations. These are made available through the network of six branch offices of the Films Division at Bombay,

^{*}See Appendices for awards for films produced in 1963

136 BNDIA 1964

Madras, Calcutta, Nagpur, Lucknow and Secunderabad and also through the 91 Field Publicity Units of the FYPP organisation of the Government of India. Films are also loaned to individuals for non-commercial shows by these organisations on payment of nominal hire. Exclusive shows of documentary films and newsreels are also regularly held by the Division at New Delhi, Madras and Bombay. These shows are open to public on a small admission fee.

Documentaries approved for external publicity are supplied to 81 Missions abroad A special monthly overseas edition of newsreels is compiled and supplied to some 36 external posts. These are utilised by the Indian Missions for exhibition in their premises and outside and are also lent to social and educational institutions, local Indian residents, etc. Besides, the Films Division has regular arrangements for screening its documentaries in cinemas and on television in some foreign countries.

Film Censorship

The Central Board of Film Censors was constituted in January 1951 for the purpose of sanctioning films for public exhibition in the whole of India. The Board consists of eight members, including the Chairman, all of whom are appointed by the Gowernment of India. The head office of the Board is at Bombay and there are regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The Regional Officers are assisted in the examination of films by Advisory Panels, the members of which are appointed by the Government of India. They include educationists, doctors, lawyers, social workers, etc.

Every film, in respect of which an application for certification is made to the Board, is viewed by an Examining Committee. On the recommendations of the Examining Committee the Board may refuse a certificate for the public exhibition of any film, or grant it with or without cuts or modifications to be carried out in the film. Where this decision is not acceptable to the applicant concerned, he may ask for reconsideration of the film by a Revising Committee which is presided over by the Chairman. A film may also be referred to a Revising Committee by the Chairman on his own initiative. The applicant is given an opportunity to put forward his point of view both before the Examining and Revising Committee. Finally, an

India

Certificates for unrestructed public exhibition are called 'Universal' certificates and bear a 'U' mark. Films restructed to adults; e. to persons above the age of 18 years, are given 'Adult' certificates and bear an 'A' mark. If any portion of a film is excised, a triangular mark is put at the left-hand bottom corner of the certificate, and a description of the deleted portion is endorsed on the reverse of the certificate. The decision of the Board in respect of seach film examined by it is published in the Gazette of India.

appeal against the decision of the Board may be made to the Government of

Directions have been issued by the Government for the guidance of members of the Examining and Revising Committees of the Board. They include broad principles and detailed rules which aim at discouraging crime, vice, immorality, incitement to disorder, violence, breach of law, disrespect

to a foreign country or people, etc.

During 1963, the Board examined 2,472 films. Twenty-three films fleatures 15 and trailers 8) were referred to Revising Committees. The Board granted 1,345 °U' certificates and 94 °A' certificates in respect of forcign films, the corresponding figures for Indian films being 1,048 and Nincteen films (18 foreign and I Indian) were refused certificates. The total length excised from the films was 15,534 metres. A total of 1,767 films were declared by the Board as 'predominantly educational'.

Film Consultative Committee

In consultation with the various organisations of the film industry, the Government of India have set up a Film Consultative Committee to bring about closer liaison between the Government and the film industry on matters of common interest and to advise the Government on matters affecting the film industry and its future development. With the Minister of Information and Broadcasting as its chairman, the Committee includes five eminent members of the public besides 15 other members drawn from the different sections of the film industry.

Film Finance Corporation

Following a recommendation of the Film Enquiry Committee, the Government of India set up the Film Finance Corporation an March 1960, with an authorised capital of Rs. 1 crore, of which Rs. 50 lakhs now constitutes the Insule capital, wholly subscribed by the Government. The Corporation grants loans to producers of films of good quality providing healthy entertainment. It gives preference to themes based on national problems, social and cultural, and subjects of universal appeal, to encourage production of works of art and of lasting value. Loans are generally given up to Rs. 3.5 lakhs per film at an interest of 9 per cent, subject to a rebate of 2 per cent for prompt and regular repayments.

Import of Cinematographic Film and Equipment

The quantity and value of cinematographic film—raw and exposed—and equipment imported during the period 1958 to 1963 are shown below.

TABLE 49
IMPORT OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC FILM AND EQUIPMENT

		Raw	Fılm	Expose	ed Film	Sound recording	Projection equipment
Year		Metres (lakhs)	Value (Rs lakhs)	Metres (lakhs)	Value (Rs lakhs)	ment (value in Rs lakhs)	(value in Rs lakhs)
1958		653 10	164 06	33 87	32 23	5 46	39 -45
1959		649 84	277 32	40 82	38 58	2 17	24 32
1960		827 25	194 33	50 90	37 73	1 41	32 43
1961		537 19	165 47	51 49	44 79	3 76	34 -52
1962	.	722 35	177 18	55 95	44 29	2.95	33 08
1963	-	807 09	204-02	27 95	27-28	2 09	31-03

Export of Indian Films

An Export Promotion Committee for Films, with headquarters at New Delhi, has been constituted under the charmanship of the Minister for Information and Broadcasting. Its object is to suggest ways and means of promoting exports.

A development of major significance to the film industry was the inauguration in September 1963 of the Induan Moton Picture Export Corporation Ltd set up under the Induan Companies Act with a total share capital of Rs. I crore to be subscribed by both the industry and Government Among the objects of the Corporation are to produce, purchase and export films and to develop and maintain facilities for marketing and exhibition of Indian films abroad.

Table 50 shows the foreign exchange earnings from the export of Indian films during 1963. 138 BRDIA 1964

TABLE 50 FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNED BY INDIAN FILMS IN 1963

Country Outsight Rental Total

Country					- 1	Sale	Rental	Total
Sterling Area								
Aden					l.	14	1,57	1,71
Australia					1	17	8	25
Bahrain .	-			•		1.07		1.07
British East Africa					- 1	18,23	3,36	21,59
British Guiana .					- 1	19	25	44
British West Africa						2,04	13	2,17
British West Indies		•	••		- 1	1,40	1.06	2,46
Burma .					1	20	9,34	9,54
Ceylon .				•	- 1	2,279	71	23,50
Cyprus .						7	ii	18
Dubai .		•			i	1,39		1.39
Fiji					- 1	2,13	90	3,03
Ghana					i	1,07	,,,	1,07
Gibralter					- 1	34		34
Hong Kong				•	1	26	1	27
Kuwait					1	8		8
Malaysia		•		•	1	26,76	1.12	27.88
Mauritius						6,08	40	6,48
New Zealand					- 1	6	40	6
Nigeria					. 1	2,36	10	2,46
Nyasaland						10	10	10
Pakistan					į	66		66
Persian Gulf Ports					- 1	3,97	1.68	5,65
South Rhodesia					- 1	10	1,68	3,63
South Africa						2,59	20	2,79
Sierra Leone						21		21
Seychelles								3
Somaliland						6	-	
Trinidad						74	- 75	74
Non-Sterling area U K					- 1	9,65	2,42	12,07
Afghanistan					- 1	11 ;	51	
Argentina .						7 ;	3	w
Austria .						5		5
Balgium						9 1	-	9
Brazil						24 .		24
Cambodia						1,08		
Canada .						19	2	
Chile						8		8
Congo .					- 1	13		13
Cuba						8 '	***	8
Czechoslovakia					- 1	7 ;	-	7
Dutch West Indies						49	~~	49
Egypt (UAR)					i	43		43
Ethiopia					. !	10	_	10
France						1,19	41	1,60
Finland						3 !	-	3
French North Africa						49		49
Greece .				-	- 1	- 11	10	21
Hungary					- 1	9	-	9
Indonesia .					- 1	51	:	51
Iran					1	2,13		2,13
Iraq .					- 1	16	7	23
Israel					- 1	50		50
Italy						28		28
Japan _					- 1	31		31
Lebanon					- 1	7,32		7,32
Laos					- 1	6	-	6
Madagascar						13		13
Morocco					1	7 1		7
Mexico					ŀ	2	- 1	2
Netherlands .					- 1	12	_ 1	13 7 12 8
Norway						8 :	-	8
					.	1		

TABLE 50 (concld)

Country			 	[Outright: Sale	Rental	Total
Poland		 		.	6	_	6
Panama				- 1	42	- 1	42
Philippines				1	7	- 1	7
Rumania		 		i	5	- 1	5
Saudi Arabia				. !	48	- 1	48
Spain					7	1	7
Sudan					3,90	43	4,33
Sweden .					6		6
Switzerland					8	1	8
Syria					42	-	42
Th uland					4,49	25	4,74
Turkey					4 1	-	4
USA				- 1	2,68	1.19	3.87
USSR .					3,80		3,80
Vietnam (S)					1,79		1,79
West Germany				- 1	54	- 1	54
Yemen				- 1	17		17
Yugoslavia				. !	5		5
GRAND TO	TAI.				1,40,92	26,45	1,67,37

PUBLICATIONS

National Bibliography

Under the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954, the publisher of every book in India is required to deliver at his own expense a copy of the book to the National Library, Calcutta, within 30 days of its publication. Pending the construction of a suitable building for the proposed Central Reterence Library at Delhi, which will also receive a copy of every book published in India, its National Bibliography Unit was set up at Calcutta in 1957. This I to the tought out the first volume, of the Indian National Bibliography (Annual Volume 1958) in November 1959. This cumulated volume, covered Indian publications in Bengal, English, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalem, Marathi, Oriya, Punjab, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu anguages received in the National Library, Calcutta, during the year 1958. The Bibliography excludes musical scores, maps, periodicals and newspapers, keys and guides to text-books and other ephemeial material, such as trade catalogue, telephone directories, company reports and publicity pamphlets

The Bibliography consists of two parts, each divided into two sections, classified and alphabetical—the first part dealing with general publications and the second with Government publications including those of quasi-government bodies

Since the publication of the first cumulated volume for the year 1958, the Unit has been publishing quarterly issues of the National Bibliography, the latest issue covering publications received during January-March 1963.

Revision of Gazetteers

As part of the general educational development under the Second Five Year Plan, the Government of India took up the work of revising the Gazetteers of India in 1957. They also provided financial assistance to the State Governments for the revision of District Gazetteers. The first volume of the "Gazetteer of India" has already been sent to the press, and a major portion of the second volume has been written. Of the District Gazetteers so far approved by the Union Government, 29 have been published, 15 are in the press, and 11 waiting to be sent to the press. Thirteen draft District Gazetteers are under scruttiny.

140
Copyright

The Copyright Act, 1957, which amended and consolidated all previous laws on the subject, came into force in January 1958. It provides for the establishment of a Copyright Board for adjudicating on certain matters specified in the Act. The Government of India also ratified the Universal Copyright Convention and it came into force in respect of India with effect from January 21, 1958. Until December 31, 1963, the copyright of 2,939 works, comprising 2,032 literary (including 9 foreign) works, 904 artists works and 3 cinemalograph films, were registered by the Copyright Office. The Government have also extended the operation of the 1957 Act to the works of more than 20 foreign countries.

Publications Division

The Publications Division in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is re-ponsible for the preparation, production, distribution and sale of books of general interest, popular pamphlets, pictorial albums, journals, etc., for providing authentic information about the country's cultural heritage, activities of the Government, progress of developmental programmes and places of tourist interest. Publications are brought out in English, Hindi and the regional languages. A similar role is performed in the States by the Departments of information and Publicity.

Besides acting as the centralised agency of the Union Government for publications of a non-technical nature, the Division undertakes the publication of literature for such organisations as the National Book Trust and the Central Social Welfare Board It also acts as the distributor for some of the publications of the Sahiya Akademi, the National Museum, Laht Kala

Akademi, All-India Handicrafts Board, etc.

The Division publishes 17 journals including general and cultural magazines such as Ajkal (in Hindi and Urdu), journals devoted to the Plan such as Yeuna (in English and Hindi), Bluginath and Kurukshetia (in English and Hindi) as well as journals for overseas readership such as Indian and Foreign Review and Traveller in Hindi.

During 1963, the Division released a total of 296 hooks and pamphlets, both of general interest (including children's literature) and for tourist and Plan publicity, in various languages and sold about 22.50 lakh assorted copies of various magazines and pamphlet. It also distributed free 46 lakh pieces, meluding publications connected with the Chinese aggression, during the same period.

ADVERTISING AND VISUAL PUBLICITY

Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity

The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity functions as the central organisation of the Government of India for popularisation and promotion of the activities of the State among the people through advertising and visual media of mass communication. It is responsible for the planning, designing and production of publicity material on behalf of the various Ministries and Departments (excepting Railways) and a number of automotion bodies under Government. In terms of media and techniques, the Directorate utilises display and classified press advertisements, printed publicity in the form of brochures, booklets, folders, posters, etc., and out-door publicity media like cinema slides, metal tablets, hoardings, as well as exhibitions.

The Exhibition Division at headquarters and its 15 field units along with the railway exhibition-cum-curema coaches and mobile vans organised at total of 755 exhibitions during 1963. The Division also maintains a

separate exhibition unit for family planning, which organised 767 exhibitions during the same period.

The Directorate placed 640 display and 8,751 classified advertisements and produced 3.02 crore copies of printed publicity material in 1963. The printed material is distributed by direct mailing from the headquarters as well as regional distribution centres at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

The Directorates of Information and Publicity in the States perform similar functions in regard to advertising and visual publicity within their myrisdiction.

Advertising Council of India

Founded in 1959 by the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, the Indian Language Newspapers Association, the Indian Society of Advertisers, the Advertising Agenetics' Association of India and the Master Printers, the Advertising Council of India is an advisory and consultative body. Apart from evolving an ethical code for the conduct of advertising in the country and supervising the observance of this code, the Council concerns itself with problems of education madvertising and with public service advertising.

CHAPTER XII

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

India is a country with a developing economy, rich in natural resources and manpower. Her resources, human as well as material, are capable of fuller exploitation and more intensive utilisation. The Indian economy is still predominantly agricultural; about half of the country's national income is derived from agriculture and allied activities which absorb hearly three-fourths of its working force. Since independence if has been the aim of national planning to accelerate the pace of industrial development and at the same time to increase productivity in agriculture. Net investment in the economy has been rising in recent years. At the end of the S. cond. Plan it amounted to about 11 per cent to the national ancome.

NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

Table 51 shows the national and per capita incomes at current and constant prices between 1948-49 and 1952-63. The preliminary estimates for 1962-63, which are subject to revision, show that the national income in real terms increased modestly by 2.4 per cent in the second year of the Third Plan (making a total of 5 per cent in the first two years of the Plan) as against the average annual side of 6 per cent envisaged for the Plan period.

		· · ·		
NATIONAL	AND	PER	CAPITA	INCOMES

		National inc		Po pita tin ruj	S III
Year					~
		A1 .	At '	A1	A, r
		Court DE	15-45-49	CHITE II	10:17-10
	,	PLC -	pic.	Pt L	1 10 5
1048-40	1	8 650	8 € 50 ,	24 6 .	24. 6
1950-51	1	0.53()	8 853	264 5 /	247 5
1954-56		9,580	10.480	25")	267.8
196C-61		141-0	12 730	320 7	2/3/2
1961-02	1	14,804	13.061	333 6	194 3
1962-63 (preliminary)	í	15,400 .	13 370 :	339 4 '	7 4 7

The index numbers of national and per capita income, for 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 (preliminary), with 1948-49 as base, are even below

TABLE 52
INDEX_NUMBERS OF NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

(Bist 1948-49 - 1-0)

	Nan	on u	P-1	at it
	Inci	m.	Itik C	ne
Year	h			
	At	Αt	At }	Αt
	current	1948-49	current	1948-49
	Disces	prices	pric s	11:625
1950-51	110 2	102 3	106.8	97.7
1955-56	115.4	121.2	102.2	107.3
1960-61	163.5	147.2	13 , 5	117.5
1961-62	171 1	15! 0	133 7	117 9
1962-63 (prelimin iiy)	178 0	154 6	1.60	181

(in crores of rupees)

The following table shows the distribution of national income (at current prices) by occupational categories.

NATIONAL INCOME BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

1	1948-49	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63*
Agriculture						
Agriculture, ani- mil husbindry and ancillary	4,160	4,780	4,390	6,680	6,770	6,780
a tivities Forestry	60	70	70	110	120	120
Fi hery	30	40	60	100	70	70
Total for agricul-	4,250	4,890	4,520	6,890	6,960	6,970
Mining, manufac- turing and small enterprises						
M-ning	60	70	100	160	170	200
Factory estab-	550	550	780	1,320	1,540	1,690
Small enterprises	870	910	970	1,120	1,170	1,210
Total for mixing, manufacturing and small en- terprises	1,480	1,530	1,850	2,600	2,880	3,100
Commerce, trans- port and commu- nica'101						
(p >1, telegraph and (lephone)	30	40	50	60	70	80
Organised bank- ing and in u- rance	170 50	180 70	250 90	360 160	380 190	430 210
O'her commerce and transport	1,350	1,400	1,490	1,760	1,840	1,900
Total for com- merce, trans- port and com- mun cation	1,600	1,690	1,880	2,340	2,480	2,620
Other services Professions and liberal arts	430	470	560	740	790	840
Government ser- vice (idminis- tration)	400	430	570	900	1,000	1,170
Domistic service House property	120 390	130 410	140 460	190 530	210 550	220 560
Total for o her	1,340	1,440	1,730	2,360	2,550	2,790
Net do nestie pre- duct at factor	8,670	9,550	9,980	14,190	14,870	15,480
Net carn.d in- cone from abroad	20	20	00	50	-70	80
Net u tional out- put at factor e %t (autional income)	8,650	9,530	9,980	14,140	14,800	15,400

The percentage distribution of the national income (net domestic product a factor cost) according to origin is shown in Table 54.

*Prelin*nay

TABLE 54 SOURCES OF NATIONAL INCOME

	1948-49	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63*
Agriculture (includ- ing forestry and fishery)	49 1	51 3	45 3	48 7	47 0	45 3
Mining, manufacturing and small enterprises	17 1	16 1	18-5	18 4	19 5	20 1
Commerce, transport	18 5	17 7	18-9	16-6	16 8	17 0
Other services Net earned income	15 5 -0 2	15 I 0 2	17 3 0 0	16 7 0 4	17·2 - 0 5	18 1 0·5

The share of Government (Government enterprises and Government administration—Central, State and local) in the generation of net domestic product at current prices is shown in the following table, both in total (crores of rupees) and percentage terms; the percentages are given in brackets.

TABLE 55
GOVERNMENT SHARE IN GENERATION OF NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT

				(in cio	res of rupees)
Year	Net output of Govern- ment Sector		Total	Net output of Private	Lotal net domestic product
	Enterprises	Administra- tion		Sector	,
1948-49	240	400	640	8,030	K 670
1950-51	(2 8) 290 (3 0)	(4 6) 430 (4 5)	(7 4) 720 (7 5)	(92 6) 1 8.830 . (92 5) 1	9 550
1955-56	420 (4.2)	570	990	8,990 ((90 1)	9 980
1960-61	570	900	1,470	12,720	14,190
1961-62	600	1,000	(10 4)	13,270	14 870
1962-63*	670	1 170	1,840	13,640	15,480

The share of Government in national expenditure is shown in the following table, both in total and percentage terms: the percentages are given in brackets.

TABLE 56
SHARE OF GOVERNMENT IN NATIONAL EXPENDITURE

				(in crore	(b) rupecs)
Year	Current expenditure on commo- dities and services (adminis- tration)	Capital expenditure (administra- tive)	Capital expenditure (enter- prises)	Total Government Expendi- ture	Net national expendi- ture at market price
1948-49	640	100	110	850	9,060
1950-51	(7 1) 560 (5 6)	(1 1) 100 (1 0)	(1 2) 170 (1 7)	(9 4) 830 (8 3)	10,030
1955-56	720	220	350	1,290	10,660
1960-61	(6 8) 1,140 (7 4)	(2 1) 350 (2 3)	(3 3) 430 (2 8)	(12 2) 1,920 (12 5)	15 330
1961-62	1,260	380	570	2.210	16.140
1962-63* .	(7 9) 1.570 (9·3)	(2 4) 460 (2 7)	(3 6) 750 (4 5)	(13 9) 2 780 (16 5)	16 840

·Prehmin try

SAVING

The volume and pattern of saving in the Indian economy for 1950-51 and for the years between 1955-56 and 1958-59, according to a study by the Reserve Bank of India, are given in Table 57.

TABLE 57
VOLUME AND PATTERN OF SAVING

				(in crores	of rupees)
	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Government sactor .	93 84	69 72	128 92	114 42	103 00
Domestic corporate sector	32 16	54 33	53 69	17 20	34 27
Household sector .	509 88	785 - 98	810 36	686 55	837 57
Rural .	189 93	175 56	214 40	205-08	242 36
Urban	319 95	610 42	595 96	481 47	595 21
Total Saving	635-88	910 23	992-97	818 17	974 84
Total saving as percentage of national income	6.7	9-1	8 8	7 2	7 7

EMPLOYMENT

A precise estimate of the number of the unemployed in the country as a whole is still to be made. Employment exchange statistics cover mainly urban areas, and as yet only a portion of the unemployed actually register themselves with the exchanges.

The following table gives the occupational distribution of applicants on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges as at the end of December 1963 *

TABLE '8

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AMONG APPLICANTS ON THE LIVE
REGISTÍ R OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES (DICEMBER, 1963)

	Number	tage of Total
Professional, technical and related workers	1,15,006	4 6
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	3,599	0.1
Clencal, sites and related workers	74,000	2-9
Agriculture d it's and related workers	10,150	0.4
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	6,478	0.3
Workers in transport and communications occupations	48,935	19
Craftsmen and production process workers	2,00,110	7 9
Service workers (e.g. cooks, chowkidars, sweepers, etc.)	84,735	3 4
Labourers with work experience not elsewhere specified	1,22,245	4 9
Persons without professional or vocational training or pre- vious work experience	18,53,155	73 ₺
Total	25,18,463	100 00

On the basis of the available data, the Planning Commission estimated that early in 1956 there were, roughly speaking, 53 lakh unemployed persons in the country, 25 lakhs in the urban areas and 28 lakhs in the rural areas

Employment opportunities created during the Second Plan period fell short of the original target of matching new entrants to the labour force every year. The shortfall amounted to about 20 lakhs. Besides, the increase in the labour force during the Second Plan was larger than originally estimated by about 17 lakhs. The backlog of unemployment at the begin-

^{*}For the number on the Live Register at the end of each year, see the chapter on 'Libour.' About every known revealed that about 25 to 30 per cent of those registered with the employment exchanges are employed persons seeking better jobs.

146 INDIA 1964

ning of the Third Plan was thus estimated at about 90 lakhs. In addition there is a good deal of under-employment especially in the rural area. According to the ninth to the twelfth rounds of the National Sample Survey conducted between May 1955 and August 1957, about 8 to 9 per care to the employed population in urban areas and 10 to 12 per cent in rural areas worked on an average 42 hours or less per week and were available for additional employment. On this basis, the Planning Commission estimated the extent of under-employment in the country at 1.5 to 1.8 crores.

Some data relating to the addition to the labour force during the Third Plan as well as additional employment generated in the first two years of the Plan are given in the chapter on Planning.

PATTERN OF ECONOMY

Tang ble Wealth of India

The Statistics Department of the Reserve Bank of India have made some estimates of the tangelle wealth of India. The estimates, obtained by two different methods, are based on various assumptions and sources of data. They are, therefore, essentially tentative and intended to be only as pointers to the broad magnitudes. Corresponding data for 1949-50 compeled by other pioneers' in the field are also given for purposes of comparison. The estimates of reproducible and total tangible wealth are reproduced in Table 50 together with the corresponding capital-output ratio. Table 60 gives the estimates of reproducible tangible wealth for various sectors in 1960-61 along with the figures for 1949-50.

TABLE 59
ESTIMATES OF TANGIBLE WEALTH IN INDIA

			()			
-		1	1960-61			
		1949-50	Estimate	I stimate 11		
_						
A	Reproducible Tangible Wealth	17 0 20 :	32,160	35,360		
В	Value of Land	17.850	20 240	20,240		
ē	Total Tangible Wealth	34 940	52,400	55,60 1		
Ð	Ratio of Reproducible Tangible Wealth to					
	Net Domestic Product	18	2 2	2 4		
Ł	Ratio of Total Tangible Wealth to Net	1				
_	Domestic Product	371	3 6	_ 3 8_		

TABLE 60
SECTOR-WISE BREAK-UP OF ESTIMATE OF TANGIBLE WEALTH IN INDIA

	(R	s in croies)
S.doi		of tingible
	1949-50	1960-61
AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND ALLIH D ACTIVITIES 1 Agricultural implan ents, including La.tors 2 Evesteds used in familia. 3 Shels, barns, etc. 4 Improvement of land and registron works.	5,236 363 2,428 880	8,783 869 2,702 1,366
(t) Private (u) Public 5 Plantations other than tea plantations, etc.	1,304 229 20	2,415 1,365 35
6 Forestry and fishery	12	40

^{*}For details, see "Reserve Bank of India Bulletin", January 1963, pp 8-19
**Depreciated replacement cost at current prices.

TABLE 60 (concld.)

1/(02E 00 (contin)		
Sector	Estimate of weal	
	1949-50	1960-61
2 MINING AND MANUFACTURING (LARGE SCALT)	1,816	8,642
1 Mining	110	183
2 Electricity generation and transmission	240	1.174
3 Teaplantations	133	282
4 Other factory establishments		
(i) Private	1,206	3,236
(u) Public	127	767
3 SMALL FNTERPRISES	763	1,200
4 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	2,387	4 218
1. Railways	1,574	2 746
2. Communications	93	198
3 Vehicles	281	639
4. Transport animals	356	394
5 Shipping and navigation companies	18	135
6 Airways companies	17	42
7 Other transport companies	48	64
5. CAPITAL OUTLAY IN GOVERNMENT ADMINIS-		
TRATION	707*	1.810
6 TRADE AND COMMERCI.	1,772	3,398
Wholesale and retail trade	1,704	3,260
2 Banks, co-operatives, insurance companie, etc.	68	138
7 HOUSE PROPERTY	4,405	7 113
Urban - private .	2,644	4 381
2 Rural private	1 761	2 732
8 REPRODUCIBLE TANGIBLE WEALTH	17,086	32,164
9. VALUE OF LAND .	17,854	20,241
10 TOTAL TANGIBLE WEALTH .	34,940	52,405

Land Holdings-Rural Sector

Some results of the curvey on land holdings carried out in the eighth round of the National Sample. Survey (July 1954-April 1955) have been presented in five reports (NSS Reports Nos. 10, 30, 36, 66 and 74). According to the fifth report. (NSS Report No. 74) published in 1963 the total number of operational holdings in rural India was estimated at about 62 crores, commanding a total area of 33.6 crore acres with an average size of 5.43 acres. The average size, however, showed considerable zonal** variation from 3-4 acres in North, East and South to 9-10 acres in West, Central and North-West zone.

About 5 per cent of the holdings and 9 per cent of the area were under joint operation. Individually operated holdings accounted for the bulk, in South zone these comprised 98 per cent of the holdings in the zone.

One-fifth of the land operated was taken on lease under various forms of tenancy with different modes of paying the rent. The proportion ranged from one-tenth in North to one-fourth in North-West.

About 72 per cent of the holdings were fully or partially used for agricultural purposes. The agricultural holding was of an average of 7.53 acres varying from 4.31 in East to 13.44 in Central India.

The average operational holding was in five fragments (a fragment being a distinct and exclusive piece of land separated from any other piece

[&]quot;Total of estimates for roads & bridges,", 'public & semi-public capital in norts, decks, light houses etc.", 'public capital in aerodromes and aerodrome equipments' and 'public

in imports.

**Port the purpose of the survey, the population zores are as follows, North Inda—

**Port the purpose of the survey, the population zores are as follows, North Inda—

**UP: Lest Indias Birds, Orress, W. Bengal, Assam, Man pur and Trapura; South India—

**India—Traviancest-Cockin, Coorge Andhra, Madray, and Myoret; West India—

**India—Traviancest-Cockin, Coorge Andhra, Madray, and Myoret; West India—

**Port Madray, Market Madray, Market Madray, Andrey China, Market Madray, Market
148 INDIA 1964

covered by the holding). In North and East, it was generally constituted of seven and in South of three fraements.

Permanent farm servants were 136 per thousand operational holdings excluding those of sizes under 0.005 acre, the maximum number being 255 in Central India.

Table 61 gives a consolidated account of some findings of the survey.

LAND HOLDINGS-RURAL SECTOR

Note - Figures in brackets have been obtained by excluding holdings of sizes less than 0.005 acre

Population Zone	North	East	South	West	Central	North- west	All
Total No of operational holdings ('000) Total area operated ('000 acres)	1,10,52 (1,04,67) 4,11,71		1,30,30 (1.14 09) 4,31,92	57,89 (44 82) 4,98.84	96,62 (81,13) 8,82,87	60,62 (48,92) 5,88,70	6,17,80 (5,50,12) 33,57,11
Average size (acres)	3 73	3 36	3 31	8 62	9 14 (10.88)	9 71	5 43
Percentage of :	(5 55)	(3 41)	(. 121	1 157	(10 00)	(12 03)	(0 10)
(i) holdings below	66 15	66-37	72 11	70 03	70 40	70 - 42	72 72
average size	(65 95)	(66 09)	(71 00)	(68 12)	(69 41)	(69 40)	(72 03)
(u) area under such	19 48	16 83	13 71	15 61	15 28	18 76	17 06
holdings Percentage of hold- ings*	(21 13)	(17 69)	(16 36)	(21 63)	(19 42)	(24 20)	(19 55)
(t) entuely owned	72 80	60 21	53 26	61 69	52 82	59-77	60-15
(ii) entirely leased in	5 83	18 53	24 92	16 96	16 61	17 52	16 94
(m) mixed	21 37	21 26	21 82	21 35	30 57	22.71	22 91
Percentage of :	24 37	-1 -0	2, 02	1 -1 33	30 37	22 /1	/
(i) agricultural to total holdings	76 53	77 03	65 48	67 59	67 63	73-39	71 79
 (ii) area under agri- cultural holdings 	99 24	98 88	99 63	99 91	99 48	99 76	99 49
to total operated area			j				1
Average size of :	į.						
(1) agricultural hold- ings (acres)	4.83	4 31	5 04	12 74	13 44	13 20	7 53
(ii) in 'n-agricultural							0.40
holdings (acres)	0 12	0 16	0 04	0-02	0 15	0 09	0 10
Percentage of :							
(i) agricultural hold- ings below	67 45	65 89	71-06	67 37	68 47	69 54	72 - 29
average size					1	- 1	
(u) area under such holdings	28 94	25-79	24 05	25 68	25 49	27 47	25 48
Area under agricul- tural heldrigs ('000 acres)	4,08,57	5,37,00	4,30,33	4,98,40	8,78,32	5,87,31	33,39,93
Total area arrigated ('000 acres)	1,38,97	82,97	1,04,67	25,98	46,51	95,93	4,95,03
Percentage of area			- 1			1	
irrigated by :	25.10	0.5 (4)					
(r) canai (u) tank	35 19 10 67	25 62	32 17	18 48	28.06	39 85	32 31
(m) well	45 90	25 94 4 71	33-18	2 85	38 66	2 21	18 57
(n) other sources	7 75	43 17	11 14	72 40 5 81	27.87	41 78	32 86 15 65
(v) unspecified	0 49	0.56	1 42	0 46	0 21	0 21	0.61
Y The last of the	0 47	0 30	1 42 1	U 40	0 21 1	0 21	0.01

Land Utilisation

The NSS conducted a survey of land utilisation and crop-cutting experiments, in the fourteenth round (July 1958-June 1959). Some results of the survey are detailed in the NSS Report No. 73. According to it, India (excluding some hilly and lorest areas in Assam, Manipur and Tripura and Ladakh district of Jammu and Kashmir) had an estimated gross** area of "Escluder boldings of sees below 005 scir."

**Gross area under a crop consists of the area under the crop (i) grown singly, plus (il) grown in mixture. Thus the total of the gross areas under several crops may exceed the geographical area under these crops.

nearly 25.9 crore acres under seven major cereal crops in the autumn, winter and spring seasons of 1958-59. Table 62 gives the break-up of the area under the different crops by administrative zones.

ESTIMATED GROSS AREA UNDER MAJOR CEREAL CROPS

(in thousand acres) Administrative Rice Lowar Paira Ragi Maize Wheat | Barley Total Zone 19.76 39.70 1 69 35 51.12 1 07 97 North 23,98 4 11 88 1,98,79 1.18.28 51,36 2,15,59 . Central 46.84 1 7,20,04 3 East 3.94.79 65 87 11.88 25.81 22,85 4,82,55 1,16,09 1,71,93 43,48 7.84 80 4. South 53 5 West 81 21 3,28,51 1,13,74 36,50 0,28 41 90 6.11.67 All India 8.66.48 6.03.23 3.74.28 70.52 | 1.45.30 | 3.92.07 | 1.36.53 | 25.88.41

Tilling Methods and Rural Amenities

Data on some socio-economic aspects of the Indian villages have been obtained from the tenth to the twelfth rounds (December 1955-August 1957) of the National Sample Survey. According to these, 64 to 67 per cent of all the villages had a population below 500, whereas the number of villages with a population above 2,000 constituted between 42 and 56 per cent of all villages. The villages with a population between 501 and 1,000 constituted 19 to 21 per cent and those with above 3,000 constituted between 17 and 2.4 per cent

In about 97 per cent of the villages tilling was done with the help of animals Only 0.4 to 0.9 per cent of the villages had the power-driven system, whereas in 1.3 to 2.3 per cent of the villages the mixed system prevailed Non-chemical manures (cowdung, green manures, composts, etc.) were used in 64 per cent and 75 per cent, respectively, of the villages in the twelfth and eleventh rounds, whereas chemical manures were used in only 0.1 per cent villages for each round.

Chemical as well as non-chemical manutes were used in 29 and 21 per cent, respectively, of the villages in these two rounds. About 22 per cent of the villages received water from wells, 10 to 12 per cent received canal and river water, 6 to 8 per cent from tanks and a few others from tubewells and anicutis In about 21 per cent of the villages, the mixed system of irrigation was in vogue. Thirty-four to 36 per cent of villages had none of these systems and probably had to deepend on the rains.

The thirteenth round was conducted during September 1957 to May 1958, with the main object of collecting data on some basic amenities of the following table shows the average distances of certain amenities from the villages

TABLE 63

AVERAGE DISTANCE IN MILES FROM VILLAGES TO IMPORTANT AMENITIES (DECEMBER 1955—MAY 1958)

	Tenth round	Eleventh	Tw.lfth	Thirteen h
	 TOURG			- Tourid
Primary school	13	14	1.2	
Post office	4 0	3.8	3 6	
Police station	7.6	8 2		7-0
Hospital .	9.0	8.8	8.6	6 9
High school	10 5	10 2	10 0	7.3
Telephone office	 20 5	20.2	1111	8 8
Railway station			w-m	

^{*}The States which were included in the various administrative zones for the purpose of the study are 'Noith India—Rajashan, Punjab, J & K, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh; Central India—U P, and Madhya Pradesh; East India—Bihar, Orissa West Tongal, Assun, Manipur and Tripuia; South India—Andhra, Madras and Kerala; and West India—(former) Bombay and Mysore.

150 INDIA 1964

According to the thirteenth round, fair weather roads connected 14.4 per cent of villages to the nearest high school, 15.4 per cent to the hospital and 13.2 and 17 per cent to the nearest telegraph office and police station respectively. For all-weather roads, the percentages of villages were 35.1. 36 4, 31.5 and 38 respectively. Others, including mixed type and river and canal links, connected 45 per cent of villages to the nearest high school, 43 per cent to the nearest hospital, 52 1 per cent to the telegraph office and 41 per cent to the nearest police station.

The percentage of villages with radio facilities was 11 6 in the eleventh round and 15 in the thirteenth. The percentage for public libraries had also increased from 7.1 to 9. In the eleventh and twelfth rounds, about 19 per cent of the villages had a weekly or daily newspaper coming into them. Under the thirteenth round, data were collected separately for the two categories of papers; 14.7 per cent received a daily newspaper and 13.5

per cent a weekly

The thirteenth round shows that private chambers constituted nearly 68 per cent of all medical institutions in villages. Next in importance were dispensaries. Hospitals accounted for only 5 per cent of all the medical institutions. However, a private chamber attended on an average to only five patients per day, a dispensary to 18 and a hospital to 54 patients per day Nearly one-third of the total number of doctors in villages were allopaths, the rest being homocopaths, hakims, vaids, etc.

Housing Pattern

Results of the twelfth round of the National Sample Survey (March-August 1957) on housing conditions in rural and urban areas show that about 73 per cent of the households in the rural area and 76 per cent in the urban area possessed not more than two rooms each. About 44 per cent tutal households and 76 per cent of the households in big cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madias, and 54 per cent in other big towns lived in one room

The percentage of households with four or more persons per room in the rural areas was about 20 and in the urban areas about 17. In the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras about 21 per cent of the households had to accommodate four or more persons per room. In both rural and urban areas about half of the households occupied floor-space between 101 and 300 square feet, this being the most numerous floor-space group in the rural as well as urban areas. The percentage of households with per capita floor-space up to 50 square feet was 44 in the rural and 47 in the urban areas.

About 69 per cent of the rural households had drinking water from tanks and ponds and 12 per cent from tubewells; tap water was almost unknown to rural areas. In the urban sector, 92 per cent of households in the four big cities, 86 per cent in the big towns and about 39 per cent in small towns had drinking water from municipal taps. Nearly 47 ner cent of the total number of urban households did not get any municipal tap water, and about 31 per cent of the households had to depend for their supply of drinking water on tanks and ponds.

A built-up latrine was used by only 3 per cent of the rural households, either in exclusive or common use with other households. In the urban sector, 44 per cent of the households did not use any built-up latrine, about 37 per cent used it in common, whereas only 19 per cent had a latrine for individual household use

Labour Force

According to the fourteenth round of the National Sample Survey, conducted between July 1958 and June 1959, labour force in the urban areas constituted 33 per cent of the population, both male and female, comprising 31.8 per cent gainfully employed and 1.2 per cent unemployed. Those not in labour force (students, house workers, too young, too old and others) accounted for 65.8 per cent, while 1.2 per cent were not recorded. About 31.6 per cent of the labour force were found to have no technical education. Of the gainfully employed, nearly 54 per cent were employees, 34.2 per cent own account workers and 10.5 per cent unpaid family enterprise workers. On an average, gainfully employed persons in urban areas work for 5.8 days in principal occupation in a week.

In rural areas,* persons (male and female) in labour force represented 427 per cent of population, comprising 41 per cent ganfully employed and 1.7 unemployed. Persons not in labour force constituted 57.2 per cent of the population; 0.1 per cent were not recorded. The main bulk (81 4 per cent) of the employed were engaged in agriculture and livestock, 6.8 per cent in manufacturing (mainly of food, beverage, tobacco and textiles), 4.4 per cent in deducational, medical, public, personal and other services, 2.4 per cent in trade and commerce, and the rest in forestry, fishing, construction, mining, transport and other occupations.

Expenditure Pattern

According to the preliminary results of the fifteenth round of National Sample Survey, conducted between July 1959 and June 1960, consumer expenditure* in rural areas per person per year (365 days) works out to about R. 247, the corresponding figure for the urban areas was Rs 334.6. The average bousehold size in rural areas was 5.2 and in urban areas 4.8.

The expenditure on food articles in rural areas constituted about 69 per cent of the total consumer expenditure, while in respect of the tubal areas this percentage was 61 4. Other important items of expenditure were clothing (8 per cent of the total consumer expenditure in rural areas and 62 per cent in urban areas) and fuel and light (5 9 per cent in rural areas and 16 3 per cent in urban areas).

The average expenditure on clothing per year (365 days) was about Rs 19.7 per person for rural areas and Rs 20.7 per person for urban areas In the fifteenth round households in the rural and urban areas were classified according to per capita monthly expenditure classes. The percentage distribution of households in the rural and urban areas of the country according to per capita monthly expenditure classes is indicated in Table 64.

TABLE 64

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PER CAPITA MONTHLY
LYPLINITIES (HEV 1956... HINE 1960)

EXPENDITURE (JULY 1959—JUNE 1960)						
Per capita expenditure per month (in rupees)		Percentage of total				
		Rural	Urbar			
0-8		6.5	2 2			
8-11		12 5	6 1			
1113		10 4	5.8			
1315 .		10 2	6.7			
1518	i	14 5	11.2			
18-21 .		10 8	10 6			
2124	1	79	7-5			
2428	-	7 3	8 1			
28-34	1	8 6	10 4			
3443	1	5 6	10 0			
4355		2 7	8.0			
55 and above		30	13 4			

^{*}The data are based on the third of the six sub-rounds conducted in the fural areas

152 DEDIA 1964

Consumer Expenditure Patterns in Villages, Towns and Cities

According to the fifteenth round of the National Sample Survey, the consumer expenditure per person per month (30 days) in the villages (including the imputed value of supplies obtained in kind) was Rs. 20.30; in urban areas it was Rs. 27.5 and the average for Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi was Rs. 40.4.

The patterns of consumption in the rural and urban areas were also different. While about 42.4 per cent of the expenditure in the villages was on Ioodgrans, the proportion for the towns was 24.6 per cent and for the four major cities 15.5; the percentages of expenditure on all food articles were much higher as seen above. The actual expenditure on food in absolute terms was, however, higher in the cities than in the towns and villages. The expenditure on fuel and light was the lowest in the villages and the highest in the cities, although their proportion to the total expenditure was more or less the same for all the three cateeories.

The expenditure on the rest of the items, particularly on education, services and taxes, showed a gradual rise as one proceeded from the villages through the towns to the cities. The pattern of expenditure for the country as a whole approximates to that in the villages because of the preponderance of villages in the country.

Middle-Class Income and Expenditure

The income-distribution and expenditure-pattern of middle-class families, in four major cities, based on the Middle-Class Family Living Survey, 1988-59, are given in Tables 65 and 66.

TABLE 65

DISTRIBUTION OF MIDDLE-CLASS FAMILIES BY INCOME (1958-59)

Monthly income group (in Rs.)		Percentage of tamilies in each income group to the total number of families				
		Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras	
0—75		0 2	1 0	0.5	2 5	
75—100 100 -150		10 8	13 8	12 5	19 4	
150200		16 0	16 6	19 7	18 6	
200—300 300—500	•	27 5 26 4	22 5 21 4	24 7	18 4	
500—750		9 5	11 2	7 9	5 0	
10001500		3.2	3 5	2 5	1 5	
1500 and above		1.3	19	2.0	1.8	

TABLE 66

AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE PER FAMILY ON VARIOUS GROUPS OF ITEMS (1958-59)

	Expenditure (in rupees)*					
	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhı	Madras		
Food, beverages, tobacco and intoxicants Fuel and light Housing, household requisites and services Clothing, bedding, head-wear and foot-wear Miscellaneous	147 9	149·2	158 1	136·3		
	(38 8)	(42 1)	(40 7)	(42·1)		
	14 2	12 9	14 3	14·5		
	(3 7)	(3 6)	(3 7)	(4·5)		
	52 9	66 5	55 8	47·5		
	(13 9)	(18 8)	(14 4)	(14·7)		
	45 5	31 3	57 5	38·6		
	(12-0)	(8 9)	(14 8)	(11·8)		
	120 5	94 4	102-7	87·4		
	(31-6)	(26·6)	(26-5)	(27·0)		
TOTAL .	380 9	354·3	388 3	324·1		
	(100·0)	(100·0)	(100 0)	(100·0)		

^{*}Figures in brackets represent percentages to total expenditure,

Prices

The movement of wholesale prices in India over recent years may be seen from Table 67 compiled by the Union Ministry of Industry.

The decline in agricultural production and the consequent searcity of supplies of consumables had begun to exert upward pressure on prices during the early months of 1963. The tendency continued throughout the year; even normal seasonal tendency for wholesale prices in general to decline over the second half of the fiscal year was not in evidence. The rise in the price level has thus been a matter of major concern.

The Government sought to meet the situation by Immiting the scale of deficit financing and avoiding large increases in indirect taxation, in the 1963-64 budget, on domestically produced items of mass consumption. The compulsory deposit scheme was withdrawn from September 1963 in the compulsory deposit scheme was withdrawn from September 1963 in the compulsory demonstrated in the second for increased and the terms of Family Pension Scheme for Government employees were liberalised in addition to compensation for rise in the cost of living. Apart from these, larger imports of rice were arranged, and larger quantities of rice and wheat were released from Central stocks to scarcity affected States, and the number of fair price shops was increased

In view of the expected larger crop of rice, Government decided to step up procurement to build up a substantial stock. State Governments were advised to stipulate margins to be maintained by traders and regulate trading practices through more effective supervision and inspection of trade transactions. Restrictions were imposed on the movement of cotton in some areas and imports were arranged. In the case of sugar, price and distribution controls were reimposed in April 1963.

It is, however, recognised that apart from the remedial measures, the primary approach to price stability has to be in terms of stimulating production and productivity.

TABLE 67

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base 1952-53=100)

Year		Food Arti- cles	Liquor and Tobacco	Fuel, Power, Light	Indus- trial Raw	М	Articles		General Index
		cies	1004000	& Lubri- cants	Mate- rials	Inter- mediate	Finish- ed	Combin- ed	
1955-56		86 6	81 0	95·2	99 0	100 1	99-6	99 7	92·5
1960-61		120 0	109 9	120 0	145 4	130 6	122 8	123 9	124 9
1961-62		120 1	100 3	122 1	142 6	138 8	124 6	126 6	125 1
1962-63		126 1	100 9	124 4	136 5	139 5	127 1	128 8	127·9
1963-64		136 8	119 6	139 6	139-5	139 6	129-7	131 1	135 3
Dec	1962	122 8	99 5	124 2	133 9	137-1	127 2	128 6	125 8
March	1963	123 4	114.2	135 7	135 2	136 3	128 0	129 6	127 2
June	1963	134 8	119 2	139 9	138 7	139 0	129 1	130 5	134 0
Sept	1963	139 1	118 5	139 8	141 2	139 4	129 8	131 2	136 7
Dec	1963	136 1	121 6	139 3	138 7	138-8	129 6	130 9	134 9
March	1964	142 1	119 0	141 7	144 9	144 7	130 9	132 8	139 3

Consumer Prices

The all-India working class consumer price index was up by 4 per cent in November 1963 as compared to a year earlier. Table 68 shows the working class consumer price indices for 1950-51, 1956-57, and 1960-61 to 1962-63 as well as for the months of December 1962 and March, June, September and November 1963.

TABLE 68

WORKING CLASS CONSUMER PRICE INDICES
(Base shufted to 1949=100)

Year	All-India	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
1950-51	101	103	101	102	101
1956-57	107	116	102	112	113
1960-61	124	137	113	121	146
1961-62	127	142	115	128	149
1962-63	131	145	121	130	150
Dec 1962	131	143	121	128	151
March 1963	131	143	123	132	149
June 1963	134	145	128	132	150
Sept 1963	. 137	148	116*	136	152
Nov 1963**	138	148	116*	138	315

^{*}For Calcutta, the old series was discontinued from June 1963 and a new series started with base 1960=100.
**Provisional

What happens

when lightning strikes a transmission tower?

Imagine a city with its power supply cut off! No lights, no air-conditioning, no electric trains or trams! No factories and mills. No theatres ...That is what happens, unless electrical systems are adequately protected—by switchgear, control and relay panels L&T has a wide range of equipment vital to many aspects of the electrical networks from the generation of power to its control and distribution!

man can move mountains..

But not by faith alone!
He needs equipment specially designed for the job: tractors. buildoz

tractors, buildozers, dumpers, scrapers, traxcavators, motor graders. They often make the impossible possible Cut down time and costs on construction jobs. And that is what Caterpillar equipment is doing the procedure projects all over India.

50,000 horses on the job:

That is right.
Not the horses
— but the power
they represent.
A turbine can
develop 50,000 horse
and much more! Wai

develop 50,000 horsepower and much more! Water and steam turbines manufactured by the world-renowned German firms of VOITH and GHH can convert the

force of water or steam to drive huge

next time when the power fails...

Be thankful the fuse had done its job' Prevented an accident in your house, perhaps—or saved costly equipment from damage. And in large factories, switch-gear performs the same function Cuts off power when it must—and protects equipment worth millions of rupees' Ensures at other times an unbroken flow of current—and prevents loss of vital production time!

guardian angel?

Yes! That's what control and relay panels are. They prevent burning out of giant gene-trators and transformers—avoid damage that might run into crores! L&T designs and manufactures equipment of this type—veritably watchdoes of electrical networks!

Larsen & Toubro Limited Divisions Electrical Equipment & Suntchgeer Dairy

& Refrigeration - Earthmoung & Agricultural Equipment - Dilling & Mining - HeavyPlant - Industrial Applicates - Instituments - Coull Equipment - Exection - Manufacture - Secretical

Industrial Applications - Instituments - Coull Equipment - Exection - Manufacture - Secretical

Industrial - Execution - Manufacture - Secretical

Larsen & Toubro Limited - Divisions - Electrical Equipment & Suntchiper - Dairy

Plant - Industrial - Equipment & Suntchiper - Dairy

Execution - Larsen -

CHAPTER XIII

PLANNING

Planning was advocated in India much before independence, by individuals, groups, the Congress Party as well as the Government. A number of committees had been set up and proposals made for post-war reconstruction and development. It was, however, after independence that the Government of India set up the Planning Commission in March 1950, to prepare a plan for the "most effective and balanced utilisation of the country's resources". The First Five Year Plan, finalised in the light of public discussion, was submitted to Parliament in December, 1962,

The central objective of planning was defined as initiating "a process

of development which will raise living standards and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life". Economic planning has to be viewed as "an integral part of a wider process aiming not merely at the development of resources in a narrow technical sense, but at the development of human faculties and the building up of an institutional

frame-work adequate to the needs and aspirations of the people"

The long-term objectives of doubling the national and per capita incomes (from the levels obtaining at the beginning of the First Plan) and raising the consumption standards were laid down in the First and Second Plans which were based on certain assumptions and prevailing conditions. view of the very rapid growth of population in the 1951-61 decade, and the likely trends, the Third Plan lays down the following long-term objectives to be attained by 1975-76 (1) a cumulative rate of growth as near as possible to 6 per cent per annum so as to secure more than a doubling of national income (from Rs. 14,500 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 34,000 ctores in 1975-76 at 1960-61 prices) and a 61 per cent increase in per capita income (from Rs. 330 in 1960-61 to Rs. 530 in 1975-76) *1; (ii) the creation of employment outside agriculture for more than 4.6 crore persons so as to reduce the proportion of population dependent on agriculture from about 70 per cent to about 60 per cent, and (iii) the provision of universal education up to the age of 14 as envisaged in the Constitution

A principal objective to be firmly kept in view is to stabilise the growth of population over a reasonable period. The step-up in the net investment rate has to be from about 11 per cent of national income at the end of the Second Plan to 14-15 per cent, 17-18 per cent and 19-20 per cent per annum by the end of Third, Fourth and Fifth Plans, respectively. The major part of the increase in investment will have to be financed by domestic savings; the net saving-income ratio will have to rise from about 8 5 per cent in 1960-61 to about 115 per cent, 15-16 per cent and 18-19 per cent at the end of Third, Fourth and Fifth Plans, respectively.

Another objective is to ensure that the economy can, after a period of ten years or so, reduce substantially dependence on assistance from abroad This also postulates a steady and sizable increase in exports through appropriate policies and measures.

FIRST AND SECOND PLANS

The First Five Year Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56), through its emphasis on agriculture, irrigation, power and transport, aimed at creating the base

^{*}For more details, see "India 1962", p. 175

**National and per capita income figures given in this chapter differ somewhat from those given in the chapter on 'Economic Structure', which are based on later computations

PEANNING 157

for more rapid economic and industrial advance in the future. It also intuited some of the basic policies by way of social change and institutional reforms. The Second Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61) carried these policies a step further and placed before the nation the goal of socialist pattern of society. It laid emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries and defined the key role which the public sector was to play in the economic development of the country.

Investment during the two Plans totalled Rs. 10,110 crores—Rs. 5,210 crores in the public sector* and Rs. 4,900 crores in the private sector—increasing the average annual level of investment in the economy from Rs. 500 crores at the beginning of the decade to Rs. 1,600 crores at its end.

Programmes for agriculture and trrigation took up 31 and 20 per cent of public sector outlay in the First and Second Plans, respectively. With the Second Plan shift of emphasis to industries, the share of industries and minerals was increased from 4 per cent in the First to 20 per cent in the Second Plan For power, the allocations in the two Plans were 13 and 10 per cent. Transport and communications received equally high priority in both Plans, accounting for 27 and 28 per cent, while social services and miscellaneous took up 23 and 18 per cent of the outlays in the First and Second Plans.

Of the public sector outlay, Rs. 1,772 crores, or 90 per cent of the total of Rs. 1,960 crores in the First Plan, and Rs. 3,510 crores**, or 76 per cent of the outlay of Rs. 4,600 crores in the Second Plan, came from internal resources, the remaining comprised external assistance;

During the Second Plan in particular, there was a substantial step-up in the tax effort. A number of new direct and indirect taxes were introduced. The gap in resources was made up through partly deficit financing and partly external assistance. Deficit financing during the Second Plan was roughly of the order of Rs. 948 cross the second Plan was roughly of the order of Rs. 948 cross.

Over the period of the first two Plans (1951—1961), national income is estimated to have increased by 42 per cent. Per capita income increased by about 16 per cent only, owing to a rapid population growth

The national income figure, however, does not adequately indicate the actual growth potential built up in the economy. Even the striking rise in the index of industrial production of about 95 per cent (average annual rate of about 95 per cent) does not reflect fully the extent of industrialisation that has taken place, for the index does not take into account the output of all new industries as well as the qualitative changes. In fact the decade has witnessed the beginning of an industrial revolution. Particularly in the five years of the Second Plan, the growth and diversification of industry have been remarkable. The main achievements during the decade are presented in Table 72 along with the targets and a mid-term appraisal of achievements of the Third Plan

The industrial advance and the growth-rate in national income could have been greater but for certain limiting factors (i) agricultural growth-rate was discontinuous and was not adequate for supporting a higher rate of industrial growth as well as for increasing exports, (ii) the execution of some of the power projects as also the new fertiliser projects and the heavy chemical project had to be delayed because of foreign exchange difficulties, (iii) finds a exports over the decade were stagnant, partly due to the fact that the programme for exports had not been regarded as an integral part of the Five Year Plans; (iv) some avoidable delays occurred in the formulation as well

^{*}The public sector also snear ed Rs 1,350 crores on current outlay
**includes subscriptions to Government loans by (i) Reserve Bank, and (ii) State

Bank out of PL 480 deposits †External assistance in the Second Plan was Rs 1,090 crores including investment of PL 480 funds in special securities by Reserve Bank in 1960-61

158 INDIA 1964

as the execution of certain projects both in the industrial and the agricultural spheres because of administrative inadequacies. The Third Plan emphasises these and other limiting factors and suggests determined action with regard to them.

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

Objectives

The Third Five Year Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66) has been formulated keeping in view the long-term objectives for the next fifteen years which have already been described. Its immediate aim is: (1) to secure an increase in national income of over 5 per cent per annum, and at the same time ensure a pattern of investment so as to sustain this rate of growth during subsequent Plan periods; (n) to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrams and increase agricultural production to meet the requirements of industry and exports, (iii) to expand basic industries like steel, chemicals, fuel and power, and establish machine-building capacity, so that the requirements of further industrialisation can be met within a period of ten years or so mainly from the country's own resources; (iv) to utilise to the fullest possible extent the inappower resources of the country and to ensure a substantial expansion in employment opportunities; (v) to establish progressively greater equality of opportunity and to bring about reduction in disparities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power. National income would increase by about 30 per cent from Rs 14,500 croics in 1900-61 to about Rs. 19,000 crores by 1965-66 (at 1960-61 prices) per capita income would rise by about 17 per cent from Rs. 330 in 1960-61 to about Rs 385 in 1965-66.

Outlay and Allocations

The total cost of the physical programmes in the Third Plan, which include certain measures in preparation for the Fourth Plan, exceeds Rs. 8,000 crores for the public sector and is Rs. 4,100 crores* (estimated) for the private sector. The estimate of financial resources for the public sector, however, was placed at Rs. 7,500 crores. The following table shows the distribution of this financial outlay by major heads (the corresponding expenditure during the Second Plan is also shown for comparison).

1 ABLE 69
DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SECTOR OUTLAY BY MAJOR HEADS

	Sec >ne	d Plan	Third Plan		
	Total expen- diture (Rs, crores)	Per cent	Total provision (Rs crores)	Per cent	
Agriculture and community development	530	11	1 068	14	
Major and medium irrigation .	430	9	650	9	
Power	445	10	1 012	13	
Village and small industries .	. 1 175	4	264	4	
Organised industry and minerals	. 900	20	1,520	20	
Transport and communications	. 1,300	28	1,486	20	
Social services and mire: flancous	830	18	1,300	17	
Inventories	-		200	3	
TOTAL	4,600	100	7,500	100	

^{*}Excludes Rs 200 crores, estimated transfer from the public to the private sector,

Of the total outlay of Rs. 7,500 crores in the public sector, investment (in the sense of expenditure on capital account) is estimated at Rs. 6,300 crores and current outlay at Rs. 1,200 crores. This does not include contribution in cash or kind made by the people towards the execution of local development works or the contribution of local bodies out of their own resources.

The investment by the private sector during the period of the Third Plan is estimated at Rs. 4,100 crores, thus making a total investment in the public and private sectors together of Rs. 10.400 crores. The break-up of the public and private sector investments under major heads of development is given below, the corresponding investment during the Second Plan being also shown said by side for comparison.

TABLE 70
INVESTMENT IN SECOND AND THIRD PLANS

(in crores of rupees)

Property and Prope				-				
		Second	d Pian		Third	Plan		
	Public	Private extor	To al	Per cent	Public sector	Private	Total	Per
					-			
Agriculture and com- munity de- velopment	210	625	835	12	660	800	1,460	14
Major and medium ir-	1							
rigation Power Village and	420 445	40	420 485	6 7	650 1,012	50	650 1,062	10
small in- dustries Organised in-	90	175	265	4	150	275	425	4
dustry and minerals Transport and com-	870	675	1,545	23	1,520	1,050	2,570	25
Social ser- vices and	1,275	135	1,410	21	1,486	250	1,736	17
mas cella- neous Inventories	340	950 500	1,290 500	19 8	622 200	1,075 600	1.697 800	16 8
TOTAL	3,650	3,106*	6,750	100	6,300	4,100**	10,400	100

The manner of financing the public sector outlay of Rs. 7,500 crores would be as shown in the following table. The corresponding position for the Second Plan is also shown aloneside.

^{*}included under agriculture and community development,

^{...} excludes transfers from the public to the private sector.

TABLE 71 FINANCING OF PLAN OUTLAY (THIRD PLAN)

(in croses of rupces)

	Second Plan (1956—61)	Third	Plan (1961—66)		
	estimated	Centre	States	Total	
				-	
Balance from current revenues (on the basis of existing taxation)	50	410	140	550	
Contribution of Railways	150*	100	140	100	
3 Surpluses of other public enterprises .	**	300	150	450	
 Loans from the public (net) 	780†	475	325	800	
5 Small savings (net)	400	213	387	600	
 Provident funds (net), steel equalisation fund (net) and balance of miscellaneous capital receipts over non-Plan disburse- ments 	230	716	-176	540	
 Additional taxation, including measures to increase surpluses of public enter- 					
prises	1,052	1,100	610	1,710	
8 Budgetary receipts corresponding to ex- ternal assistance	1.090++	2,200	1 _	2.200	
9. Deficit financing	948	524	26	550	
Total	4,600	6,038	1,462	7,500	

The backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Third Plan was roughly estimated at 90 lake. Another 15 to 1.8 crores were undetemployed. The addition to the labour force may be of the order of 1.7 crores during the Third Plan. The Plan, however, visualises increase in employment to the extent of only 1.4 crores—about 3.5 lakis in agriculture and about 1.05 crores outside agriculture. There may also be some reduction in under-employment during the Third Plan. Thus, even to provide employment to all new entrants to the labour force, there is need to create additional employment opportunities for 30 lakit persons. This is considered to be an essential objective in the Third Plan. It is, therefore, prosed that (1) efforts should be made to spread out employment more widely and evenly than in the past; (ii) a fairly large programme of rural industrialisation should be undertaken with emphasis on rural electrication, development of rural industrial estates, promotion of village industries and effective re-deployment of manpower, and (iii) a rural works programme should be organised to provide work for an average of about 100 days in the year for 25 lakh persons or more.

Progress of the Third Plan

The report on the progress of the Third Plan during 1961-62 to 1963-64 is embodied in The Third Plan, Mid-Term Appraisal. The Planning Commission undertook the appraisal to bring to locus such aspects of Plan implementation as required special attention for achieving more rapid progress in the remaining two years. The report highlights the fact that the rate of growth of the economy and the increase in employment has been slow in the first half of the Plan period. While performance in some sectors like transport, power and education has been in accordance with the Plan

^{*}Inclusive of increased fares and freights.

^{**}Included in items 1 and 6 of the table

Tincludes investment by the State Bank of India out of PL 480 funds
†Tincludes investment of PL 480 funds by the Reserve Bank of India in special
securities in 1960-61.

PLANNING 161

or ahead of schedule, it is likely that targets in some fields, such as machine tools, aluminium, cloth, coal, steel, iron ore, cement, fertilisers, irrigation, cotton, oil-seeds and foodgrains may not be achieved.

In November 1963, the National Development Council considered and broadly agreed with the findings and recommendations contained in the appraisal report, and decided that the Central and State Governments should urgently take steps to remove the deficiencies and ensure the realisation of the objectives and targets of the Third Plan. It also proposed necessary action to be taken in various fields, with emphasis on agriculture, land reform, arw material supply, elementary needs of people, improvement of machinery for planning and of administrative efficiency and strengthening of Plan implementation.

The Central Government also considered and generally approved of the suggestions in the report. Several concrete steps have since been taken and more are expected to be taken shortly to overcome the shortcomines.

The Third Plan targets of production and development, and achievements during the first two years of the Plan, in physical terms, in responsion important items are shown in Table 72. Data for 1950-51, beginning of the First Plan, 1955-56, end of the First Plan, and 1960-61, end of the Second Plan, are also given for comparison.

Table 73 sets out the pattern of Plan outlay‡ and progress of expenditure for 1961-62 to 1963-64 by major heads of development.

TABLE 72
ACHIEVEMENTS OF FIRST TWO PLANS AND PRINCIPAL TARGETS AND
MID-TERM ACHIEVEMENTS OF THIRD PLAN

Note The data have been converted from the original inch-pound to metric system on the basis of simple conversion factors

			Achieveme			
		L	Achieveme	nts		Targets
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1965-66
Index number of agricultural production (1949-50 - 100)	95 6	116 8	139.7*	141 4*	136 8*	176
Foodgrain production (lakh tonnes)	5,49 2**	6,68 5	8.09 7***	8,10 4***	7.87.5t	10.16
Nitrogenous lettilisers consum- ed (thousand tonnes of nitrogen) Co-operation short and	56	1,07	2,03	2,84	3 56	10,16
medium term loans advanc- ed (Rs crores)	22 9	49 6	202 8	226 1	267 0	530 0
Major and medium irrigation Potential (lakh acres, gross)	1		1,21	1,28	1,43	2,95
Utilisation (lakh acres, gross)	5,15††	5,62††	86	94	1.06	2 28
Index number of industrial production (1950-51 = 100)do (1956 - 100)	100	139	195 133	206 142	222 153	129
Production of Steel ingots (lakh tonnes)	15	17	34	43	54	93 5
Aluminium (virgin metal) (thousand tonnes)	40	74	18 5	197	428	81 3
Machine tools (graded) (value in Rs crores)	03	0.8	72	8.5	11 5	30 0
Sulphuric acid (thousand tonnes)	1,01	1,67	3,60	4 35	4,83	15,24

The Central and State Governments incur some additional outlay each year on maintenance of completed Second Plan schemes.

^{*}Provisional **1949-50 production. ***Partially revised estimates

[†]Final estimates ††Net total of irrigated area.

L193DPD/63-7

TABLE 72 (concld.)

	Ach	ievements		. 1	Targets
1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1965-66
4	37	61	62	69	1,00 6
340,10	466,50	464,90	468 60	449,80	527,80
81,40 421,50	159 50 626,00	208,90 673,80	242 90 711,50	243,00 692,80	318,50 846 30
30	43	1,09	1.28	1,33	3,05
3,28	3,90	5,55	5.52	6,38	9,86
23*	34*	55.8	60.3	67 2	1.27
9 30	11.58	15.65	16.00	17 90	24.89
1,000		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			
1,16	1,06	2,10	1		3 65
3.9	1.8	8.6	9.1	106	10 5
2 35	3 3	4,47	199	5,44	6,4
41	5,4	13 8	le o	17.2	19
1,13	1,25	1 86	143	2 02	2.4
56	65	70	115	77 K	
624	609	631	41800	6821	856
	4 340,10 81,40 421,50 3,28 23* 9,30 1,16 1,16 2,35 41 1,13	1950-51 1955-56 4 37 340,10 466,50 81,40 159-50 421,50 626,00 33.0 43 3,28 3,90 23* 34* 9,30 11,58 1,16 1,66 1,70 48 2,35 3,13 41 5,9 1,13 1,25 56 65	1955-5 1955-5 1960-61	1950-51 1955-56 1960-61 1961-62	1950-51 1955-56 1960-61 1961-62 1962-63

FABLE 73

THIRD PLAN OUTLAY AND PROGRESS OF EXPINDITURE, 1961-64

							(Rs	Ctale,)
		Cer	tre and	States	(combii	red)	State	s only
Major head	1961-66 Finan- cial Pro- vision	1961-62 (Actual)	1962-63 (Revis- ed)	64		As°, of	1961-66 Provi- sion	1961- 6‡ Ourlas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agriculture and Commu- nity Development Major and Medium Irii- gation including Flood	1,068	147	187	227	561	. 53	919	494
Control	650	104	120	117	341	52 1	630	334
Power	1,012	139	183	247	569	56	880	517
Industry and Minerals	1,520	186	258	365	809	53	70	51
Village and Small Indus-	1 1				1	' [
tries .	264	38	44	44	126	48	137	57
Transport and Communi-								
cations	1,486	302	361	389	1,052	71	226	139
Social Services and Mis-								
cellaneous	1,300	214	261	265	740	57	863	113
Inventories ††	200	- 1		-	-			-
TOTAL	7,500	1,130	1,414	1,654	4,198	56	3,725	2,035

^{††}Expenditure in respect of Inventories is distributed under various heads

PLANNING 163

The outlay of Rs. 4,198 crores, during 1961-62 to 1963-64, accounts for 56 per cent of the total Plan provision. The first year's outlay accounted tor 15 per cent, the second year's for 19 per cent and that of 1963-64 tor

an estimated 22 per cent.

Proportionately, the three years' outlay on transport was much higher than in other sectors, as it result of substantial increases made in the road programmes and additions in railway and post and telegraph programmes consequent on the national emergency. Outlays on agriculture, power and industry were also sharply stepped up from year to year. The States also increased the relative proportion of outlay on power. On the whole, except for transport and communications, which took about 25 per cent of the outlay in the first three years as against about 20 per cent provided in the Plan, the relative proportions of the outlay were maintained under most heads at the levels envisaged in the Third Plan

Table 74 indicates the financing of the Plan in 1961-62 to 1963-64

During 1961-62, normal resources including additional taxation, surpluses of public undertakings and borrowings, provided Rs. 700 crores of the Rs 1,130 crorse of Plan outlay, external assistance (Rs 262 crores) and deficit financing (Rs. 168 croies) accounted for the remainder. Tax receipts were fairly buoyant Additional tax effort at the Centre was substantial while the States made only a modest beginning. On the whole financing of the Plan did not lead to any strain on the economy though the difficult resources position in certain States led to overdrafts with the Reserve Bank

The normal resources position in 1962-63 was better than the revised estimates of Rs. 770 crores. For example, balance from current revenue was Rs. 90 crores as against(—) Rs. 42 crores shown in the revised estimates. Similarly, additional taxation yielded a higher amount. However, rupee resources that became available under external assistance (revised estimate of Rs. 437 crores) amounted to only Rs 336 crores and deficit financing was also lower at Rs 171 crores (as against Rs 207 crores). Altogether, the actual outlay during the year would turn out to be some-what lower than the revised estimate of Rs 1.414 crores

The provision for Plan outlay in 1963-64 at Rs. 1,654 crores was Rs. 240 crores more than the revised estimates for 1962-63. Also, the budgetary provision for defence, which was increased from Rs. 376 crores to Rs 505 crores during 1962-63 consequent upon the declaration of the national emergency, was substantially higher at Rs 867 crores for 1963-64 the additional requirements of defence and development, the Centre undertook a large taxation programme. The States also made a significant tax effort. The yield at both Centre and the States is estimated at Rs. 330 crores for 1963-64 and Rs 1,075 crores over the Plan period Thus a little over half the increase in defence and Plan expenditure is sought to be covered by additional taxation

The budget for the year involves a deficit of Rs 241 crores, after taking into account receipts from existing taxes, market borrowings, small savings, etc, and external assistance However, tax receipts under principal Central taxes in 1962-63 suggest a higher yield in 1963-64 which may reduce the

deficit.

National Income and Employment

During the first two years of the Third Plan the annual rate of increase in national income is estimated at about 2.5 per cent as against over 5 per cent envisaged in the Plan National income is vitally affected by the trend in agricultural production which still contributes the largest proportionate share to national output despite the substantial progress achieved in transport, power and industries sectors The first two years of the Plan were marked by unfavourable seasonal conditions, with the result that the production levels of foodgrains and other crops did not correspond with Rs crores)

TABLE 74 FINANCING OF THE PLAN: CENTRE* AND STATES 1961-62 to 1963-64

1961-62 to 1963-64	Centre and States	931	327 327 178	77 79	1,206	1	4,198
imates	Total	593 13	200	230 6	241	i	1.654
963-64 budget est	States	122	31 87 68	1 9	00	450	758
1963-64 Adjusted budget estimates	Centre	433 471 13	46*** 113 67 47	276	233+++	450111	968
8	Total	237	201 102 102 59	7 79	437	100	
1962-63 Revised estimates	States	522	2022	:! "	32	436‡‡	7013
Rev	Centre	186 186	8 C 4 4	791	437	436‡1	713
	Total	101 101 45	444 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45	13	262		1,130
Actuals	States	1538	88 51 14 68 8 21	1 2	16	3221	576
	Centre	138 86 45	5252	13	262	-322‡	554
		Balance from current revenues Dues Additional taxation Railways contribution**	5 Market loans† 6 Small savings†† 7 Unfunded debt	9 Balance of muscellaneous capital receipts over non-	Donding to external assistance for corres-	TOTA	PLAN OUTLAY

• Eculular the amount raised by way of changes in fares and freights which is included under item 2
••• Excluding the amount raised by changes in postal rates, credit for which has been taken under item 2 *Includes Union Territories

As defined in the Plan, receipts under market loans refer to net absorption of Government securities by the public Correspondingly deficit financing refers to changes in Government's indebtedness to the Reserve Bank. Receipts corresponding to external assistance include not receipts from foreign grants and loans as well as net accretion of rupee resources arrang from PL 480 imports during the Third Plan period #Including Prize bonds, Gold bonds and receipts from Compulsory Deposit Scheme

In the Contain a bugging resources the structure to the container of the c Hin the Central budget provision was made for Central assistance of Rs 400 crores only. The figure adopted here is Rs. 450 crores as subsequently #‡This is based on the data given in the State budgets and includes arrears in respect of 1961-62 paid in 1962-63 Central assistance in respect of 1961-62 plan adds up to Rs 344 crores the balance was paid in 1962-63.

PLANNING 165

the efforts being made to increase agricultural production. The first year's output was higher than that of the preceding year, the index having moved up from 139.7 in 1960-61 and to 141.4 in 1961-62. But in 1962-63, foodgram, sugarcane, jute and oilseeds production received a set-back; the provisional index for total agricultural production was 136.8 in that year. Certain trends would, however, suggest that the amplitude of fluctuations in the downward direction of agricultural output caused by fluctuations in weather conditions has been somewhat reduced over the past few years.

Industrial production increased by 6.5 and 8 per cent respectively in the first two years, which was, however, lower than an increase of 11 per cent per annum anticipated in the Plan. The general index of industrial production advanced by 15 of per cent between 1960 and 1962. But progress in the capital and basic intermediate goods industries was much higher. The output of basic metals increased by 25 8 per cent, fertiless 25 9 per cent, heavy organic chemicals 38 7 per cent, heavy unorganic chemicals 53.5 per cent, industrial machinery 47 per cent, transport equipment 21 per cent, electrical machinery 18 2 per cent, and of electricity generation by 30.6 per cent. The additional output in consumer goods industries, which have a large weight in the total index, has been comparatively less which accounts for the moderate rise in the aggregate index. Also, in the case of several industries, shortages in the supply of raw materials have tended to cause a slower increase in actual output is compared to the additional output output and the distribution of the additional output of the progress of the supply of the definition of the distribution.

Additional employment generated in the non-agricultural sector during the two years is estimated at 32 lakh. The increase in employment has been accompanied by an increase in the number of people seeking employment Registrations at the employment exchanges have gone up in the two years from 15.6 lakhs to 24.8 lakhs; a part of the increase is due to greater use of exchanges and their improved efficiency in securing placements. Uncomployment among the educated classes also has shown an increase; at the same time shortages of manpower in professional and technical categories are being increasingly felt. The rural works programme is being implemented in 800 development blocks and is to be steadily expanded. A precise estimate of additional employment in the agricultural sector is not available.

tion to production capacity

CHAPTER XIV

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development Programme, which aims at the individual and collective welfare of India's vast rural population, was launched on October 2, 1952, in 55 selected projects, each project covering an area of about 500 sq. mies with about 300 vallages and a population of about 2 lakhs. It is a programme of aided self-help to be planned and implemented by the vallagers themselves, the Government offering only technical guidance and financial assistance. Its objectives are to develop self-reliance in the individual and initiative in the village community. Community thinking and collective action are encouraged through people's institutions like the panchavitis, co-operative societies, vikas mandals, etc.

Agriculture, the mainstay of about 70 per cent of the rural population, receives the highest priority in the programme Among other activities included are provision of better communications, improvement in health and sanitation, better housing, wider education, measures for women's and children's welfare,

development of cottage and small-scale industries, etc

The programme is implemented in units of blocks, each comprising generally 100 villages with an area of 150—200 sq miles and a population ranging between sixty and seventy thousand. Before April 1958, the programme was being carried out in three different phases. Under the revised pattern, on completion of the first stage of intensive development for five years the block enters the second stage during which development is continued with a relatively reduced budget provision under the Community Development Programme for another five years but with increased provisions from the respective subject-matter departments. Before entering on the first stage, every block undergoes a "pre-extension phase" of one year during which the programme is exclusively confined to agricultural development.

On January 12, 1958, the National Development Council endorsed the recommendations on democratic decentralisation made by the Study Team on Community Development set up by the Committee on Plan Projects, and laid down certain broad principles that should guide the establishment of Panchayati Raj. These principles have been followed by the States in evolving patterns suitable to local conditions. Panchayati Raj is under implementation in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujiart, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Oriesa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The other States have either enacted or are in the process of enacting legislation

for the purpose

The panchayat, the co-operative and the school are the base institutions at the village level for carrying out the programme. The elected panchayat has charge of all development programmes in the area. The co-operative functions in the economic sphere and the village school is being developed as the community centre to undertake work in educational, cultural, recreational and other allied fields. Associate organisations, such as women and youth organisations, surfamers, and artisans' associations, etc. functioning in their respective spheres, are linked up with the panchayat in its development activities and are supported in turn by the panchayat in their own work

Till the end of Jánuary 1964, 4,877 stage I, stage II and post stage II blocks were set up, covering about 5 66 lakh villages and a population of 40 33 crores. There were also 318 pre-extension blocks functioning in the country The whole country has been delimited into 5,223 blocks, of which 5,195 blocks have been taken up under the programme. The remaining 28

blocks were kept for marginal adjustment. The State-wise coverage of the programme till January 31, 1964, is indicated below.

COVERAGE OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROCESSME

COVERAG	E OF COR	INIUNII I	DEVELOP	MENI PRO	UGRAMINI	5
States/Union Territories	No of blocks delimited	No. of stage I & stage II blocks allotted	Popu- lation covered* (in lakhs)	Villages covered* (in hundreds)	Area covered* (in hundred sq km)	No of pre- extension plocks
Andhra Pradesh	445	455	3,34	27.1	2,75 3	
Assam	160	125	1,18	25,8	1,22,0	35
Bihar	575	488	4,52	67.7	1 74,0	87
Gujarat	224	212	1.84	18,6	1.77.0	
Janmu & Kashmir	52 '	68	32	6.6	2,22,8	_
Kerala	142	127		16	38,9	15
Madhya Pradesh	116	415		70,4	4,43,5	1
Madias	375	374	3,03	14.1	1,30,5	1
Maharashtra	425	425	3 28	35,8	3,07.5	_
Mysore	268	267	2,16	26,4	1,92,2	
Nagaland	15	15	4	40	165	_
Orissa	307	272	1,74	46,5	1,55 8	35
Punjab	228	222	1,92	21.3	1 22.0	6
Raphitman	232	209	1 89	32,2	3,42,3	23
Uttar Pradesh	899	8973		1 12,6	2,94,3	
West Bengal	341	234	3 02	37,9	86.1	101
Union Territories	1181	971	44	17.7	1 44 8	14

FINANCE

Resources

Resources for the programme are drawn both from the people and the fowerment. For each block area, development schemes are conditioned by a qualifying scale of voluntary contribution from people in eash or kind for labour. When State assistance is offered for execution of such projects, expenses are shared by the Central and State Governments equally in respect of iccurring items. For productive works like irrigation, reclamation of land, etc., necessary funds are advanced by the Central Government. State Governments in the shape of loans. The Central Government also bear half of the expenditure on personnel employed by the States in block and all of the expenditure on personnel employed by the States in block.

People's Contribution

People's contribution till March 31, 1963 amounted to Rs. 129 72 crores toming about 38 per cent of the total Government expenditure which was Rs. 343 63 crores.

Expenditure Under the Plans

Expenditure meutred during the First and Second Plan periods amounted to Rs. 235.57 crores The anticipated expenditure for the Third Plan period to Rs. 321.9 crores, of which Rs. 287.7 crores are earmarked for the Community Development Programme, Rs. 28.2 crores for the Panchayats and Rs. 6.0 crores for Central schemes

^{*}Estimated on the basis of 1961 census,

[†]Excludes 11 blocks for Goz. Daman and Diu, one block for Dadra and Nagar Haveli, 4 block for Yanam and 534 additional C D blocks formed due to the redelimitation of Tribal Development Blocks

The sub-heads under which this expenditure was incurred are indicated

TABLE 76
EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLANS

(in lakhs of runces)

Expenditure Head	During First Plan	During Second Plan	During 1961-62	During 1962-63	Total
Block headquarters (including transport, office building, equipment, etc.) Agriculture and animal husbandry. Irrigation and reclamation Health and rural sanitation Education. Social education. Social education to the state of	10,51 3,55 10,83 3,79 3,44 2,00 5,16 2,18 1,73	54,76 11,00 48,59 16,87 12,06 10,19 12,61 7,11 10,90	13.79 4 36 12,05 5,49 2,76 2,92 4,02 2,96 2,93	15,82 5,27 11,39 4,66 3,08 3,00 4,78 2,80 3,04	94,88 24,18 82,86 30,80 21,34 18,11 26,57 14,95 18,60
ted equipment, suspense charge, etc.)	2,79	3,13	80	89	7,61
TOTAL	45,98	187,12	52,08	54,73	339,91
Central Schemes	20	2,27	45	80	3,72
GRAND TOTAL .	46,18	189,39	52,53	55,53	343,63

ORGANISATION

At the Centre

The Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation is in overall charge of the programme. Matters of basic policy go before the Central Committee consisting of members of the Planning Commission and the Ministers for Food and Agriculture and Community Development and Co-operation with the Prime Minister as Chairman. Co-ordination with the allied Ministers is secured through special committees.

In the States

The execution of the programme is the responsibility of the State Government which act through the State Development Committees consisting of the Chief Minister (Chairman), the Ministers of development departments and the Development Commissioner as Secretary. The executive head of the programme is the Development Commissioner who co-ordinates activities of all development departments.

In the Districts

The statutory Zila Parishads are responsible for the implementation of the programme in the districts. The Parishads consist of elected representatives of the people, including the Presidents of the Block Panchayat Samitis and MPs and MLAs of the district.

In the Blocks

At the block level, the Block Panchayat Samiti is in charge of the programme. The membership of the Samiti includes elected Sarpanches (Presidents of the village panchayats) and a few co-opted persons representing women and depressed and scheduled classes. The administrative personnel consisting of a Block Development Officer and eight Extension offficers, when are experts in agriculture, co-operation, animal husbandry, etc., work under

the direction of the Samiti. Voluntary associate organisations like the youth club, farmers' forum, mahila mandal, etc., supplement the work of the panchayat in their respective functional spheres. At the village level, while the panchayat is in overall control of the programme helped by associate organisations, the Gram Sevak acts as a multipurpose extension agent having ten villages in his charge.

Extension Organisation

The role of the Extension Organisation at the block and village levels is twofold. It carries proved knowledge or research of practical uthily to the villages. It transmits the problems of the villagers back to research organisations for special study and solution. It is also charged with the task of promoting useful corporate life through co-operatives, better farming societies, mahila mandals and so forth.

Block Development Committees

The Block Development Committees, composed of representatives of the panchayats, co-operative societies, a few progressive farmers, social workers, women, MPs and MLAs representing the area, function in States where decentialisation has not yet been brought about. By convention the committees enjoy and exercise necessary powers and are responsible for planning, mutation, sanction and execution of the development schemes in the areas concerned.

TRAINING

The National Council for Study and Research in Community Development supervises the entire training programme implemented through a network of training centres

The National Institute of Community Development, which is the apex institution, functions through the Study and Research Wings at Mussoorie and the Instruction Wing at Raipur, Dehra Dun. The Study Wing offers orientation courses to key personnel—administrative, technical and non-official. The Research Wing undertakes investigation of current problems through its own staff and through insversities, orientation and study centres and social education organisers' training centres. The Instruction Wilder and SDOs. Up to December 1963, 161 Instructors, 247 District Panchayat Officers and SDOs. Up to December 1963, 161 Instructors, 247 District Panchayat Officers and 68 SDOs had received training in the Instruction Wing; 1,183 officials and non-officials participated in the courses organised by the Study Wing

There are 10 Orientation and Study Centres, mainly for the training of Block Development Officers and Block Extension Officers and another 13 centres for the training of Social Education Organisers and Mukhya Sevikas. At these centres, run directly by the Government of India or through State Governments or non-official organisations, non-official like MLAs, Pradhans, etc, are also associated Till the end of 1963, 5,745 Block Development Officers, 6,213 Social Education Organisers (men and women) and 3,730 Extension Officers were trained at these centres.

Besides, 33 BDos, 27 EOs (Agriculture) and 20 SEOs (men and 1,276 Teacher Educators from training in tribal life and culture. 1,135 Principals and 1,276 Teacher Educators from training institutions for primary school teachers also received orientation training at the Social Education Organisers' Training Centres.

There are 98 Gram Sevaks' Training Centres at which 61,601 Gram Sevaks were trained till the end of September 1963. During the same period 5,771 Gram Seviks received training at 47 Home Science Wings.

Till the end of 1963, 4,149 Extension Officers (Co-operation) were trained at 13 centres. Four centres run by the Small Industries Service

170 mma 1964

Institute and five centres run by the Khadi Board Mahavidyalayas provided training facilities to 3.159 Extension Officers (Industries).

Health personnel were provided training in three main training centres conducted by the Government of India. In addition, there are 142 mstitutions for the training of auxiliary murse-midwives. Till the end of 1963.

3,291 health personnel were provided training at the three centres.

An increasingly large number of short-duration camps are being held in rural areas to train non-officials in supplementing the work of Gram Sevaks. About 57 lakh Gram Sahayaks (functional village leaders) were trained by the end of September 1963.

With the implementation of the programme of democratic decentralisation, the State Governments have launched an ambitious programme of training the members of Panchayati Raj institutions. Eighty of the 150 Panchayati Raj Training Centres envisaged under the Third Plan have started functioning.

The Central Institute of Panchayati Raj at New Delhi had imparted training to 200 instructors from Panchayati Raj Training Centres by the end of February 1964

ACHIEVEMENTS

The more important of the physical achievements under the programme are indicated in Table 77

TABLE 77
ACHIEVEMENTS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

		Achtevement s September	Average a per block year ending	
	1961-67	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
(1)	(2)	(1)4	(4)	(5)
1 Agriculture				
Improved seeds distributed (Mds.) Chemical lettilises, distri-	90-25-000	92 17 000	2 636	2.380
buted (Mds) Chemical pesticides distri-		3 70 27 000	6.553	9.5(%
buted (Mds.)	3 57 231	4 44,763	147	150
tributed (No.)	617997	6 17 799	180	160
Agricultural demonstrations held (Nos.)	11 57,000		338	255
Compost pits dag (Nos.)	59,60 000	73,10 100	1 741	1,887
II Animal Husbandry Improved animals supplied				
(Nos) Improved buds supplied	2k 625	27 328	8 4	7 8
(Nos.)	4 68,514		137	161
Animals castrated (Nos.) Animals artificially insemi-	26 99,000	29 34 200	788	758
nated (Nos.)	6,33 500	6,84,520	185	177
III. Village and Small Industries Ambar charkhas introduced		1		
(Nos)	11.830	8.660	4.9	2.8
Brick kilns started (Nos.) Bricks manufactured (Lakh)	17,862	18,122	7.4	2 8 6 7
(Nos.)	1,58,37	1,50,63	6.8	61
Files manufactured (Lakh) (Nos)	49,30	45,03	2 1	1 8
(Nos.)	8,975	9,293	3 3	24

TABLE 77 (concld)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tannery pits started (Nos.) Improved ghants introduced	4,335	3,479	1 8	1 3
(Nos.) Bee-hives introduced (Nos.) Value of improved tools and	1 195 17,099	1,199 20,471	0 5 7 0	0 4 7 6
appliances distributed (a) Blacksmithy (Rs *000) (b) Carpentry (Rs *000)	5,11 5,13	4,47 4,64	210 211	165 172
1V Social Education Adult literacy centres started				
(Nos.) Adults made literate (Nos.) Reading 100ms & libraries	62,448 8,85,002	46,703 7,72,254	19 262	13 199
Started (Nos.) Youth clubs and farmers	16,221	15,391	5 2	4 0
unions started (a) Number (a) No of members Functional gram sahasaks*	41,231 7,07,104	42,007 8,25 333	12 225	11 216
(a) Number (a) Functional leaders	18,714	15 670	6 6	5 0
trained (Nov.)	7 84,717	7 42 458	250	192
V. Women's Programme				
Mahila sunits, mandals started (Nos.) Membership therein (Nos.) Balwadis nuiseries, started	20,123 3 60,797	27 682 4,56 344	5 9 105	5 9 118
(Nos.) Children attending therein	10,666	7 966	3 5	2 3
(Nos.) Women's camps held (Nos.) Women participated therein	2,59,266 2,824	2,09 271 5 167	85 1.2	61
(Nos)	1,07,037	1,66 905	44	14
VI Health and Rural Sanifation Rural latitudes constructed		i		
(Nos.) Pucca drains constructed	1,17,000	111 590	34	29
(Yds.) Village lanes payed (Sq.	23,46 000	14,90 500	685	423
yds) Drinking water wells cons-	17,74,000	12 53,000	h28	413
tructed (Nos.) Drinking water wells re-	40,144	39,703	12	10
novated (Nos.)	48,790	46,106 [14	12
VII. Communication New kacha roads construc-	i	İ	11.00	
ted (miles) Existing kacha roads im-	22,162	20 454	6.5	5 3
Culverts constructed (Nos.)	33,604 26,397	33 936 22 823	10 5	8 8 6 0

^{*}Excludes achievements for the quarter ending September 1963, for Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur.







Please ask for a FREE copy of this Folds

CABRY

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD. RUPEE TRAVELLERS' CHEOUES

At a very nominal cost, without any inksome formalities, you can purchase Ropee Travellers' Chequee of The Bank of India Ltd Issued in three denominations, Rs 25, Rs 50 and Rs 100, they are encashable in INDIA at all Branches of the Bank and Branches of the Sank of India Rupee Travellers' Chequee probet you against loss or theft of your more.



THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

T. D. KANSARA, General Manager

CHAPTER XV

FINANCE

PUBLIC FINANCE

The power to raise and disburse public funds has been divided under the Constitution between the Centre and the States. There are thus more than one budget and more than one public treasury in the country. The sources of revenue for the Centre and the States are, by and large, mutually exclusive

The Constitution provides that (i) no tax can be levied or collected except by the authority of law, (u) no expenditure can be incurred from public funds except in the manner provided in the Constitution, and (ui) the executive authorities must spend public money only in the manner sanc-

tioned by Parliament.

All receipts and disbursements of the Union Government are kept in two separate parts, namely, the Consolidated Fund and the Public Account. All revenues received, loans raised and money received by the Union Government in repayment of loans go together to form the Consolidated Fund of India No money can be withdrawn from this Fund except under Fund of India No money can be withdrawn from this Fund except under the authority of an Act of Pauliament. All other receipts and disbursements, such as deposits, service funds, remittances, etc., go into the Public Account which is not subject to the vote of Parlament. To meet unforescen needs, not provided in the Annual Appropriation Act, a Contingency Fund of India has also been established under Article 267(1) of the Constitution

The Constitution also provides for the establishment of a Consolidated Fund and a Public Account for each State. Similarly the States have Contingency Funds to meet unforeseen needs pending legislative authorisation.

The railways, the largest nationalised indisstry, have their own funds and accounts and their budget is presented separately to Parliament. The appropriations and disbursements under the railway budget are subject to the same form of parliamentary and audit control as the other appropriations and disbursements.

Allocation of Revenue

The main sources of Central revenue are customs duties, excise duties levized by the Union Government, the corporation and income taxes (excluding taxes on agricultural income) and the profits transferred from the Reserve Bank. The revenue from the wealth tax and expenditure tax also accrues to the Centre, Besides, the railways and posts and telegraphs contribute to the general revenue of the Centre out of their not profits.

The main heads of revenue in the States are the taxes and duties levied by the State Governments; the share of taxes levied by the Central Government; and grants received from the Centre Land revenue, sales tax, State excise duties, registration and stamp duties and shares of moome tax and more than half of the total revenue receipts of the States Property taxes and octroi and terminal taxes are the mainstay of local finance

Transfer of Resources from Centre to States

The devolution of resources from the Centre to the States is a salient feature of the system of federal finance in India. Apart from their share of taxes and duties the State Governments receive statutory and other grants as well as loans for various development schemes and rehabilitation

purposes. The total amount of resources transferred to the States during the Second Plan period was more than double of that during the First Plan period as shown in the following table.

TABLE 78
RESOURCES TRANSFERRED TO STATES

(in cioses of rupees) Grants from Taxes Loans Total Central and Revenue Capital duties Road ar count account Fund 23 8 First Plan period 326 7 248 0 15 9 798 5 1412 9 Second Plan period 711 1 667 9 59 1 19 0 1.410 8 2.867 9 Third Plan period 1961-62 (Actuals) 178 4 199.0 15 9 847 4 523 5 1962-63 (Actuals) 224 1 200 - 4 19 0 2 8 969 8 1963-64 (Revised) 259 5 230 6 4 ī 626 1 1.142 8 1,173 6 1964-65 (Budget) 253 7 281 4 À 605 8

The following table gives the breakup of payments to States on account of taxes and duties

TABLE 79

TAX REVENUE TRANSFERRED TO STATES

	Income- tax	Union] exerse duties	Additional duties of excise in lieu of sales taxes	Taxes on railway passen- ger fares	Estate duty	Total
						A 4000 FOR SERVICE S.
First Plan period	278 2	46 1	— i		2.4	326 7
Second Plan period	374 7	152 9	128 3	42.6	12.7	711 1
Third Plan period .						
1961-62 (Actuals)	93 9 ,	41 1	39 5		3.4	178 4
1962-63 (Actuals)	95 3	79 () :	45 9 i	- 1	3 9	224 1
1963-64 (Revised)	119 3	92 4 1	43 6	i	4 ?	259 5
1964-65 (Budget)	108 4	93 9	47 1		4.3	253 7

Finance Commission

The Third Finance Commission constituted on December 2, 1960 submitted its report on December 14 1961. The States share of taxes, duties and Central grants based on its recommendations is indicated in Table 80. The Fourth Finance Commission, with Dr. P. V. Rajamannar as Chairman, was constituted on May 5, 1964.

Annual Financial Statement or Budget

An estimate of all anticipated revenue and expenditure of the Union Government for the coming financial year is lad before Parliament towards the end of February every year. This is known as the "Annual Financial Statement" or the "Budget". Apart from giving estimates of revenue and expenditure, this statement also contains (i) a review of the financial position of the preceding year, and (ii) proposals for financing capital expenditure.

The presentation of the Annual Financial Statement is followed by a general discussion in both Houses of Parliament. The estimates of expenditure, other than that charged, are then placed before the House of the People in the form of "Demands for Grants". Ordinarily, a separate Demand is made for each Ministry. All withdrawal of money from the Consolidated Fund is thus authorised by an Appropriation Act passed by

1 ABLE NO STAFES' SHARE OF TAXES, DUTIES AND CENTRAL GRANIS

Name	1
Substitution Automates Percentage Conventage Co	Extite Grant in duty, heu of tax
Precentings Cyclesh	
### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##	percentage (crore rupees)
2.2. 2.2. 2.2. 2.2. 2.2. 2.2. 2.2. 2.2	11.0
2	-
2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2	- :
200	000
1.00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	0 83
2.65	0
144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144	
1.1. (2.1. (1 20 0 21 0
200 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	- 0
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	= :
9.7 (5.7) (1.75 (8.7) (9	٠.
97 5 91 8 75 8 90 10 4 00 8,75 8 90 10 10 68 575 8 90 10 10 00 8,70 9 90 8,70 9 90 8,70 9 90 9,70 9 90 9,70 9 90 9,70 9 90 9,70 9 90 9,70 9 90 9,70 9 90 9,70 9 90 9 9	-
00 10 68 278 159 200 00 507 280 41 9 00 8,50 00 100 00 33254 00 100 00 1,10,25	200
00 ; 100 00 3254 00 100 00 1,10,25	10
00 100 00 3254 00 100 00 1,10,25	
	100 00 12 50

Parliament every year. The tax proposals of the Budget are embodied in another Bill which is passed as the "Finance Act" of the year. Estimates of receipts and expenditure are similarly presented by State Governments to their legislatures before the beginning of the financial year and legislative sanction for financial expenditure is secured through similar procedure.

The Constitution requires that the audit authorities, who are independent of the executive, should scrutinise the expenditure of the Central and State Governments and ensure that this is strictly within the limits of their com-It further enjoins that an account of the expenditure of each Government should be approved by its legislature.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1964-65

The budget estimates for 1964-65 as presented in the Lok Sabha on February 29, 1964 placed expenditure at Rs 2,041.31 crores as compared to Rs 1.825.34 crores (revised) in 1963-64 and revenue (at existing level of taxation) at Rs 2,095 12 crores as compared to Rs. 1,913.68 crores (revised) in the previous year, resulting in a surplus of Rs. 53.81 crores.

Tables 81 and 82 show the budget of the Central Government for 1964-65 on revenue and capital accounts respectively.

TABLE 81 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (ON REVENUE ACCOUNT) (in lakhs of rupees)

	1962-63 Accounts	1963-64 Budget	1963-64 Revised	1964-65 Budget
Revenue				
Customs	245.96	301.20	320.00	ſ330.00
				+6,37
Union excise duties	598,83	687,51	703,47	\$ 750,39
_				19.15*+
Corporation tax	221,50	222,00	275,00	7295,00
Taxes on income	185.96	218.00	235.00	250.00
Estate duty	3,94	4.00	4,35	4.40
Estate daily	5,74	4,00	4,33	+3.00*
Taxes on wealth	9,54	9.40	10.00	(10,00
	,			+20*
F.xpendsture tax	20	10	17	6 5
				1+1,50*
Gift tax	97	95	1,10	1.10
Other heads	18,14	10.07	20.46	₹ +2,00
Debt services	153.23	19,87 217.05	20,46	21,57
Administrative services	6,92	6.76	8,25	8,98
Social and developmental services	46.91	31.61	29.25	28.13
Multi-purpose river schemes, etc.	56	45	15	11
Public works, etc.	3.75	4,38	3 77	3,75
Transport and communications	7.13	7.46	7,20	6,81
Currency and mint	54,23	73,68	57,37	53,73
Miscellaneous	27,88	24,93	17,48	17,29
Contributions and miscellaneous				
adjustments	24,88	27,66	29,11	31,08
Extraordinary items	73,91	60,18	94,60	143,31
Deduct - Share of income tax	05.07		440.00	
Deduct—Share of estate duty	95,27	97,95	119,29	108,45
payable to States	3,88	3.88	4.00	S-4,27
payable to states	3,88	3.88	-4,22	`(2,95*
TOTAL	1,585,29	1,836,18	1,913,68	2,095,12
Deficit on Revenue Account		16,22		+40,27**

^{*}Effect of Budget proposals +Excludes Rs 39 lakhs, being the share of Union excise duties payable to States which has been taken in reduction of revenue

TABLE 81 (concld.)

	1962-63 Accounts	1963-64 Budget	1963-64 Revised	1964-65 Budget
Expenditure				
Collection of taxes and duties	23.47	23,83	23,67	25.34
Debt services	245.43	280.24	282.06	318,41
Administrative services	75.17	88.28	80.45	81,84
Social and developmental	,	Cajee	00,11	01,01
services	159,20 +	155.40	146 94	168,14
Multi-purpose river schemes, etc.	1.36	1,96	1.36	1,84
Public works, etc	18,50	20.94	21,65	20,21
Transport and communications	9,31	9.79	8.70	10.18
Currency and mint	22.03	17,24	16,76	17.33
Miscellancous	104.45	110,98	91,99	98.51
Contributions and miscellaneous	,	110,70		717,01
adustments	323,36	349.04	375.15	434,19
Extraordinary items	64,31	86.19	84.06	147,52
Defence services (net)	425,30	708,51	692,55	717,80
TOTAL	1,471,89	1,852,40	1.825,34	2,041,31
Surplus on revenue account	113,40		88,34	94,08

TABLI. 82

CAPITAL BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

			(ın laki	s of supees)
	1962-63	1963-64	1963-64	1964-65
	Accounts	Budget	Revised	Budget
Reccipts				
New loans in India	328,94	393,00	441.70	295.00
Gold bonds	3.39	1.00	5,22	
Prize bonds premium prize		-,,	-,	
honds	4 23	6,00	5,00	5.00
15-year annuity certificates	48	50	40	45
Foreign Joans	339,57	462,43	502.56	696.97
Soccial floating loan	3,45	3,45	3,45	3.45
Net receipts from			.,	0,
Treasury bills	124.57	181 00	60 00	176.00
National detence fund	41.40	19.75	5.97	14
Investment of US Govern-				
ment counterpart deposit			1	
funds	48 07	90.00 :	65.42	84.84
Defence deposit certificates	9.77	23.00	22.00	22,48
Freasury savings deposit certi-	1			,
ficates	. 23	7.58	- 5,40	5.15
Post office savings bank de-		, ,		
posits	4,66	33.00	33.00	33.50
Compulsors deposits	- 1	25.00	15,00	10.00
Cumulative time deposits	5.36	9.00	9.00	12.00
12-year national defence certi-	5,00	.,		,
ficates	53,59	85.00	100.40	102.00
National savings and other	40,00			,
certificates	~-19,29	15,82	18 90	16,43
12-year nation if Plan savings			1	
certificates	19,59	21.80	25.20	23.50
Other unfunded debt	41,84	46.92	50,33	55,65
Railway pension, depreciation,	,	,	.,	
revenue reserve, and develop-		1		
ment funds	15,28	22.04	23,62	31,97
Felephone development fund	1.35	80	1.37	15
P & T renewals, reserve and	1,00		- 1	
other funds	10.63	13.24	17,04	11,00
Linergency risks (goods) and		, , ,		
(factories) insurance funds	9,00	32 94	16,54	2,78
Sale proceeds of American and				-,
lease-lend surpluses				4,33
Appropriation for reduction or		į.		
avoidance of debt	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00

TABLE 82 (concld.)

	1962-63	1963-64	1963-64	1964-65
	Accounts	Budget	Revised	Budget
Deposits under Income Tax Act			25	
(net) Discount sinking fund (net)	-3,93 60	19	- 36 87	1,72
Payment by Reserve Bank for	00	1,09	0'	1,/=
rupee coin	4,78	5,00	5,00	5,00
Repayment of advances by				
M State Governments	144 75	194,87	185,73	238,92
Repayment of other loans and advances	26,12	53,62	42.56	46,03
Other deposits and advances	20,12	33,02	42,50	40,00
(net)	160,63	172,91	188 74 -	378,10
	- 1. 1 ==	- :::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		
TOTAL	1,384,06	1,835,97	1.744,12	2,007 68 53 67
Deficit on capital account Disbursements	94,97		105,95	33 67
Capital Outlay				
Agricultural improvement and				
research .	3,89	2,95	1,49	2.82
Industrial development Broadcasting	171,35	224,00	208,52	217 22
Multi-purpose river schemes,	1,27	1,/ > 1	1 30	1 41
irrigation and electricity				
scheines	3 56	11,43	7 72	10
Public works	41,64	68,11	70 44	66.06
Dethi capital outlay	6 84	7 38	11,98	11.73
Dandakaranya development scheme	4.21	3 46	1 `S	4.25
Other works	3.74	591.	3 19	3.46
Ports	04	5 96 1	4 45	2.48
Lighthouses and lightships	-1	20		
Aviation	2 93	3 66	3 66	4 95
Road and water transport schemes	42	1.29	3	
Overseas communications sur-	4-	1.9	,	
vice .	19	40	40	29
Shipping, tankers, etc	1,00	1 33 ;	60	1 32
Currency and coinage	8,62	11,54	13 07	8,61
Mints Kolar gold mines	18	19 1	3,30	56
Commuted value of pensions	24	14	19	40
Sterling pensions	- 3.70 ;	- 3,74	- 3,74	6,34
Schemes of government tra-				
ding	22,19	49,69	30,07 :	31,03 21,38
Grants for development Compensation to displaced	15,50	18,55	17,80	21,10
persons	4.28	4 35 ·	8,08	-5,16
Transfer of development assis-	-10-1			
tance from the Govt of				
Payments under Indus Waters	82,44	61,55	67,83	174.78
freaty	6.89	6,63	6,63	6.08
Other civil heads	81 .	75	32	37
Defence	48,61	158,72	115,63	136,10
Railways	214,89	218,50	237,25	253,00
Posts and telegraphs	20,96	28,00	30,24	20,59
Discharge of permanent debt Discharge of special floating	228,89	231,57	239,94	259 61
debt	- 1	3.43 :	3.43	3.43
Inter-State settlement	-1,76	90	90	
Advances to State Govern-				
ments	711,00	529,14	607,42	595 18
Loans to Union Territory Governments	. 1		11,33	15.91
Other loans and advances	128,64	167,14	156,99	216,74
	,51			
TOTAL.	- 1	1,820,25	1,850,07	2,061,35
Surplus on capital account		15,72		
outpus on capital account		15,72		

FINANCE 179

Table 84 shows the budgetary position of the Government of India for different years. Table 85 shows the consolidated budgetary position of the States.

PUBLIC DEBT

The interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India which miclude public debt, unfunded debt, deposits bearing interest, foreign debts, etc., rose by Rs 906 crores from Rs. 7,691 crores at the end of 1962-65 to Rs. 8,597 crores at the end of 1963-64 and were expected to rise turther by Rs. 1,062 crores to Rs. 9,659 crores by the end of 1964-65. External obligations stood at Rs. 1,788 crores at the end of 1963-64 showing a rise of Rs. 430 crores over 1962-63.

As against these liabilities, interest-yielding assets of the Government of India (capital advanced to railways, posts and telegraphs, public sector industries, State Governments, etc.) amounted to Rs. 7,589 crores at the end of March 1964 representing an increase of Rs. 1,093 crores over 1962-63. During 1964-65 interest-yielding assets are estimated to show a further rice of Rs. 1,016 crores to Rs. 8,605 crores.

Table 83 shows the interest-bearing obligations and interest-yielding assets of the Central Government

TABLE 83
INTEREST-BEARING OBLIGATIONS AND INTEREST-YIELDING
ASSETS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

	At the end of			
	1938-79 (Pre-war year)	1963-64 (Revised)	1964-65 (Budget)	
Interest-bearing Obligations				
In India Public debt-		1		
Loans	437 87	3,114 46	3,222 19	
Treasury bills	46 30		1,535 55	
ricastry ons	40.00	1,357 55		
TOTAL PUBLIC DIBI	484 17	4,474 01	4,757 74	
Unfunded debt-		i		
Investment of US Government counterpart		1		
deposit funds		408 03		
Service funds	1.03	0 26	0 24	
10-year treasury savings deposit certificates		76 39	71 24 54 25	
10-year defence deposit certificates	81 88	505 22	538 72	
Post office savings bank deposits Compulsory deposits	01 00	15 00	25 00	
Cumulative time deposits		20.23		
12-year national plan savings certificates		342 35	318 85	
12-year national defence certificates		153 99	255 99	
Post office cash and defence savings certi-				
ficates	59 57	0 64	0 47	
National savings certificates		99 83	84 77	
10-year national Plan certificates		15 91		
State provident funds	72 40 10 25	420 59	474 -88	
Other items	10 23	22 41	23 61	
TOTAL UNFUNDED DEBT	225 13	2,112 64	2,218 35	
Deposits				
Depreciation, development and reserve funds	27 34	200 50	243 67	
Other deposits	_	21 37	20 69	
TOTALDEPOSITS .	27 34	221 87	264 36	
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS IN INDIA	736 64	6,808 52	7,240 45	

TABLE 83 (Concld.)

	1	At the end o	ſ
	1938-39	1 1963-64	1964-65
	(Pre-war	(Revised)	(Budget)
	year)		
Outside India :			
Public debt			
Defence certificates .	-	0 09	0.09
Loans from U S A		779 20	1,048 64
U.S Export-Import B ink loans		100 23	104 54
Loans from U S S R	-	167 75	236 00
UK Credits - (a) UK Government loans	1	220 72	236 31
(b) India stocks and railway debenture		-20 /2	230 31
stocks .	396 50	0.08	0.08
(c) Capital portion of railway annuities	47 82		
Loans from Canada	4, 02	12 16	13 90
Loans from Federal Republic of Germany	_ :	173 08	191 04
Loans from Japan		37 61	57 53
Loans from Switzerland		2 23	6.23
Loans from Czechoslovakia		1 00	5.00
Loans from Yugo-lavia		1.05	5 20
Loans from Poland		3 20	8 70
Loans from Aus raba	!	0 45	4 11
Loans from Netherlands		0.50	3 50
Loans from France	- i		1 28
Loans from Denmark	1	0.10	1 03
Loans from Belgium		- ,	0.80
Loans from Federation 4 of Rhodesia and			
Nayasaland	!	0.33 (0.79
Loans from New Zealand	j '	25 7.	0 26
Loans from Kuwait Government Loans from I B R D		181 82	179 11
Loans from I D A		72 48	98 56
Loans from B mk of Irdia Tokyo	_	0.05	0.01
New Credits	'	7 52	192 89
	444 32	1 788 43	2.418 14
TOTAL DEBT RAISED OUTSIDE INDIA		8.596.95	
FOUND -INTEREST-BEARING OBERGATIONS	1180 °6	8,596 95	9 659 39
Interest yielding Assets			
Capit if advanced to railways	725 24	2134 06	2.38" 06
C unital advanced to other commercial depart-			
ments (including Damedai Valley Corpo-	27.42	204.74	***
ration)	27 42	304 74	306 79
Investment in commercial concerns (indus-		853 -1	1.012.44
tirar development)	123.28	3 025 83	3,392 71
Capital advanced to States	1-3-0	10_1011	3,392 /1
Capital advanced to Union Territory Govern- ments		11 33 i	27.24
Other interest-bearing loans	20.71	941 -0 '	1.164 86
Amount recoverable from the U.K. and the	-01	.41	1,109 00
States on account of purchase of annuities		1	
for sterling pensions	- 1	17 44 j	14 23
Debt due from Pakistan		300 00	300 00
	896 65	7 588 64	8,605 33
TotalInterest-yii lding Assets		. 30 04	0,000 00
Cash and securities held on Treasury account	30 30	52 32	51 90
Balance of total interest-bearing obligations			
not covered by above assets	254 01	955 99	1,001 36

- Notes .1 The outstandings at the end of each year are shown in the statement. The accounts for the year 1947-48 (pre-partition) and 1967-63 have not yet been closed finally and the figures have, therefore, been worked out on the best m
 - formation available

 Sterling obligations have been converted into rupees at 1 sh 6d to the rupee
 - 3 Final debt settlement with Pakistan has yet to be made. The figure entired for debt due from Pakistan is a rough indication of the amount likely to be due to 'ndia

BUDGETARY POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TABLE 84

	15-0561	1955-56	19:0961	1961-62	160	1962-63	
	(Accounts)	Accounts) (Accounts)	(Accounts)	(Accounts)	(Budget)	(Revised)	1963-64 (Budget)
Revenue account A Revenue (a) B. Expenditure (c) C Surplus (+) or deficit (-)	405 86 346 64 +39 22	481 19 440 76 +40 25	877 46 826 21 1 51 25	1,036 79 911 94 1-124 85		1,342 32	1,696 91(0)
A Receipts (d) B Disbursements C Surplus () or deficit () Assertiments (net) (deficit (-)) 0 ordit surplus (+) or deficit (-)	104 45 182 59 14 78 14 15 26	280 95 470 92 -189 97	1,127 00(e) 1,000 53 +126 47 -60 87	957 34(e) 11,71 61 -214 27	1.313 02 14,02 83 89 81 +0 95	1,239 70(e) 1,515 92 -276 22 +9 50	1,618 62(b) 1,778 27 -159 65
(IC+IIC+III) A. Treasury bills (e)	3 66	159 87	+ 116 85	114 51	88 88	288 78	-151 05
[increase (+)] B Cash balances	-16 10	123 38	+141 31	69 811-	00 68	-290 00	-151 00
(a) Opening balance (ii) Closing balance	149 50 149 50 161 94	32 23 4 26 4 26	-24 46 69 67 45 21	45 22 49 40	45 92 46 92 34 34	+1 22 49 50 50 50	686 886

Accounts are provisional, budget estimate for 1865-de featur in those processed to the Lok Sabha to Eculoding States' there are twee teamen and the state of the state of budget provints, subsequent modifications in the proposals after non-second collection and the state of section desired during and additional excessed during. (1) Excellent in Treasary that for the state of the

(in crores of rupees)

CONSOLIDATED BUDGETARY POSITION OF STATES FABIL X5

-	1963-64	(Budget)	1,453 3	2.04 2.04 2.06	782 3	-613	10	6.19	4 201
	63	(Revised)	1 260 2	-34 3	757 2	-203	989	8 6	111 5
	1962-63	(Budget)	1,229 4	34 9	730 3	310	38	-35.5	98 3
* At second other forms !	1961-62	(Accounts)	1,073 5	-47 8	6 669	+3	37.5	6 0	9,10
	1960-61	(Accounts)	1,011 8	* + 1	580 0	53.0	48	3.7 (e)	797
	1954-56	(Revised)	546 3 624 8	- 78 5	379 7	10 0	4 69	51 1	18 3
cardina me a second	1951-52	(Accounts)	392 6	- 38	135 0	-53.7	48 3	-10 8	50 7
			I. Revenue account Revenue (a) Expenditure (a)	Surplus (+) or deficit ()	Receipts (b) Disbursements	Surplus (+) or deboit ()	V Overall surplus (+) or deficit (-)	: Increase (+) or decrease () in cash balances (d)	(1) Opening balance (1) Closing balance (1) Purchase (+) or safe (-) of securities

NOTE: The agreet of 1954-55, on routished the then Pert Castact (st. Avern Ethon, J. Covern Delt). Handall Pradesh and vindigus Pradesh in the certification of the certification

(o) Transfers from and to Tung- are excluded from revenue and expendit are, respectively (b) Excluding net purchase or sale of security and the transfers of tembers of Franchise (c) Connect of remittance. (d) Linding over the chief (c) In articular of the connect of remittance (a) the connection of blackets.

amount transferred to Guanar,

TENANCE 183

Tables 86 and 87 show the position regarding the debts of the State Governments and the Government of India, respectively.

TABLE 86 DEBT POSITION OF STATES

(m lakhs of rupces)

				t the end of		
		1951-52	1955-56 (a)	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63 (a)
Debt						
rmanent deb	et :	133,71	264,48	493,12	569,53	643,15
			1	(b)	(b)	(b)
oating debt				41,75	50,27	12,76
oans from	Central	238,54	876,07	2,015,81	2,314,55	2,703,06
overnment	1					
her debt (c)		- 1		51,57	63.60	77,61
ded debt		57,37	83.19	134,93	149.04	162,42
otal debt	. 1	445,28	1,231,94	2,737,17	3,146,99	3,599,00
	oating debt pans from overnment ther debt (c) ded debt total debt	oating debt oating debt oans from Central overnment ther debt (c) ded debt total debt	Debt	Debt (a) (b) (c) (d) Debt (a) (b) (c) Debt (a) (b) (b) (b) (c) (c) (c) (d)		
Note The figures in this statement are based on actual returns turnished by the States except in certain cases where they are based on the budget papers. The data for 191-52 and 1955-56 exclude the then Part C States, which had a separate capital account only from 1954-55, figures from 1956-57 onward relate to icorganised States and include Jammu and Kashmir from 1957-58.

- (a) Revised estimates.
- (b) Lacludes the amounts provisionally allocated to Kerala on the population ratio
- (c) Includes Joans from National Agricultural Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund, National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board, Khadinad Village, Industries Commission, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Lafe Distributed Commission, etc.

Inculence of Induser Taxation

The first systematic study of the incidence of Central and State indirect tasks on rural and urban households in the monthly expenditure groups of Rs. 1-50, 51-100, 101-150, 151-300 and 301 and above, was undertaken to 1953-54 by the Tavatton Enquiry Commission Another study on suitable lines made by the Department of Economic Affairs undertook a comparative analysis of the distribution of money builden of indirect taxes among rural and urban households in the five expenditure groups during 1953-54 and 1978-59. The findings are shown in the following table.

TABLE 88 INCIDENCE OF INDIRECT TAXABION

	Tax	as per eu	at of con	sumer ev	penditure	
		1953-54			1958-59	
	All house- holds	Rural house- holds	t'iban house- holds	All house- holds		Urban house- holds
All Indirect Tuxes Central Tuxes (1) Central excise duties (a) Import duties (a) Railway passenger fares	3 6 2 1 1 0 1 1	2 9 1 8 0 8 1 0	5 9 3 5 1 5 2 0	5 7 3 8 2 7 1 0 1	4 4 3 1 2 2 0 8	9 3 6 0 4 1 1 2
State Taxes (i) State excise duties (ii) Sales taxes (State and	1 5 0 4	1·1 0 5	2 4 0 4	19	13	0 7 3 3 0 4
Central) (iii) Sales tax on motor spirits and motor	07	0 5	1 3	10	0 6	1.9
vehicles tax (iv) Entertainment tax (v) Sugarcane cess	0 2 0 1 0-1	0 1	0 4 0 2 0 1	0 3 0 1 0·1	0 2	0·6 0 3 0·1

TABLE, 87 DEBT POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

f rupees)	l Debt	External Debt Of which otal dollar loans		521 -40	650 95	869 -46
(in crores of rupees)	Externs	Total	49 81	138 81 846 22		1,379 03
_	Percent-	crease (+) or decrease (-)	+2 2	++	6 9+	7 7-
		Total	2,773 65	3,070 28 5,478 01	5,855.37	6,304 06
	Percent-	age to total	13.9	12 7	15.9	16 4
	Other	Percent- Other age to obliga- total tions (c)		390 29 825 77	931 38	1,035 81 C)
Call of the state	Percent-			18 8	18 1	17 9
The state of the s	Small		327 66	576 07 974 61	1,060 56	1,127 76
-	Percent-	age to total	14 8	19 4 20 2	20 1	20 6
name to treat tradems on	Treasury		364 72	1,106 30	1,174 98	1,299 55
-	Percent-	age to total	58 2	49 46 9	45 9	45 1
	Rupee	loans (a)	1,438 46	2,571 33	2,688 45	(e)(f)(g)(h)(h)
TANKSON AND AND ASSESSED.		March	. 1961	1956 1961	1962	1963

Expense for my model whether the control manufactures are the control Covernment under Section (Fig. 6) and the figures for my model with the control manufactures are the control Covernment under Section (Fig. 6) and the figures for models of the covernment of t the of hald spens assertion of a first horizontal half held in the Issue Department as over against note used. It is because the first half and the Issue Department as over against note used. It is the Reserve Bank (10) and the Issue Bank (10) includes the Issue Bank (10) incl is the first of the control of the first of Figures are provisional excepting those of rupee loans and Treasury bills certificates' which are being issued in other countries . MON

FINANCE 185

The study brings out that the increase in indirect taxation during the period 1953-54 to 1958-59 was accompanied by a more progressive distribution of its money burden among the five expenditure groups of rural and urban households.

MONEY SUPPLY AND CURRENCY

Money Supply

During 1963, money supply with the public registered a suzeable expansion of Rs. 418.6 crores as compared to Rs. 280.2 crores in 1962 and Rs. 1640 crores* in 1961. The rate of expansion in 1963 was higher at 134 per cent as compared to 9.9 per cent in 1962 and 6.0 per cent* in 1961. Component-wise, both currency with the public* and deposit money recorded larger expansion of Rs. 229.1 crores and Rs. 1895 crores, respectively, than in 1962 when currency with the public had risen by Rs. 1867 crores and deposit money by Rs. 935 crores

As in the preceding year, the expansion in money supply with the public during 1963 resulted mainly from a sharp rise in bank credit to Government which increased by Rs. 305.6 crores as compared to Rs. 291.5 crores in 1962. Net bank credit to the private sector, I which had shown a rise of only Rs. 64.2 crores in 1962, increased by as much as Rs. 131.4 crores in 1963. Net foreign exchange assets of the Reserve Bank also exerted an expansionist influence to the tune of Rs. 18.2 crores as against a contractionist impact of Rs. 67.4 crores wintessed in the preceding year. The expansionist impact of all these factors was partly neutralised by an increase in net non-monetary labilities†† of banks including the Reserve Bank

The table below shows the movements in money supply with the public and its components during 1951, 1956, 1961, 1962 and 1963

TABLE 89
MONEY SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC:

(in crores of supecs)

End of	End of Hali Sicca		the r	money with	Money supply wi the public (including Hali Sicca carrency)		
	Amount	Annual Variation	Amount	Annual Variation	Amount	Annual Variation	
1951 1956 1961 1962 1963	1,239 9 1,551 6 2,059-6 2,246 3 2,475 4	31 1 +100 8 +92 2 (126 4) -1 186 7 -1 229 1	564-8 659 9 780 8 874 4 1,063 8	-19 6 +31 6 +37 6 -193 5 -189 5	1,804 6 2,211 5 2,840 5 3,120 7 3,539 3	-50·7 +132 4 +129 8 (164 0) +280 2 +418 6	

Note . Figures shown in brackets ignore the return of Indian currency from Kuwait

*Ignoring the return of Indian currency from Kuwait (Rs 34 2 crores) between April and June 1961

**Currency in circulation adjusted for balances held at treasures and cash on hand with banks.

†Consisting of banks' loans and discounts to the private sector and holdings of

private securities adjusted for public's time deposits with banks

†/Comprising capital and reserves and the difference of other liabilities and other

‡Figures for 1962 and 1963 are provisional.

\$#Up to 1956.

Currency

During 1963, currency in circulation* (including small coins) showed a further substantial rise of Rs. 234.8 crores (to Rs. 2,542.8 crores) as compared to Rs. 187.6 crores in 1962. The aggregate rise in currency in circulation since the end of 1952, when the present rising trend started, amounted to Rs. 1,313.7 crores or about 106.9 per cent

Of the expansion in currency in circulation during 1963, notes accounted for Rs. 2194 crotes (as compared to Rs 176,6 crores in 1962) and rupee coins (including one rupee notes) for Rs 11.5 crores (as compared to Rs 47 crores in 1962). The circulation of small coins, however, recorded a smaller rise of Rs 37 crores in 1963 as compared to Rs. 62 crores in 1962. At the end of 1963, the circulation of notes, rupee coins and small coins stood at Rs. 2,296.5 crores, Rs. 159 9 crores and Rs 86 4 crores, tespectively.

Decimal Coins

The value of decimal coins issued up to the end of September 1963 was as follows.

TABLE 90
DECIMAL COINS IN CIRCLELATION

Denomination		Value in lakhs of rupees
1 nP 2 nP 5 nP 10 nP 25 nP 50 nP Rupec com		3,22 95 3,16 29 5,68 02 9,71 4i 9,10 98 6,07 70 12 20
	Total	37,09 55

Demonetisation of Anna-Pie Coins

The Government of India have demonetised the cupro-nickel one anna, single pice and double pice coins, with effect from January 1, 1964. These coins shall, however, continue to be legal tender up to June 30, 1964 at the ollices of the Reserve Bank of India conducting Government business, and at all Government treasuries and sub-treasuries, they will also be accepted at all post and telegraph offices and all ratilway offices for payment of dues up to that date. The above-mentioned coins shall also continue to be legal tender at the offices of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India

I wudo Notes and Coins

The facilities provided for the exchange of Escudo notes and coins into Indian currency were made available up to July 14, 1962 and August 14, 1962 respectively. Later, the exchange was sanctioned, ex-gratia, in certain cases, during 1963, under instructions from the Central Government. The total amount exchanged into Indian currency so far, including the ex-gratia exchanges, amounts to Rs. 9,49 crores

BANKING

During 1963, the expansion in deposits (excluding PL 480 and 665 funds) was the highest in any year so far, though the rate of growth was somewhat smaller than in 1962. A feature of deposit growth was the faster

^{*}Figures are inclusive of notes and jupee coms held by banks and at treasuries but exclusive of Rs 43 crores of India notes returned from Pakistan and awaiting cancellation.

PINANCE 187

rate of growth in demand deposits than in time deposits. Credit expansion in 1963 was smaller as compared to 1962 because of a record credit con-

traction in the slack season.

Scheduled bank deposits increased by Rs 203 84 crores as compared to Rs. 216 95 crores in 1962, but excluding P L, 480 and P.L. 665 deposits the rise worked out to Rs 273 03 crores or 13 7 per cent as compared to Rs. 245.54 crores or 14 6 per cent in the preceding year. The continued high rate of deposit growth reflected the higher rate of deficit-financing during the year and the efforts made by banks for deposit mobilisation. Demand deposits rose during the year by Rs. 171 63 crores (to Rs. 990 85 crores) deposits, on the other hand, increased by only Rs. 1,225 24 crores), as against Rs. 1,225 24 crores), as against Rs. 124.99 croies (to Rs. 1,223.04 crores) in 1962 Scheduled bank credit moved up by Rs 152 48 ctores or 10 7 per cent (to Rs. 1.574 86 crores) in 1963 as compared to Rs. 146.15 crores or 11.5 per cent (to Rs 1.422.38 crores) in 1962. The ciedit-deposit ratio at 70 12 per cent at the end of 1963 was somewhat higher than the end-1962 level of 69 65 per cent. Investments in Government securities. which had risen by Rs. 72.81 crores (to Rs. 652.50 crores) in 1962. increased by Rs 56 70 crores (to Rs. 709 20 crores) in 1963, when adjusted for PL 480 and PL 665 deposits, investments showed a rise of Rs 126 crores as against Rs 101 crores in 1962

Cash reserves of scheduled banks, at Rs 140 17 crores, showed an increase of Rs 752 crores, in contrast to a fall of Rs 22 87 crores in 1962. Scheduled bank borrowings from the Reserve Bank recorded a net decline of Rs 12 96 crores as against a rise of Rs 1.96 crores in the preceding year

The variations in the principal items of assets and liabilities of scheduled banks during the last three years are shown in the following table

TABLE 91 SCHEDULED BANKS-LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

				(in crores	of rupces)
	End 1961	End 1962	End 1963	Variation during 1962	Variation during 1963
Demand deposits	727 25	819 22	990 85	- 91 97	+ 171 63
Time deposits	1.098 05	1 223 04	1 255 24	124 99	
Aggregate deposits	1,825 30	2,042 25	2.246 09	+216 95	
(Excluding PL 480 and PL	1,025 50	2,042 25	2,240 01		
665)	1.687 12	1.932 66	2,205 69	- 245 54	-1 273 03
Inter-bank borrowings	39 11	51.81	47 60	112 70	4 21
Borrowings from R B I	18 74	20 70	7 74	11 96	-12 96
Borrowings from State Bank					
and/or notified banks	7 83	15 47	23 09		+7 62
Cash in hand	54 08	53 71	60.55		- 6 84
Balances with Reserve Bank	101 44	78 94	79 62	22 50	+0 68
Cash and balances with Reserve					
Bank	155 52	132 65	140 17	22 87	-17 52
Investments in Government	1				
securities	579 69	652 50	709 20	÷72 81	- 56 70
(Excluding P L 480 and P L					
665 funds)	441 51	542 91	668 80	+101 40	+125 89
Bank credit (advances, inland &					
foreign bills purchased and					
discounted) .	1,276 23	1,422 38	1,574 86	+146 15	→ 152 48

Banks and Bank Offices

During 1963, one bank was included in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, while two banks were excluded therefrom. The total number of scheduled banks thus declined from 81 to 80. The net

increase in the number of offices of scheduled banks (after adjustments for offices taken over as a result of amalgamations/taking over of liabilities and assets) came to 368, of which the State Bank of India accounted for 60. Consequently, the total number of offices of scheduled banks at the end of 1963 stood at 5,012 as against 4,644 at the end of 1962.

Credit Guarantee Scheme for Small-Scale Industries

A scheme for the guarantee of loans and advances granted to smallscale industries by approved credit institutions was instituted by the Central Government, as an experimental measure, from July 1, 1960 in 22 selected districts, and was later extended to 30 additional districts. From January 1, 1963, the scheme was placed on a permanent basis and its area of operation extended to cover the entire country. The scheme is administered by the Reserve Bank of India (designated as 'Guarantee Organisation') as agent of the Government. It provides for the sharing of losses in respect of guaranteed advances between the lending institutions and the Government of India. The maximum amount recoverable against guarantee issued under the scheme in respect of any one advance will not exceed Rs 1 lakh Recoveries, if any, made by the credit institutions subsequent to the payment of the claims are to be shared by them with the Government of India in the manner prescribed under the scheme At present, 94 credit institutions viz , State Bank of India and its 7 subsidiaries, 51 other scheduled banks, 20 state co-operative banks, 14 State financial corporations and the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd., have been approved for the grant of facilities under the scheme. Other credit institutions can also avail themselves of the guarantee facility, under certain conditions. The scheme is applicable to advances granted to small-scale industrial units for the purpose of acquiring fixed assets or equipment or for providing working capital. A charge at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the maximum amount of advance as sanctioned is payable for the guarantee cover. For purposes of the scheme, a small-scale industrial unit has been defined as one in which the investment of a capital nature, including the capitalised value of rented premises but excluding the amounts spent on housing and amenities for workers, is not in excess of Rs 5 lakhs

From the inception of the scheme up to the end of 1963, the Guarantee Organisation received 8,407 applications for guarantee for limits aggregating Rs 34 crores and issued 7.295 guarantees for a total sum of Rs 27.26 crores. At the end of 1963 outstanding guarantees amounted to Rs. 14 crores.

Monetary and Credit Policy of the Reserve Bank

The Bank rate was raised by 3 per cent to 44 per cent on January 2, 1963 leading to the simplification of the three-tier system of borrowing quotas and lending rates introduced on October 31, 1962 into a two-tier system. In October 1963, some relaxations were made in the two-tier system to enable banks to satisfy all credit demands for productive purposes

During the year, the Reserve Bank's policy of granting special treatment to certain preferred sectors was carried a step further In the January 1963 revision of the slab rates and quota system, banks' advances to small-scale industries and co-operatives were allowed as an additional quota at Bank rate but the quota at 6 pc: cent was reduced by the corresponding amount. From March 23, 1963, the additional quota at the Bank rate available to a bank in respect of such lending was granted in addition to its overall borrowing limit. The Export Bills Credit Scheme was also introduced in the same month, which enabled banks to borrow against their demand promissory notes and upon their holdings of usance export bills within the overall limits sanc-

PENANCE 189

tioned to each bank. Further, banks were allowed to borrow against nupee export bills at the Bank rate over and above the overall permitted level of borrowing, provided they agreed not to charge the exporters a rate of interest higher than 1½ per cent above the Bank rate. In April 1963, advances to collieries, which were guaranteed under the Guarantee Scheme, were also treated as over and above the permitted level of borrowing so as to meet the

special requirements of the coal industry.

Under the revised lending policy announced on October 30, 1963, scheduled banks' permissible quotas for borrowing from the Reserve Bank both against bills and Government securities were raised from 100 per cent to 150 per cent of their average statutory reserves and the slab rate system of lending was so modified as to enable banks to obtain accommodation on more favourable terms than before Thus, banks can now borrow half of their quota (i.e. 75 per cent of their average statutory reserves) at the Bank rate (4½ per cent) and an equal amount at 6 per cent Borrowings beyond this limit, that is, beyond 150 per cent of a bank's statutory reserves, will be treated, as at present, as special accommodation which would be granted only if the Reserve Bank is satisfied that the additional accommodation is justified on an overall assessment of the bank's position; such special accommodation will also be charged a rate of 6 per cent (as against 6½ per cent earlier) Further, the banks will continue to get the additional quota at the Bank rate based on their lendings to small-scale industries and co-operative institutions, holdings of eligible usance rupee export bills, and advances to collieries which are guaranteed under the Guarantee Scheme

In the field of open market operations, the Reserve Bank made sizeable

net sales during 1963 as against smaller ones in 1962.

Selective Credit Control

During 1963, the selective credit control was operated by the Reserve Bank of India with a great deal of flexibility. The control in respect of advances against paddy and rice and other foodgrains (excluding wheat) was tightened by bringing under the purview of these directives, for the first time advances against warehouse receipts covering these commodities directives on paddy and rice and 'other foodgrains' issued respectively in January 1963 and March 1963 prescribed ceiling limits commencing from January-Vebruary 1963 in respect of paddy and rice and from March-April 1963 in respect of 'other foodgrains' at the average aggregate level of advances in the corresponding period of 1962 inclusive of advances against watchouse A minimum margin of 25 per cent was also prescribed on advances against warehouse receipts covering these commodities. As, however, the inclusion of advances against warehouse receipts within the overall ceilings tended to produce a disproportionate decline in these advances, the directives were partially modified on May 16, 1963. Ceilings were placed on banks' 'other' advances, i.e other than those against watchouse receipts with in the overall ceilings prescribed earlier, the balance being available for advances against warehouse receipts; also banks could make advances against warehouse receipts out of the limits fixed for other advances, Advances against warehouse receipts of warehouses established by the Central and State Warehousing Corporations on or after April 1, 1962 were exempted from the operation of the overall ceilings Advances granted to co-operative marketing and processing units, however, continued to be exempted from the purview of the directive. In view of the firmness in sugar prices arising from lower output in the 1962-63 season and the spurt in advances to traders, the Bank issued a directive to scheduled banks on April 27, 1963 imposing a minimum margin of 45 per cent on credit limits or advances granted to parties manufacturing sugar in respect of stocks

which have left the factory premises and on which excise duty has been paid. The control in respect of advances against groundnust was relaxed by allowing the ceiling limit on such advances to lapse by the end of February 1963; since then, bank advances against groundnusts and other offseeds are subject only to minimum margin restriction on scheduled bank advances against ordinary shares, which was relaxed from 50 per cent to 40 per cent in January 1962, was completely withdrawn on October 30, 1963, in view of the stability in these advances and the changed situation in the capital market. The ban on investment by banks in budla transactions, however, continues to remain in force.

Deposit Insurance Corporation

The Deposit Insurance Corporation was set up on January 1, 1962, with The Depositors a measure of protection to depositors, in particular the small depositors, from the risk of loss of their deposits in the event of a bank's mail depositors, from the risk of loss of their deposits in the event of a bank's mail depositors are the small deposition of the small deposition of the small deposition of the small deposition of the small deposition of the small deposition of the protection of the small deposition of the companion of the same repair. Deposits of the Central and State Governments, foreign Governments and banking companies are not, however, covered by the scheme.

The Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961 was extended to the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu with effect from November 22, 1962 and

to the Union Territory of Pondicherry, from October 1, 1963

The Corporation's liability in respect of insured deposits under Section 16 of the Act has so far arisen in the case of three banks, viz, the Bank of China, which was ordered to be wound up by the Calcutta High Court, and the Unity Bank Ltd. and the Bank of Alagapuri Ltd in respect of which schemes of amalgamation have been sanctioned by the Central Government Payments in respect of the insured deposits of these banks were made by the Corporation during the year.

Banking Legislation

During 1963, amendments were made to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Banking Companes Act, 1949 and the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 by the enactment of the Banking Laws (Missicillaneous Provisions) Bill, 1963. The main objective of the amending Act to provide for control and supervision of the Reserve Bank over non-hanking institutions accepting deposits from the public or carrying on other business which is allied to banking and to enhance and extend the powers of the Bank in relation to commercial banks in certain directions. The legislation received the President's assent on December 30, 1963. The various reposition of the Act will come into force from such dates as may be appointed by the Government of India for the purpose. Some of the important provisions of the amending Act are summarised below

A new Chapter (III B) mtroduced in the Reserve Bank of India Act by the amending Act enables the Bank, inter alia, to regulate or prohibit the INSU of any prospectus or advertisement by non-banking institutions soliciting deposits from the public and to call for returns and information from such institutions relating to deposits received by them. The Reserve Bank is also empowered to give directions to non-banking institutions in regard to the receipt of deposits, including the rates of interest payable, the period of deposit etc; in the event of failure to comply with the directions, the Bank can prohibit the institution from accepting deposits. The Act also empowers the Bank to call for from financial institutions (i.e., institutions financing

ENANCE 191

trade, industry, commerce or agriculture or carrying on business of acquisition of shares, stocks, bonds, etc., or engaged in hire-purchase transactions) information or statements relating to their business, and to give directions to such institutions relating to the conduct of their business.

The amending Act deleted the statutory requirement which enjoined on the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank to hold as part of its assets Rs. 50 cores or one-sixth of the total assets in that Department, whichever is higher, in the form of rupee coins including one tupee notes. It also carried out amendments to certain procedural matters relating to notes issued by the Bank but not presented for payment within 40 years after the date of issue.

The amendments to the Banking Companies Act, 1949, among other things, (1) reduce the maximum voting rights of a shareholder of a banking company from five per cent of the total voting rights of all the shareholders to one per cent, (ii) prevent a banking company from granting unsecured loans to any company in which the chairman of the board of directors of the banking company appointed for a fixed term is interested as chairman or managing director of the company, it such company has no managing agent, or as managing agent or as director or partner of the managing agent of such company, the restriction would not apply to unsecured loans and advances granted by a banking company against trust receipts or bills of exchange ausing out of bong fide commercial or trade transactions, this exemption is available also in respect of unsecured loans and advances granted by a banking company to its directors or to firms or private companies in which any of its directors is interested, and (iii) prohibit banking companies from remitting, except with the prior approval of the Reserve Bank, any debt due to it by any of its directors or by any company or firm in which any of its directors is interested as director, partner, managing agent or guarantor, or by any individual if any of the directors is his partner or guarantor amendments also empower the Reserve Bank (a) to issue directions to banks in regard to the maximum financial accommodation or the maximum amount of guarantees which they may grant in respect of a single party, (b) to remove from office any person associated with a banking company, if the Bank considers this to be necessary or desirable either in public interest or in the interest of the depositors or for better management of the banking company, and also to appoint a suitable person in place of the person removed from office, the ageneved person can appeal to the Central Government against such removal by the Reserve Bank, and (c) to appoint for a period of three years one or more persons to hold office as additional directors, in the case of any banking company, provided that the number of such additional directors shall not, at any time, exceed five or one-third of the maximum strength fixed for the Board by the articles, whichever is less

The amendment to the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 reduces the maximum voting rights, which a shareholder in the subsidiaries of the State Bank of India (other than the State Bank of India) can exercise, from five per cent of issued capital to one per cent

CORPORATE SECTOR

The total number of joint stock companies at work in India on Novinber 30, 1965 was, 25,823 accounting tor a total paid-up capital of Rs. 2,296 '3 crores. Of these, the number of public and private limited companies wa-5,958 and 19,865 with a paid-up capital of Rs. 1,1124 crores and Rs. 1,183.9 crores respectively. The total number of companies limited by guarantee and associations not for profit was 1,158. The following table, shows the number and paid-up capital of the companies at work at the end of March 1951, 1,956, 1961, 1962, 1963 and November 1963. 192 PNDIA 1964

TABLE 92 COMPANIES AT WORK

(Paid-up capital in crores of rupees)

Year ending	- B-	Con	npanies wit	h share capi	,	otal	Compa- nies limited by
March	ru	blic	FIIV	lic.	10	itai	guaran- tee
Maich							and
	No	paid-up capital	No	paid-up capital	No	paid-up capital	associa- tions not for profit
1951 1956 1961 1962* 1963* 1963*	12,568 9,565 6,702 5,971 5,994 5,958	566 5 690 4 945 4 1,005 - 3 1,086 9 1,112 - 4	15,964 20,299 19,447 18,881 19,530 19,865	208 9 333 8 869 5 968 6 1,098-3 1,183-9	28,532 29,874 26,149 24,852 25,524 25,823	775 4 1,024 2 1,814·9 1,973·9 2,185·2 2,296·3	1,123 1,394 1,169 1,143 1,153 1,158

Since April 1962, the number of companies at work recorded a continuous increase. Thus the gradual decline in the total number of companies at work noticed since 1956, as a result of the policy of striking off of moribund companies pursued by the Government, was arrested

New Registrations

Between April and November 1963, 785 new companies with a total authorised capital of Rs 136.6 crores were registered. Of these, 94 companies were public limited and 691 private limited, having an authorised capital of Rs. 67.9 crores and Rs 68.7 crores respectively.

The following table shows the number of companies registered in different regions during the five years ending 1963 and between April and November 1963.

TABLE 93

REGION-WISE TRENDS IN NEW REGISTRATIONS

Region	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	April— November 1963
Fastern	424	459	477	428	388	188
Western	254	318	431	414	371	225
Northern	211	242	323	381	343	212
Southern	206	433	452	391	395	160
TOTAL	1,095	1,452	1,683	1,614	1,497	785

Distribution

The following table shows the State-wise distribution of companies at work based on the location of their registered offices on March 31, 1963 and the new companies floated during the period April to November, 1963.

^{*}Provisional

TABLE 94 STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPANIES

State/Union Territory				Number of companies	Companies during Apri 19	-November
			as on March 31, 1963		Number	Authorised capital (in lakhs of rupees)
Andhra Pradesh				466	17	1,89
Assam .		-		372	12	2,19
Bihar				338	12	61
Gujarat				890	45	3,96
Kerala				1,046	25	20,76
Madhya Pradesh	-			331	19	70
Madras .				2,933	101	15,39
Maharashtra				5,152	152	21,70
Mysore				665	17	3,11
Orissa .				216	11	1,47
Punjab				834	23	1,63
Rajasthan .				434	6	63
Uttar Pradesh .				1,068	32	1,21
West Bengal				8,754	152	17 67
Delhi .				2,001	151	42,60
Himachal Pradesh				9	-	-
Машриг .				5	1	1
Tripura				8	-	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands				1	-	
Goa .				1	9	1,15
	TOTAL			25.524	785	13,668

Government Companies

One hundred and sixty-seven Government companies, (*te.* companies in which the Central or a State Government or both own not less than 51 per cent of the share capital) were at work at the end of September 1963 with a paid-up capital of Rs. 849 4 crores.

Table 95 gives the number and paid-up capital of Government companies and the end of March 1951, 1956, 1961, 1962, 1963 and September 1963.

TABLE 95 GOVERNMENT COMPANIES

Year ending Mar-	ch		The second second	Number	Paid-up capital (in crores of rupees)
1951 .			 1	36	26.3
1956 .			- 1	61	66-0
1961			- 1	142	546 4
1962*				154	627 - 7
1963*			 	160	786.0
1963* (September)		 	 	167	849-4

The table given below shows the State-wise distribution of Government companies based on the location of their registered offices. The five Government companies in Bihar account for 58.8 per cent of the total paid-up capital of all Government companies at work on September 30, 1963. Of these, the share of Hindustan Steel alone comes to 46 3 per cent.

TABLE 96
STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT COMPANIES

				(1963)			
State/Union Terri	tory					Number	Paid-up capital (in crores of rupees)	Percentage of total paid-up capital
Andhra Pradesh					1	6	7 03	0 83
Assem (including	Mar	apur a	nd Trit	oura)	- 1	6	1 14	0.12
Bihar						5	499 41	58 79
Gujarat			•••		i. l	5	0 60	0 07
Jammu & Kashm	nr					i	0 08	0.01
Kerala .	***		•			13	10 04	1.18
Madhya Pradesh			• • •	•••		6	34 86 1	4 10
Madras		•				4	84 42	9 93
Maharashtra					1	14	36 79 1	4.33
					į	15	43 94	5 17
Mysore					- 1	49	4 16	0 49
Orissa					- 1	47	0 62	0 07
Punjab (including	Him	achal	Pradesl	1)	ì			0 07
Rajasthan					í	4	2 01	
Uttar Pradesh					i	5	1 35	0.19
West Bangal					1	9	20 45	2 47
Delhi					1	21	101 99	12.01
			Тота	ι		167	849 39	100 00

The following table shows the ownership pattern of Government companies at work at the end of September 1963. Out of the total paid-up capital of Rs 849 39 crores, Rs 761 89 crores, Ie, about 89 7 per cent, was owned by the Central Government

TABLE 97
OWNERSHIP PATTERN OF GOVERNMENT COMPANIES (1963)

Type of Companies	Number	Paid-up capital (in crores of rupees)	Percentage of total paid-up capital
and the same of th			
1 Central Government	41	761 89	89 69
2 Central and State Governments	3	21 83	2 57
3 Central and State Governments and private			
collaboration	6	4 04	0.48
4 Central Government and private interests "	6 ;	19 30	2 2-
5 State Governments	41	17. 72	2.09
6 State Governments and private interests	70	24 61	2.90
TOTAL	167	849 39	100 00

INSURANCE

Public and Private Insurance

Since September 1, 1956, when the Ltle Insurance Corporation of India was established, life insurance business in India is transacted by the Corporation and, in a restricted sphere, by the Posts and Telegraphic Department of the Government of India and by certain State Governments

Fire, marine and muscellaneous classes of insurance business are transacted both by the Indian insurance companies and by foreign insurance companies operating in India In addition, certain State Governments are also transacting such business.

State-run Insurance Schemes

The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala. Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh are transacting life insurance business, the benefits of which are restricted to their employees With effect from September 1, 1956, the Life Insurance Corporation of

FINANCE 195

.ndia acquired the exclusive provilege of carrying on life insurance business in India, but, in terms of clause (f) of Section 44 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, the State Governments are enabled to carry on compulsory life insurance of their employees. The Governments of Guijarat and Waharashira have an Insurance Fund for the insurance of all types of Government property in their commercial and industrial undertakings. The Government of Kerala is transacting fire and ruscellaneous (motor) insurance business while the Government of Mysore is transacting miscellaneous (motor) insurance business.

Insurance Association of India

With the nationalisation of life insurance business in India, the Life Insurance Council of the Insurance Association of India and its Executive Committee have ceased to function. The membership of the General Insurance Council of the Insurance Association of India is confined to insurers carrying on general insurance business. The Executive Committee of the Council has evolved a code of conduct for observance by general insurance with the object of eliminating various alleged malpractices of rebating and payment of excessive commission. With a view to tightening control over general insurance business, the Executive Committee has recommended, inter alia, certain standards of solvency and the minimum departmental reserves to be maintained by insurers on a voluntary basis

The Executive Committee has set up an administrative machinery to amministrative code of conduct The Chairman of the Executive Committee is the head of the organisation

Another wing of the Association is entrusted with the regulation and control of the tariff structure in this business. The authority for this purpose is the Tariff Committee, which functions through four Regional Councils.

Compulsory Reinsurance

The Insurance Act, 1938 was amended by the Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1961 which came into force on April 1, 1961 Provision has been made therein (a) for compulsory reinsurance with approved Indian reinsurers by every insurance six of his business, as may be specified by the Central Government, and (b) for constituting an Advisory Commute which has to be consulted by the Central Government before specifying the percentages of business to be reinsured and the proportions of the reinsurance business to be allocated among the approved reinsurers

GENERAL INSURANCE

Insurance Companies

On December 31, 1963 there were 76 Indian insurers and 66 non-Indian insurers registered under the Insurance Act, 1938 for transacting various classes of general insurance business as shown below.

TABLE 98 NUMBER OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

Class or classes of insurance business for which registered	Indian	Non- Indian	Total
Fire	2	8	10
Marine only	114	5	16
Miscellaneous only	9	3	12
Fire and marine only		. 3	3
Fire and misc only		7	16
Marine and misc, only	-		-
Fire, marine and misc	45	40	85
TOTAL	76	66	142

^{*}These insurers are registered for marine (country craft) insurance business only

Besides, the Life Insurance Corporation of India is also registered under the Act for the classes of life and miscellaneous insurance business.

The following table gives the summary of fire, marine and miscellaneous insurance business of Indian insurers in respect of their world business and of the non-Indian insurers in respect of their business in India for the year

TABLE 99
GENERAL INSURANCE—BUSINESS STATISTICS

(m crores of runees)

	Inc	han Insu	rers	Non-Indian Insurers			
	Fire	Marine	Miscella- neous	Fire	Marine	Miscel- laneous	
Premium less reinsurances Claims under policies less rein-	16 65	7 63	19-73	3 74	2 15	3.17	
surances Net commission Expenses of management	6 51 2-93 4-15	5·33 0 37 1 60	10 65 3 06 4 32	0 76 0 05 1 73	0 09 0 07 0 70	1 32 0·34 1·07	

The following table shows the gross premium written direct by, and the net premium income of, insurers operating in India for the year 1962.

TABLE 100
GENERAL INSURANCE—PREMIUM INCOME

				(in	crores of	() ((pees)	
		ross Prem	num rect	Net Premium income			
Class of insurance business	Indian	Insurers	Non- Indian Indian Insurers Insurers		Insurers	Non- Indian Insurers	
	Inside India	Outside India	Inside India	Inside India	Outside	Inside India	
Fire Marine Miscellaneous	11·70 7 16 16 18	2·52 2·12 5 55	5 79 3 18 3 83	8-51 4 52 13 51	8 14 3 11 6 22	3·74 2 15 3 17	
TOTAL	35 04	10-19	12-80	26 54	17 47	9 06	

Assets and Investments

The total assets of the general insurance business of Indian insurers as on December 31, 1962 amounted to Rs. 82.03 crores as against Rs. 72 69 crores at the end of 1961 and Rs. 64.38 crores at the end of 1960.

The assets as on December 31, 1962 were invested as follows.

Central and State Government securities	(Per cent)
Indian municipal, port and improvement trust securities .	0 3
Shares and debentures of Indian companies .	36 1
Foreign government securities	2.4
Agents' balances, outstanding premiums and amounts due from other	
insurers	20 5
Deposits, cash and stamp	19-8
Other assets	10.1
Total	100.0

LIFE INSURANCE

The Life Insurance Corporation of India came into existence on September 1, 1956, the day notified for this purpose in the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. The Corporation took over all the assets and liabilities appertaining to the controlled business of 245 insurers, including three State Insurance Departments.

The Corporation submitted an interim report on its activities on August 5, 1957, which covered the period up to June 1957. This was followed by the first statutory report which related to the period of 16 months from September 1, 1956 to December 31, 1957. The Corporation which adopted the calendar year from 1958 to the end of 1961 has thereafter decided to adopt the financial year.

On March 31, 1963, the Corporation had 36 divisional offices, 340 branch offices, 179 sub-offices and 175 development centres.

New Business

During the last accounting period (15 months ending March 1963), 194,2062 proposals were received for assurances amounting to Rs. 835 corores and 17,67,544 policies were issued (being 91.0 per cent of the proposals received) assuring Rs 745 96 crores. The figures for 1961 were 16,99,594 proposals for Rs. 702.93 crores and 14,69,664 policies assuring Rs. 608 82 crores.

A total of 6,76,654 policies (being 38 5 per cent of the total new policies in India) assuring Rs 243.45 crores (being 31 8 per cent of the total new sums assured in India) were issued in the rural areas

During the same period 7,12,524 policies (40.5 per cent of the total policies issued in India) assuring Rs. 155 67 crores were issued under the non-modical schemes.

The following table shows the comparative figures of new business transacted during the last five accounting periods

TABLE 101

LIFE INSURANCE—NEW BUSINESS

in in	dia	Out of In	dia	Total			
Number of policies	Sum assured	Number of policies	Sum assured	Number of policies	Sum assured		
9,54,771 11,43,387 12,49,821 14,61,608	(Rs crores) 339 06 419 70 487 84 598 79	5,399 7,912 7,736 8,056	(Rs. crores) 5 62 9 47 9 70 10 03	9,60,170 11,51,299 12,57,557 14,69,664	(Rs crores) 344 68 429 · 17 497 54 608 82 745 96		
	Number of policies 9,54,771 11,43,387 12,49,821 14,61,608	of policies (Rs crures) 9,54,771 339 06 11,43,387 419 70 12,49,821 487 84 14,61,608 598 79	Number of assured polsues Number of assured polsues Number of polsues	Number of assured policies Sum assured policies Sum assured policies Recommendation Number of assured of assured policies Number of assured policies Num			

Total Business in Force

The following table gives the business in force at the end of each of the last five years. The figures include the business under the Janata Policy Scheme.

TABLE 102 LIFE INSURANCE—TOTAL BUSINESS

					-	
	In India		Out of	India	Total	
Year	Number of policies	Sum assured and bonuses	Number of policies	Sum assured and bonuses	Number of policies	Sum assured and bonuses
	(lakhs)	(Rs crores)	(lakhs)	(Rs crores)	(lakhs)	(Rs crores)
1958	59 74	1,584	2 60	98	62 34	1.692
1959	66 73	1,855	2 56	103	69 29	1,958
1960	74 56	2,176	2-57	109	77 13	2,285
1961	83 - 41	2,623	2.40	115	85 81	2,738
1962-63*	92 61	3,054	2 26	114	94.87	3,168

^{*}Fifteen months ending March 31, 1963

Foreign Business

The Corporation transacts new business in Aden, Fiji, Hong Kong, Kepay, Malaysia, Mauritus, Tanganyika, Uganda, the United Kingdom and Zanzibar.

During the accounting period*, the Corporation received from these counters 11,962 proposals for assurances amounting to Rs. 11.24 crores as against 9,498 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 11.24 crores as against 9,762 proposals for assurances amounting to Rs. 12.08 crores and 8,056 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 11.003 crores during 1961.

Financing of Housing Schemes

During the accounting period 1962-63*, loans amounting to Rs. 17.35 crores were advanced to State Governments for financing various housing schemes A sum of Rs 3.52 crores was advanced to Apex Co-operative Housing Finance Societies in different States

Other schemes for financing housing include (i) loans to co-operative housing societies formed by employees of the Life Insurance Corporation, (ii) loans to public limited companies for providing houses to their employees, and (iii) loans to co-operative housing societies of employees of public limited companies.

During the period, 27 new co-operative housing societies were formed by the mployees of the L1C, at several centres, bringing the total number to 62 at the end of March 1963. So far, a sum of Rs. 54.84 lakhs has been sanctioned to 12 of these societies.

The 'Own Your Home' scheme, introduced in 1961, will come into operation in early 1964 at 26 selected places and will be extended to another 30 places during the year Loans are already being advanced to policyholders for construction of houses under this scheme.

Investments

The total book value of the investments of the Corporation at the end of March 1963 amounted to Rs 678.81 crores. Of this, the total book value of the investments pertaining to the general business was Rs 12.24 lakbs to capital redemption business Rs. 4.53 lakbs, to annuity certain business Rs. 1364 4 lakbs and to life business Rs 677.28 crores.

The break-up of the investments pertaining to the life business of the Corporation on March 31, 1963 is given in Table 103

^{*}Fifteen months ending March 31 1963

TABLE 103 L.I.C. INVESTMENTS

(As on March 31, 1963)

(m lakhs of rupees)

•	In India	Out of India
Central & State Government and other approved securities . Municipal securities not included above Foreign Government, Municipal, etc., securities including	448,54 88 69 61	=
loans to such authorities Shares and debentures	124,77 06	15 22 62 48 · 76
Total stock exchange investments Loans to State Governments for housing schemes	574,01 · 55 33.13 · 04	15,71 38
Amount due from State Governments in respect of the con- trolled business taken over Loans to Municipal Committees guaranteed by Government	5,32·66 1,60 83	_
Loans to apex co-operative housing finance societies guaran- teed by Government	7,86-12	_
Loans to co-operative sugar factories guaranteed by Govern- ment Fixed deposits guaranteed by Government	120 00 50 00	=
Total stock exchange investments and loans & deposits guaran-		
teed by Government Loans on mortgage of property House property	623,64 20 8,83 · 69 27,99 · 93	15,71·38 9 65 98·96
Total	6,60,47 • 82	16,79 99

HERE IS THE UNBEATABLE MASSEY-FERGUSON



Tractors and Farm Equipment Limited

are made in India at a modern plant in Madras by Tractors and Farm Equipment Limited, who are indeed proud to be able to provide Indian tarmers with the finest agricultural machinery to achieve the urgent national task.

Maximising India's food

CHAPTER XVI

AGRICULTURE

About 70 per cent of the people in India are dependent on land for their living. Agriculture and allied activities account for nearly a half of the country's national income. It supplies raw materials for some of the major industries such as cotton and jule textiles and sugar and provides a large proportion of the country's exports. India ranks first in the world in the production of groundnuts and ten and enjoys a virtual monopoly in the production of groundnuts and ten and enjoys a virtual monopoly in the production of sec. It is the second largest producer of rice, jute, raw ware, range-seed, sesamum and castor-seed.

LAND UTILISATION

The total geographical area of the country is 80.63 crore acres. Land utilisation statistics are available for 73.88 crore acres or 91.6 per cent of the total area. The following table gives details of land utilisation in India for 1950-51 and 1960-61.

TABLE 104 LAND UTILISATION

(m. ctore acres)

		(in c	ore ucres)
		1950-51	1960-61*
Total geographical area** Total reporting area		80 63 70 25	80 63 73 88
Forests		10 00	13 85
Not available for cultivation— (i) Land put to non-agricultural uses (ii) Barren and uncultivable land		2 77 8 97	3 47 8 53
	TOTAL	11 74	12 00
Other uncultivated land excluding laflow lands— (i) Permanent pastures and grazing lands (ii) Land under tree crops and groves (iii) Cultivable waste		1 65 4 90 5 67	3 57 1 32 4 71
	TOTAL	12 22	9 6)
Fillow lands (r) Current fallows (u) Others		2 (4 4 31	2 82 2 81
	TOTAL	6 95	5 63
Net area sown Area sown more than once Total cropped area		29 34 3 25 32 59	32 80 4 82 37 62

Irrigated Area

Of the total area under cultivation, nearly 16 per cent is irrigated. During the period 1950-51 to 1960-61, the net irrigated area increased by 87 lakh acres as shown in the following table.

Provisional

^{**}Fxcluding Pondicherry

TABLE 105 AREA UNDER IRRIGATION

			(in	lakh acres)
Source	 1	1950-51	1960-61	Increase or decrease
Canals Tanks Wells Others source		205 89 148 73	254 115 174 59	+49 +26 +26 14
	TOTAL	515	602	+ 87

The two outstanding features of agricultural production in India are the wide variety of crops and the preponderance of food over non-food crops. Table 106 shows the area under major crops in 1950-51, 1955-56, and 1960-61 to 1962-63.

TABLE 106

AK	KA UNDER P	KINCIFAL	CKOFS	(in thou	sund acres)
Crop	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61*	1961-62*	1962-63**
Rice	7,61 35	7,78,91	8,29,47	8,46,50	8,59,61
Jowar	3,84,77	4.29.03	4,26,83	4,39,80	9,38,57
Barra	2 22.96	2 80,18	2,82,30	2,73,22	2,64,70
Maize	78.07	91.32	1.07.74	1 11.03	1.13.16
Ragu	54,44	57,01	57,38	58,48	57,60
Small millets	1.13.80	1.31.84	1,21,01	1.17.84	1.15,7
Wheat	2,40,82	3,05,59	3 20.47	3,34,10	3,32,5
Barley	76,93	84,47	79,65	81,91	74 91
TOTAL CEREALS	19,33,14	21,58 35	22 24,85	22,62,88	22 56,9
Gram	1,87,06	2,41,66	2,32 44	2 35,85	2,27,1
Tur	53,89	56 60	59 07	58,09	58,4
Other pulses	2,30,80	2,75,52	2,81,89	2.91,34	2,88,8
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	24,04,89	27,32,03	27,98,25	28 48,16	28,31,3
Potatoes .	5.92	6.91	9,13	N.A	NA
Sugarcane	42.17	45,64	57.89	59,88	56,6
Black pepper	1.97	2,20	2.54	2.53	2,5
Chillies	14,64	14,93	15.30	15,16	15.4
Ginger	40	40	44	45	1 1
Tobacco	8,83	10.13	9.89	10 41	10.6
Groundnut	1 11,06	1.26.85	1,54,61	1,58,69	1,64,6
Castorseed	13,72	14,18	10.38	10,95	10 9
Seasamum	54,45	56,67	53,60	55,47	59.8
Rape and mustard	51,18	63,16	70,94	77,58	77.2
Linseed	34,67	37,77	44,33	48.54	46.5
Cotton	1 45,36	1 99,81	1 88 71	1 90,74	1 97.0
Jute	14 11	17,39	15.12	22,80	20,5
Mesta	-	5,71	6,89	9.60	8,6
Tea	7.77	7,80	8 19	NA	N/
Coffee	2,24	2,49	2.81	NA	N/
Rubber	141	1,74	3 18	3.45	N/
Coconut	1 15,36	15,98	17,71	17,86	N/

Seasons

There are two well-defined crop seasons . (i) kharif and (ii) rabi The major kharif crops are rice, jowar, bajra, maize, cotton, sugarcane, sesamum and groundnut. The major rabi crops are wheat, barley, gram, linseed,

^{*}Partially revised

^{**}Final estimates

N A -- Estimates not available

rape and mustard. The seasons and duration of principal crops are shown below.

TABLE 107 CROP SEASONS

Crop	Season Duration
Ricet	Winter 51 -6 month
20001	Winter 51 —6 month Autumn 4 41 Summer 2 3 Rabi 5 51
	Summer 2 3
Wheat	Rabi 5 51
Jowar	Kharif 41 - 5
	Rabi 4½ - 5
	Zaid Kharif 25
Bajra .	Kharif 41 - 5 Rabi 41 - 5 Zard Kharrif 22 Kharrif 41 Kharri 41 Kharri 4 Kharrif 31 Rabi 5 51 Rabi 6
Maize .	Kharit 4 41
Ragu .	Kharif 34
Barley	Rabi 5 51
Gram	
Sugarcane	Perennial 10 - 12
Sesamum	Khani 3t 4
	Rabi 5
Groundnut	Khard Early 4 4
	Late 4 5 ,
Rape and mustard	Rabi 4 5 ,,
	Zaid Rabi 4
Linseed	Rabi 5 51
Castor	Kharif Luly 6 ,
	Others 8
Cotton	Kharif Early 6 7
	Late 7 8 ,,
Tobacco	Kharif 7
Jute	Kharri 6 - 7

Production

Weather conditions and rainfall during 1962-63 were, on the whole, very unfavourable. The kharif season was marked by long spells of deficient rains in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal and parts of Bihar and Orssa and ill-distributed rains in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam The rabi season was also characterised by absence of winter rains in the northern States. The total production of foodgrains was lower by about 22 lakh tons While the production of prec, wheat, barley and gram registered a heavy decline, production of jowar, bajra, maize and tur was substantially higher, which helped to offset the overall fall in production some extent Production of groundnut, jute, mesta and sugarcane also declined but cotton recorded considerable increase. Table 108 shows preduction of principal crops during 1950-51, 1955-56, and 1960-61 to

*Denotes the number of months the crop is on land †Seasons for rice in different States are known by different names These are indicated

below			
Assam .	Autumn or Ahu or Aus Winter or Sali or Bao Spring or Borro	Gujarat and Maha- rashtra	Early Middle Late
West Bengal	Autumn or Bhadoi or Aus Winter or Aman Summer or Borro	Madhya Pradesh	Early Late
Bihar	Autumn or Bhados Winter or Aghani	Madras	First Crop Second Crop
Orissa	Autumn or Bhados Winter	Uttar Pradesh .	Early Late
Mysore .	Winter or kharif or Kartiki crop Summer or rabi or Vysakhi crop		

1962-63 and Table 109 shows the all-India index numbers of agricultural production of the various agricultural commodities and groups of commodities for these years.

TABLE 108
PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

	000110.					
Crop	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1963-61*	1961-62*	1962-63*
Rice (cleaned)	'000	2,02,51	2,71.22	3,36,58	3,42,57	3,15 12
	tous	54.08	66.19	92.15	76,19	91.92
Jowar		25,54	33.74	31,77	34.98	38.01
Bajra		17,02	25,61	39,52	42.02	
Maize		14.07	18.17	16,54	18.44	
Ragi	- 1	17,22	20.37	19,44		18,12
Small millets						
Wheat		63,60	86 22	1,08,18	1,18,49	1,09,56
Birley		23,40	27,71	28,21	31,02	24,35
TOTAL CIRCAIN	-	4,17,44	5,49,23	6 72,39	6,83,10	6,60,41
Gram		35,93	53,32	62,24	57,35	56,36
Fur	1	16.92	18.32	20,48	13.18	15,15
Other pulses		29 93	37,07	11 80	43,94	43,15
m		5,90,22	6,57,94	7,96,91	7.97 57	7,75,07
TOTAL FOODGRAINS		1,90,22	6,37,94	1,90,91) /,9/ 5/	1,73,07
Potators		16 34	18,30	27 04		NA
Sugarcane (canc)	١.	5,61,50		10 24,82		9,00,60
Black pepper	1 .	21	28	28	28	25
Chillies (dry)		3.45			3,70	3.83
Ginger (dry)		14		17	17	17
Tobacco		2,57			3,43	3 61
Groundnut (nuis in shell)	1 .	34.26		4191	46,11	45,20
Castorseed	1.	1,01	1 23			1,01
Sesamum	1	4,38	4,60	3,16		4,46
Rupe and must and	1 .	7,50		13,35		
Linseed		3 61				
Cotton (lint)	'000	29,10	39,98	1 53.90	45,12	53,12
	biles h		į.			
Jute (dry fibre)	11	32,83		39.82	63 47	53,67
Mesta (dry fib e)	., ††	1	11,53		16,92	15,22
Tea	l likh	! 60,70	62,80	70 80	N A	N A
Coffee	10,	5,40	7.60	9.50	N.A.	. NA
Rubber	1 1	3.20		. 5.60		
Coconut	crore	1 3,58		4 59	4.55	
	nuts	1	1	, ,,,,,	. 4,55	

[ABL1 109

INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Commodity/Group	Weis	ht!	1950	-51	1955-5	6	1960-61	-7	1961-6	52	1962	63
A FOODGRAINS Rice Wheat Total cereals (1) Gram Total pulses (2)	35 8 58	3 5 3 7 6	87 101 90 98 91	3 0	114 131 114 138	9	136 162 136 162	7 6 3	139 178 140 149	3	127 164 133 146	9 0 9
Total 'Foodgrains'	66	9	90	5	115	3	135		137	1 5	131	

*Partially revised. **Final estimates
1392 lbs each. 11400 lbs each NA.—Data not available
(1) Includes gram, turiand other pulses.
2) Includes gram, turiand other pulses.

TABLE 109 (concld)

Commodity/Group	Weight	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
B OTHER CROPS						
Oilseeds		1	- 1	1	- 1	
Groundnut	5 7	101-4	112 4	131 7	178 3	135 6
Total oilseeds(3)	99	98-5	108-6	128-0	134 4	133 6
Fibres	-	- }		1	1	
Cotton	28	110 7 !	153 9	203 3	170-2	200 4
Jute	1 4	106-3	135 8	121-6	193-8	163 9
Total fibres(4)	4-5	108 6	149 7	175-7	183 2	191 0
Plantation Crops						
Tea	3 3	103 8	107 2	120 9	133 5	129 7*
Coffee	0 2	112 3	196 1	355 1	240 1	278 8*
Rubber	0.1	93 8	146 1	165 3	176 3	204 8*
Total plantation		,,,	140 1	105 5		204 0
crops	3 6	104 0	113 2	135 1	140 6	140 1
Miscellaneous		104 0	113 2	155 1	140 0	140 1
Sugarcane	8 7	113 7	119.8	173 9	163 7	151 2
Tobacco	19	97 3	112 9	116 3	129 6	136 8
Total miscellane-	1 2	91 3	112 7 ;	110 3	129 0	130 6
	15 1	110 3	120 1	155 B	150 8	146 6
ous(5)	15 1	110 3	120 1	155 B	130 6	140 6
Total *Other Crops'	33 1	105 9	119 9	147 9	149-7	148 0
Total Other Crops				141.7		140 0
GENERAL INDEX						
(All commodities)	100 0	95 B	116.8	139 7	141 4	136 B

Import of Foodgrains

During 1963, cereals were imported largely under agreements concluded carlier, notably the PL 480 Agreement of May 1960 with the US Government and also under fresh agreements concluded during the year. Of the four agreements signed in 1963 two were with Burma providing for the import of rice in two lots of 10,000 tons each, one with South Vietnam providing for the import of 10,000 metric tons of rice, and one with the UAR providing for the import of 35,000 metric tons of rice during 1964.

The following table shows the import of cereals into India for 1956 and 1961 to 1963.

TABLE 110 IMPORT OF CERFALS

(in thousand metric tons)

Year	Rice	and wheat flour	Other	Total cereals
1956	3,30	1,113		1.443
1961 .	3,84	3,092	19	3,495
1962	3.90	3,250		3,640
1963	4,84	4,072		4.556

Food Situation

The overall food situation during 1963 remained fairly satisfactory, although some stresses and strains were noticeable in some parts of the country. This was mainly due to a substantial shortfall in the production for two major cereals, rice and wheat, in 1962-63. Increased imports, larger internal procurement, tighter regulatory measures on trade and larger distribution of foodgrains through fair price shops helped to maintain supplies and check prices from rising to unduly high levels.

- (3) Includes groundnut, sesamum, rape and mustard, linseed and castorseed
- (4) Includes mesta.
- (5) Comprises sugarcane, tobacco, potato, pepper, chillies and ginger.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The Third Plan provides for an outlay of Rs. 601.56 crores on promense of agricultural production, including agricultural programmes under community development schemes, as against Rs. 260.65 crores in the Second Plan. This is in addition to the provision of Rs. 80.10 crores for cooperation and Rs. 599.34 crores for major and medium irrigation projects.

The financial outlays for agricultural programmes during 1964-65 have been stepped up as compared to those in previous years. An outlay of Rs. 146.7 crores has been approved for the State Plans in 1964-65 as compared to the anticipated outlay of about Rs. 110 crores in 1963-64 and the actual outlay of Rs. 85 crores in 1962-63 and Rs. 73 crores in 1961-67.

The principal technical programmes for increasing agricultural production, around which intensive work is being organised, are. (1) minor tripation, (u) soil conservation, dry larming and land reclamation, (iii) supply of manures and fertilisers, (u) seed multiplication and distribution, up plant protection, and (vi) better ploughs and improved agricultural implements, and adoption of scientific aericultural practices.

In view of the national emergency a new impetus has been given to agricultural development programmes. The Third Plan target for minor irrigation, soil conservation on agricultural lands and dry farming have been stepped up. A programme for the intensification of rice production at 40 selected districts on "package" basis has been intitated. A dry farming programme for increasing production of millets and pulses has been undertaken. The "package" approach is also being extended to cotton, oilseeds and other important commercial crops. Programmes have also been drawn for the intensive development of milk meat eges and short-term crops.

Various measures have been taken to secure effective and continuous coordination between the Ministries and Departments concerned at the Centre and between the Centre and the States in the formulation and execution of development programmes. With this end in view an Agricultural Production Board has been constituted at the Centre and Agricultural Production Committees have been constituted in the States.

Minor Irrigation

During the Third Plan it is proposed to bring an area of about 1.28 crore acres under irrigation through munic irrigation schemes as compared to 90 lakh acres during the Second Plan The total outlay on minor irrigation during the Third Plan is likely to be Re 250 crores Three regional minor irrigation conferences held in October 1961 have recommended that all savings under agricultural production sector should be diverted to this programme and additional finances may also be provided, if necessary, Increased emphasis is being laid on the fuller utilisation of irrigation facilities already created and on the maintenance of enviring irrigation works, construction of field channels, and on surveys and investigations.

Many States have revised their Plan targets for minor irrigation in pursuance of the decision taken by the National Development Council in November 1962. Central assistance to the States for various minor irrigation schemes has been increased

The additional area brought under irrigation through minor irrigation works during the two years 1961-62 and 1962-63 is estimated at 38 lakh acres while the target for 1963-64 was 30 lakh acres

Soil Conservation, Dry Farming and Land Reclamation

An outlay of about Rs 72 crores has been provided for the execution of various soil conservation programmes as against Rs 1.6 crores in the First Plan and Rs. 18 crores in the Second Plan The Plan targets for

AGRICULTURE 207

contour bunding and dry farming have been raised to 117 lakh acres and 250 lakh acres respectively.

During 1963-64, 201 soil conservation schemes were in execution in the States along with 13 Central schemes in the catchment areas of river valley projects.

"Under the All India Soil and Land Use Survey Scheme, an area of about 25 lakh acres had been surveyed during 1962-63 bringing the total area surveyed so far to 78 lakh acres. Sixty-nine soil survey and land use reports were provided to the States for use in planning and execution of soil conservation plans.

Improved Seeds

For the development and popularisation of improved seeds, it was envisaged under the Second Plan to organise about 4,000 seed multiplication farms in different States

Under the Third Plan it is intended to extend the use of improved foodgrain seeds over 14.8 crore acres. About 3.9 crore acres are expected to be covered by the end of the first three years of the Plan including the anticipated coverage of 1.64 crore acres during 1963-64.

The National Seeds Corporation started functioning during 1963-64 and produced hybrid maize seed over 1.500 acres

Manures and Fertilisers

During 1962-63, urban compost was prepared in 2,218 urban centres and about 29 lakh tonnes was distributed During 1963-64, the production was estimated at 33.5 lakh tonnes. Schemes for the utilisation of sewage and sullage were in operation in 90 important towns and cities, utilizing about 21.5 crore gallons of sewage and sullage water per day for irrigating about 30 thousand acres.

Under the schemes being implemented for the development of local immuniari resources in C.D. Blocks and night soil composting in bigger panchayats about 10 crore tonnes of compost was expected to be produced during 1963-64. An area of 16 crore acres was estimated to have been green manured during 1962-63 while the anticipated achievement for 1963-64 was 2 croize acres.

The demand for introgenous fertilisers has been steadily increasing so that it has not been possible to meet the full requirements on account of inadequate indigenous production and shortage of foreign exchange. There was, however, an improvement and supplies in 1963-64 amounted to 4.4 lakh tonnes as against 3.5 lakhs tonnes in the preceding year. The consumption of superphosphate during 1962-63 accounted for about 74,000 tonnes and that of raw and steamed bone meal for 35-40,000 tonnes.

Plant Protection and Locust Control

The Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage assists the States and Union Territories with technical advice, equipment, posticides and personnel in controlling crop pests and diseases through its 14 Central Plant Protection Stations. The stations also organise intensive plant protection work in selected Gram Panchayar areas and conduct fortnightly surveys of pests and diseases in their respective areas so as to adopt prompt control measures wherever necessary.

During 1963-64, only three exotic locust swarms entered India in June and July 1963. Thereafter, the country remained free of locust swarms and gregarious breeding

Intensive Agricultural District Programme

With a view to exploiting to the full the production potentialities of some favourable areas with maximum irrigation facilities and minimum natural hazards, a scheme entitled 'Intensive Agricultural District Programme' was

sponsored during 1961-62 with financial assistance from the Ford Foundation. The programme has the two-fold objective of (a) increasing food production in order to meet the existing shortage as well as to provide a base for more rapid economic development and (b) demonstrating this most effective ways of increasing food production through concentration of resources, both human and material, and setting a pattern of extending such intensified agricultural programmes to other favourable areas having irrigation or assured water supply. The object is to promote the adoption of a combination of improved practices by the tarmers by making available the needed wherewithal of production like credit, seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, unplements, etc.

The programme, which will extend over a period of five years, will normally cover all the food crops grown in the district, emphasis being laid on major food crops like paddy, wheat and millets. It is also proposed to include livestock improvement programme and other related activities.

The scheme was launched in the first instance in seven selected districts, namely, West Godavari (Andhra Pradesh), Shahabad (Bihar), Thanjavur (Madras), Raipur (Madhya Pradesh), Ludhunin (Punjab), Pali (Rajasthan) and Aligarh (UP.). In the districts to which the programme was subsequently extended, it completed one year of operation in Alleppey and Palghat (Kerala), Mandya (Mysore), Sambalpur (Orissa) and Surat (Gujarat) by the end of 1962-63. The programme was stated in Burdwan (West Bengal) from the 1962-63 rabi season and in Bhandara (Maharashtra) and Cachar (Assam) from kharfi 1963-64.

State Farms

A Central mechanised farm with an area of about 30,000 acres was established at Surstgarh in Rajasthan, in 1956. An area of 8,187 acres was sown in kharif and about 17,590 acres in rabs during 1963-64. The total production of crops grown at the farm during 1962-63 amounted to 17,700 toanes. Experimental schemes for poultry development, cattle breeding and horticulture are in progress.

Work on a similar mechanised farm at Jetsar in the Rajasthan canal area is expected to start in the 1964-65 khanf season. Farms at a few more sites are also being contemplated.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection earnes out various schemes for (a) grading and standardisation of agricultural commodities, (b) regulation of markets and market practices, (c) marketing investigations and surveys, (d) training of personnel in agricultural marketing and (e) administration of Fruit Products Order, 1955.

Grading and Standardisation

The grading of agricultural and livestock produce is carried out under the provisions of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act. 1937. The commodities for export compulsorily graded under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act are tobacco, sannhemp, wool, bristles, goat hair, lemongrass oil, palmrosa oil, sandalwood oil, vetiver oil, myrobalans and walnuis. Grading in respect of commodities intended for internal trade is being carried out on a voluntary basis for ghee, oils, butter, cotton, eggs. wheat flour, rice, potatoes, gur, fruits, honey, etc. To provide adequate laboratory facilities for fixing grade standards for

To provide adequate laboratory facilities for fixing grade standards for new commodities and for revising old grade standards where necessary, provision has been made in the Thurd Plan for the construction of a Central control laboratory at Naguur and eight regional control laboratories at Guntur, Madras, Cochin, Kanpur, Rajkot, Amritsar, Calentta and Bombay,

The first three have started functioning, while the existing laboratories at Rajkot, Kaapur and Bombay have been re-equipped for conversion into regional laboratories.

Regulation of Markets

Continuous attention is being paid to increasing the number of regulated markets in the country. The total number of regulated markets now stands at 1,035 as against 978 in the preceding year.

Marketing Investigations and Surveys

A large number of surveys on the marketing of agricultural commodities has been carried out and since 1937 the Directorate has published over 125 marketing survey reports and brochures relating to 40 important commodities. During 1963-64 survey reports on two more commodities and a directory of assembling markets were published.

A marketing research wing has been set up to study shift in marketing practices, consumption patterns and consumer preferences, costs and margins, transportation and packaging, revision of key indicators, etc.

Training of Personnel in Agricultural Marketing

There are three courses for training of personnel in agricultural marketing, viz, (i) one-year course at Nagpur for training superior personnel of the State Marketing Departments, (ii) five-month course organised at Sangli and Hyderabad for the training of marketing socretaines and marketing superintendents required for regulated markets, and (iii) three-month course for training gradies supervisors. A new training centre for imparting the rive-month course was started at Lucknow during 1963-64. The Central Government have sanctoned a stipend of Rs. 75 per mensem to each trainee for the one-year course and Rs. 50 per mensem each for the other two courses.

Administration of Fruit Products Order, 1955

Under the Fruit Products Order, 1955, enforcement of quality control and rendering advisory guidance for the promotion of the industry on sound scientific lines were carried out as before and 108 licences were granted or renewed during 1963-64.

FORESTRY

India's forests cover 2 69 lakh sq miles, that is, about 22 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. The per capita forest area works out at only 0.2 hectares in India. Not only is the forest area works out at only 0.2 hectares in India. Not only is the forest area proportionately smaller in India but it is also unevenly distributed and the productivity per acre per animum is substantially below the average yield of forests in other countries. In view of these facts, the National Forest Policy Resolution of 1952 proposed that the area under forests be steadily raised to 33.3 per cent of the total land area, the proportion to be aimed at being 60 per cent in hilly regions and 20 per cent in the plains. The table given below shows the area under forests in 1950-51, 1955-56, 1957-58 and 1958-59.

TABLE 111
AREA UNDER FORFSTS

	1950-51	1955-56	1957-58	9 miles) 1958-59
1 From out-turn point of view (a) Meichantable (b) Inaccessible	2,25,714 51,518	2,18,122 53,562	2,14,886 59 528	2,02,193 65,034
TOTAL.	2.77.232	2.71.684	2 74.414*	2.69 462**

^{*}Includes 3 sq miles occupied by roads and buildings **Includes 1,235 sq miles for which details are not available.

TABLE [11 (concld)

_			1950-51	1955-56	1957-58	1958-59
2	By legal status (a) Reserved (b) Protected (c) Unclassed		1,32,975 45,532 98,725	1,38,791 65,067 65,730	1,31,586 93,759 49,066	1,28,967 97,178 43,317
		TOTAL	2,77,232	2,71,684*	2,74,411	2,69,462
3	By composition (a) Conferous (b) Broadleaved		14,017	9,736	10,041	10,334
	(i) Sal (ii) Teak (iii) Miscl		40,747 16,784 2,05,684	41,849 22,445 1,95,558	38,756 19,205 2,06,409	43,890 31,345 1,82,121
		TOTAL	2,77,232	2,71,684*	2,74,411	2,69,462**

Production

Table 112 shows the quantity and value of timber and firewood produced during 1950-51, 1955-56, 1957-58 and 1958-59

TABLE 112 PRODUCTION OF TIMBER AND FIREWOOD

	Quantity (thousand cubic feet)								
Year	Timber	Round wood	Pulp and match- wood	Fire- wood	Charcoal wood	Total	Total value (thousand rupees)		
1950-51 1955-56 1957-58 1958-59	10,56,76 11,98,67 13,32,33 13,14,41	2,95,49 2,54,37 2,96 56 3,22,37	4,75 14,81 19,78 23,29	39,43,19 32,60,57 36,01,91 39,12,38	2,75,69 5,56,61 2,73,88 3,12,19	55,75,88 52,85,03 55,24,46 58,84,64	19,08,07 27,68,82 28,93,30 41,21,33		
1730-34	13,14,41	3, 24, 1/	23,27	37,12,30	7,12,17	30,04,04	41,21,00		

Apart from providing the raw material for paper, match-wood and plywood industries, forests are also the source of a number of minor forest products like gum, resins, tanning materials, medicinal herbs, etc., which are essential for certain mulsurises or serve as valuable articles of export Table 113 shows the value of minor forest produce during the years 1950-51, 1955-56, 1975-58 and 1958-59.

TABLE 113
VALUE OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE

Year	Bamboos and canes	Fibres & (resins	Other rotal products	
950-51	1,52,20	52	41,93	4,98,03 6,92,48	
955-56	1,36,78	43 1	1.01.42	5,63,11 8,01,74	
957-58	1,34,59	82	1,25,61	5,93,18 8,54,20	
958-59	1,52,55 1	69	1,37,48	5,49,76 8,40,48	

Development Schemes

19

Under the Third Plan, the lowestry development programmes in the States include, among others, development of farm forestry, economic plantations, rehabilitation of degraded lorests, improvement of forest communications and roads, development of forest research, nature conservancy schemes and forest protection measures. A special programme for growing last-growing species suitable for industries like match, plywood, paper and pulp and boards has been flaunched, for which a provision of Rs 2.75 crores has been made in the Third Plan. An area of about 60,000 acres is

^{*}Includes 2,096 sq miles for which details are not available

^{**}Includes 1.772 so miles for which details are not available

expected to be brought under quick growing species by the end of 1963-64 as against about 23,600 acres at the end of 1962-63. Two other projects are to be undertaken with assistance from the UN Special Fund. One of these aims at surveying the availability of raw materials and possibilities of industrial development in the inaccessible forest areas of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Hımachal Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Kerala, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh The other envisages the establishment of centres for imparting training in the use of modern logging equipment and techniques at different centres

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND HISHERIES

Table 114 shows the number of livestock, poultry and agricultural machinery according to the quinquennial censuses of 1956 and 1961.

The Third Plan makes a provision of about Rs 54 crores for animal husbandry. The object of Government policy in regard to the development of animal husbandry in the country is to develop the milk yielding capacity of well-defined milk breeds by selective breeding and upgrading of nondescript cattle, and improvement of draught breeds in milk yield without impairing the quality of bullocks. The above objects are sought to be achieved through Key Village Scheme, Gaushala Development Scheme. Gosadan Scheme, etc.

TABLE 114 LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

		1956 census	1961 census
A - Livestock		(lakhs)	(lakhs)
(a) Males over 3 years (b) Females over 3 years (c) Youngstock		6,49 4,99 4,38	7,25 5,42 4,88*
	TOTAL CATILI	15,87**	17,55
2 Buffalocs (a) Malcs over 3 years (b) Females over 3 years (c) Youngstock		65 2,23 1,61	77 2,50 1,85
	TOTAL BUFFALOES	4,49†	5,12
3 Sheep 4. Goats 5 Horses and ponies 6 Other livestock†		3,92 5,54 15 68	4,02 6,09 13 73
	TOTAL LIVESTOCK	30,65	33,64
B—Poultry		9,48	11,42
C—Agricultural machinery J Ploughs (a) Wooden (b) Iron		(thousands) 3,61,42 13,76	(thousands) 3,83,72 22,98

^{*}Includes 22,33,255 for which details are not available.
**Includes 86, 200 for which details are not available.
†Includes 1,760 for which details are not available.
†*Comprises mules, donkeys, camels and pigs.

TABLE 114 (concid)

	1956 census	1961 census
2 Carts	1,09,68	1,20,72
3. Sugarcane crushers (a) Worked by power (b) Worked by bullocks	23 5,45	33 5,90
Oil-engines (with pumps for irrigation purposes) Electric pumps (for irrigation purposes)	1,23	5,90 2,30 1,60 31
6 Tractors (used for agricultural purposes only) 7 Ghanies	21	31
(a) Five seers and more	96	78
(b) Less than five seers	2,12	1,73

Key Village Scheme

The All India Key Village Scheme initiated during the First Plan with a view to increasing milk production and raising the draught efficiency of cattle in the country has been continued with an expanded scope in the Third Plan Certain new measures like the establishment of central semen collection centres, in-service training centres and setting up of marketing cells in the Animal Husbandry Department have been proposed for implementation during the Third Plan A provision of Rs. 5.10 crores has been made in the Third Plan for this scheme. During 1962-63, 21 key village blocks were expanded and work was intensified in another 15 blocks. In addition, 23 new blocks, 6 central seeme collection stations, one marketing cell and four in-service centres were established

Feed and Fodder Development Scheme

The feed and fodder development scheme provides for the establishment of fodder and pasture demonstration plots in villages, distribution of planting material of fodder crops to the cultivators, popularising silage making, feeding of selected cuttle on balanced ration, pasture improvement at livestock farms and establishment of fodder demonstration-curn-training centres. The programme is being operated in 13 States and three Union Territories. During 1963-64 pasture development was taken up and demonstration plots were established on 8 livestock farms in key village blocks, the construction of 373 silo pits was subsdised and 382 chaff-cutters were distributed

Calf Rearing Scheme

This scheme aims at the salvage of superior calves from high yielding milich animals, maintained at the milk colonies. Under this scheme, the velected calves of 6 months' age and above are purchased from the cattle breeders and distributed free of cost to the bona fide cattle breeders, co-perative organisations, etc. During 1962-63, 6.441 improved calves were taken up for subsidised rearing in key village blocks. Up to November 1963, 1,192 calves were allotted from Harringhata and Aarey milk colonies.

Gaushala Development Scheme

This scheme aims at utilising the gaushalas in the country as cattle breeding-cum-milk production centres for supplementing governmental efforts for the supply of good breeding bulls and increasing milk production. It is proposed to take up the development of 168 gaushalas during the Third Plan. During 1962-63, 31 gaushalas were taken up for development.

Gosadan Scheme

This scheme aims at the segregation of un-economic and un-productive cattle from areas where active cattle development work has been taken up, to gosadans established in the remote forest areas. During the Third Plan, emphasis is being laid on the establishment of collection centres so as to

AGRICULTURE 213

increase the number of admissions in the gosadans. During 1962-63, two gosadans were set up.

Stray and Wild Cattle Catching Scheme

The scheme for the rounding up of stray and wild cattle is in operation in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi. During 1963-64, up to January 1964, 8,013 cattle were rounded up, out of which 2,062 productive ones were distributed for breeding purposes and 4,500 unproductive ones sent to the goosdans.

Improvement of Hide Flaying, Curing & Carcass Utilisation Scheme

The Model Training-cum-Production Centre, Bakshi-ka-Talab, Lucknow, which was developed with assistance from the Netherlands Government and the FAO, imparts training in hide-flaying, tanning and footwear and leather utilisation.

Nomadic Cattle Breeders' Scheme

The scheme for rehabilitating nomadic cattle breeders in various States is being implemented in Andhra Pradesh. Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat. It aims at providing breeders with better bulls and veterinary aid and their settlement on waste lands on co-operative basis. During 1963-64, a centrally sponsored scheme for the development of Rathi. Tharparkar and Sanchore breeds of cattle for rehabilitation of nomadic breeders was sanctioned.

Dairying

Dairy development programmes include establishment of city milk plants, colonisation of cattle, establishment of milk products factories and rural creameries, rural dairy extension and training of technical personnel.

With the establishment of three new darry plants at Agra, Lücknow and Cuttack the total number of such plants now stands at 25 Darry plants are also being set up at 20 other centres, preliminary work for 17 of these having been undertaken. Pilot milk schemes are in operation in 15 cities. Together, the dauty plants and pilot schemes are handling about 9 lakh litres of milk daily as against an average of 8.5 lakh litres during 1962-63.

The number of animals in the cattle colonics at Haringhata and Madhavaram has increased to 13,000. It is proposed to set up another cattle colony at Venkas near Bombay. A cattle feed compounding factory is being set up at Anand.

The Amritar dairy project which was commissioned in December 1962 is designed for the marketing of 20,000 litres of milk daily and the manufacturing of 1,500 tons of spray-dried skim milk annually. A similar factory has been set up at Rajkot. Creameries have been staited at Aligarh and Barauni and another one is being established at Juneaedh.

Training in dairying has been taken up at five centres in Karnal, Bangalore, Aarey, Anand and Allahabad with the assistance of UNICEF. Another institute is being established at Haringhata A students' dairy has been set up at Anand to be followed by similar dairies at some other centres Special courses in dairy engineering and dairy extension have been started in Karnal

Piggery Development Scheme

Two regional pig breeding stations-cum-bacon factories are in operation in Algarh and Haringhata. Up to January 1964, these stations sold 285 boars and sows to other States for breeding purposes. The third regional station-cum-bacon factory was set up at Aarey in Maharashtra and the establishments of the fourth one at Kasarpalli in Andhra Pradesh has been sanctioned

Poultry

Under the Second Plan, five regional poultry farms were set up in Maharashtra, Orisa, Mysore, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi. The production of eggs at these farms during 1963-64 was estimated at 15 lakhs as against 14 lakhs in 1962-63. About 65 lakh eggs were expected to be produced at the State poultry farms and extension centres, of which more than 20 lakh will be utilised for breeding purposes. In order to encourage commercial poultry farming 12 intensive poultry development blocks, 11 feet manufacturing units and four centres for collection, grading and distribution of eggs are expected to be set up. A large commercial farm has been started with foreign collaboration at Gurgaon. One more large breeding farm has been set up with foreign collaboration in Bombay A centrally sponsored resonal duck farm has been started in West Beneal

Fisheries

The production of fish during 1962 was 958.6 lakh tons as against 945.9 lakh tons in 1961. The fall in production was accounted for by the failure of mackerel and sardine fisheries. The following table shows the production and disposal of fish in 1956, 1961 and 1962.

TABLE 115
PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF FISH

(in thousand tons)

Total Disposal · Reduction Year catch Fresh Cured landings marketing Sun-dried i Salted 996 3 425 5 258 1 247 0 945 9 453 2 459 2 193 9 1961 219 4 1962 958 6 222 3 196 5 80 6

There is a sizable foreign trade in fish and fish products During 1962-63, 10,862 metric tons of fish and fish preparations valued at Rs. 4 08 crores were exported and 31,528 metric tons valued at Rs. 6 16 crores were imported.

Fishernes development programmes (all into two parts, martne fishernes and inland fisheries Schemes for the former consist of mechanisation of fishing craft, exploratory and experimental fishing to locate new grounds, improvement of fishing methods, increasing the supply of fishery requisities and provision of facilities for landing preservation, transport and marketing of fish. Schemes relating to the development of inland fishernes aim at increasing production through surveys, introduction of fish culture techniques, investigation of fish seed resources and development of reservoir fisheries.

Mechanisation of fishing craft and the development of suitable designs of mechanised craft for different coastal regions were undertaken during the first two Plans. There are at present about 2,750 mechanised boats as against 1,500 at the end of the Second Plan period.

The construction of a fishing barbour at Veraval in Guarat started during the Second Plan is nearing completion. The construction of a fish landing jetty at Mangalore has been completed and of fishing harbours at Nagapattinam in Madras, Kakınada in Andhra Pradesh, Porbunder in Gujarat and Vizhnijam in Kerala initiated.

Cujara and vizinjam in Keraia initiateo.

The fish marketing organisations in the country are being gradually strengthened to meet the growing needs of the fish industry Refrigerated railway vans run between Calicut and Madray and Palasa and Howrah. It is proposed to add three more vans

AGRICULTURE 215

Research and training in inland fisheries is carried out at the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore, and in sea fisheries at the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute at Mandapam Camp. The Deep Sea Fishing Station, Bombay and the off-shore stations at Tuticorin, Cochin and Visakhapatama conduct exploratory surveys for charting grounds. A new off-shore station has been established at Mangalore Studies on fishing gear pertaining to gear materials and their preservation, gear designs and sishery products are conducted at the Central Fisheries Technological Research Station at Cochin and Ernakulam. The Central Institute of Fisheries Education was established at Bombay in July 1961. It imparts practical knowledge on all aspects of fisheries including administrative and extension methods. A Central institute of fisheries co-operatives was established at Ernakulam in July 1963.

Eight central fisheries extension units organise training courses for different categories of personnel Technical assistance is also provided by these units in the application of scientific methods of fish culture. Experi-

ments on induced breeding are also conducted.

The administration of the Indo-Norwegian project which had been under the Kerala Government from its inception was taken over by the Central Government from April 1963 Its headquarters has been shifted to Ernakulam.

Fisheries schemes in the Third Plan have been formulated with the main objective of increased production and the development of export trade Measures to improve the condition of fishermen have also been given due consideration.

As a result of programmes included in the Third Plan, for which a provision of Rs 29 crores has been made, an increase of four lakh tons in production and a doubling in exports are expected

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The first Agricultural Labour Enquiry was conducted in 1950-51, in 800 villages, covering a sample of 11,000 agricultural labour families. The reports of the enquiry were published in 1954-55. The second Agricultural Labour Enquiry was conducted in 1956-57, in 3,600 villages and data on employment, unemployment, wages and earnings, income, expenditure and indebtedness were collected from about 28,560 sample agricultural labour households One of the main objects of the enquiry was broadly to assess the impact of developmental schemes undertaken during the First Plan on the condition of agricultural labourers.

The all-India report of the second enqury was published in 1960 A manary of the main results of the second enqury along with a comparison* with the corresponding data of the first enquiry is given below.

Occupational Structure

(i) The estimated number of agricultural labour households was 1.63 crores in 1956-57 as against 1 79 crores in 1950-51. Le a fall of 16 lakhs. This reduction might be mainly due to conceptual difference in the definition of the term "agricultural labour households" adopted during the two enquiries.

(ii) The landless agricultural labour households in 1956-57 accounted for 57 per cent of the total as against 50 per cent in 1950-51.

^{*}Certain changes, in the light of unproved international standards, were made in concepts, definitions and procedures adopted in the Second Enquiry as compared with those in the First. For a proper comparative study of the results of the two enquires, sepecially those relating to the number of agracultural labour households, employment and wage rates, reference may be made to the Report of the Second Enquiry in which these changes have been explained at relevant place.

- (iii) The proportion of attached and casual agricultural labour households was 10: 90 in 199.0-1. In 195.6-7, attached labour households accounted for about 27 per cent of the all-India total, the remainder being casual labour households. The increase may, to some extent, be due to resumption of personal estates for self-cultivation by the erstwhile intermediaries like zamindars, lagitrdars, talkdars, etc., in the different States.
- (iv) The average size of the agricultural labour households rose slightly to 4.40 in 1956-57 from 4.30 in 1950-51. The average number of wage earners was 2.03 per household during 1956-57, comprising 1.13 men, 0.74 women and 0.16 children. The corresponding figures for 1950-51 mere 2.0 wage earners, comprising 1 men, 0.8 women and 0.1 children.
- (ν) The estimated number of agricultural labourers during 1956-57 was 33 crores composed of 18 crore men, 1.2 crore women and 30 lakh children. The corresponding figures for 1950-51 were 3.5 crores consisting of 1.9 crore men, 1.4 crore women and 20 lakh children.

Employment and Unemployment

- (1) Casual adult male workers were employed, on an average, on wages 200 days in 1950-51 and for 197 days during 1956-57. They were self-employed for 75 days in 1950-51 and for 40 days in 1956-57
- (ii) Casual adult female workers were employed on wages for 134 days during 1950-51 and for 141 days during 1956-57.
- (ui) The wage-employment of children increased from 165 days in 1950-51 to 204 days in 1956-57
- (1v) Casual adult male workers were unemployed for 128 days in 1956-57, as compared to 90 days in 1950-51

Wages

- (i) About 76 per cent of the average income of agricultural labour-households was derived from wage-employment in agricultural operations well as from non-agricultural occupations during 1950-51 as against 81 per cent during 1956-57. About 56 per cent of the man-days worked were paid for in cash in 1950-51 and 487 per cent in 1956-57. Page-payments made partly in cash and partly in kind accounted for 31.3 per cent in 1950-51 and 487 per cent in 1956-57. Wage-payments made partly in cash and partly in kind related to 9 8 per cent in the second enquiry.
- (ii) The average daily wage rate of adult male workers decreased from 10 ii) The 1 iii 150 fs nP iii 1956-57, and the average daily wage-rate of adult women also fell from 68 nP iii 1950-51 to 59 nP, iii 1956-57, Child labour received an average wage of 70 nP, iii 1950-51 and 53 nP, iii 1956-57.
- (iii) The estimated wage-bill in agreeilure worked out to roughly Rs. 520 crotes in 1956-57 a against Rs 500 crores in 1956-51. The increase was mainly due to the proportion of attached labour households being considerably higher (above 27 per cent) in 1956-57 as compared with 1950-51 (about 10 per cent) and the average amutal income per attached labour household as also of all households taken together from agricultural wage-employment in 1956-57 being higher than in 1950-51.

Household Income

- (i) The average annual income of an agricultural labour household in 1950-51 was Rs 447, while in 1956-57 it was Rs. 437.
- (ii) The average income derived from different sources, during the first and second enquiries, by agricultural labour households is given in the tollowing table.

(percentage of total)

TABLE 116 SOURCES OF INCOME*

		(m	rupees)
		 1950-51	1956-57
Cultivation of land Agricultural labour Non-agricultural labour Others		 59·90 (13 4) 286 97 (64·2) 53 19 (11·9) 46·94 (10 5)	30·07 (6·85) 319·65 (73·04) 34·04 (7·99) 52 91 (12·10)

Income from farming and non-agricultural labour had declined during 1956-57 but that from agricultural labour had increased.

Consumption and Cost of Living

(1) The average annual consumption expenditure per agricultural labour household increased from Rs. 461 in 1950-51 to Rs. 617 in 1956-57. The percentage expenditure on different consumption groups is given below.

TABLE 117 CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

	()	-,
Consumption group	1950-51	1956-57
Food Clothing and footwear	85·3 6 3	77 3 6 1
Fuel and lighting Miscellaneous and service	73	7 9 8 7

(ii) The average income per household during 1956-57 was Rs. 437 while average consumption expenditure was Rs 617. The deficit was thus Rs 180. This deficit, to a considerable extent, would seem to have been met from past savings, sale of stocks, remittances received and loans.

Indebtedness

- (1) About 64 per cent of agricultural labour households were indebted during 1956-57 as against 45 per cent in 1950-51. The average accumulated debt per household increased from Rs. 47 in 1950-51 to Rs. 88 in 1956-57.
- (ii) The average debt per indebted household also rose from Rs. 105 in 1950-51 to Rs. 138 in 1956-57. One of the reasons for the higher percentage of indebted households as also the higher volume of debt in 1956-57 was the higher proportion of attached labour households, some of whom were under debt bondage and/or tie-in-allotinent.
- (iii) The total estimated volume of indebtedness of agricultural labour households in 1956-57 was Rs 143 crores as against Rs 80 crores in 1950-51
- (11) Of the total debt, about 46 per cent was incurred for meeting the consumption expenditure. Social purposes accounted for 24 per cent and productive purposes for 19 per cent, the remaining 11 per cent of the total debt being incurred for meeting the expenditure on other miscellaneous items.
- (v) Of the total loan, 34 per cent was taken from money-lenders, 44 per cent from friends and relatives, 15 per cent from employers, 5 per cent from shop-keepers and one per cent from co-operatives.

^{*}Figures in brackets are percentages of total income from all sources.

Minimum-Wage Fixation in Agriculture

One of the protective measures to improve the income of agricultural labourers is the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 which inter alia applies to employment in agriculture. Under this legislation, minimum wages for agricultural workers have been fixed throughout Kerala, Orisas, Punjab, Rajasthan, Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Hunachal Pradesh and Tripura and in specified areas in Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madras. Minimum wages have also been fixed by the Central Government in certain agricultural demonstration farms and military farms under the Central Ministries of Food and Agriculture and Defence respectively.

CHAPTER XVII

LAND REFORM*

The First Five Year Plan recognised that the pattern of land ownership and cultivation was a fundamental issue in national development. The policy was restated in the Second Plan and the objectives aimed at were, firstly, to remove such impediments in the way of agricultural production as arise from the character of the agrarian structure and to create conditions for evolving as specifyl as possable an agrarian economy with high levels of efficiency and productivity and, secondly, to establish an egalitarian society and eliminate social menualities.

The Third Plan envisages as the main task during this period the completion of the implementation of policies evolved during the Second Plan and embodied in legislation on the various aspects of land reform which States

have undertaken in pursuance of the accepted policies.

A number of States have made considerable progress in the implementation of the legislation in recent years. The present position was reviewed by the National Development Council in November 1963. The Council califed upon all State Governments to complete implementation of land reform before the end of Third Plan and set up a Committee to suggest measures for strengthening and improving the implementation.

ABOLITION OF INTERMEDIARIES

The programme for abolition of intermediaries has been mostly completed. These measures have brought more than two crores of tenants into direct relationship with the State and made available to the Government considerable areas of cultivable waste. Lands for distribution to landless aericulturists.

The main problem now engaging the attention of the State Governments is the assessment and payment of compensation. About Rs. 236 crores have been paid so far, Rs. 106 crores in eash and Rs. 130 crores in bonds. About Rs. 334 crores have yet to be paid.

TENANCY REFORM

The principal objectives of tenancy reforms recommended in the Plan are (i) security of tenure, (u) reduction of rent, and (iii) ownership for tenants. The progress made in these directions in different States is outlined below.

Andhra Pradesh

In the former Andhra area, the existing provisions for security of tenure are of a temporary nature. In the Telangana area, the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act applies Some of its provisions conferring substantial rights on tenants have, however, not been enforced. A comprehensive tenancy legislation for the entire State of Andhra Pradesh is under consideration of the State legislature.

In the former Andhra area, the rent is not to exceed 50 per cent of the gross produce for irrigated lands (28-1/3 per cent for lands irrigated by baling and 45 per cent of produce for dry lands). In the Telangana the rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce for irrigated lands and one-lifth in other cases or 3 to 5 times the land revenue according to the class of soil, whichever is less.

^{*}For a brief account of the genesis and growth of the agrarian problem, see Chapter XXI of 'INDIA 1958'

The former Government of Hyderabad had enforced the provision for transfer of ownership to tenants in certain areas of Telangana region. About 14,000 tenants have exercised right of purchase over an extent of a lakh acres.

A ccam

Under-rayats and share croppers (adhuars) have been given fixity of tenure subject to landlord's right to resume land for personal cultivation Each under-rayat or adhiar is, however, to be left with 3-1/3 acres until he is allotted alternative land of equivalent value in the locality

Right of resumption expired on February 18, 1963. The crop share paid by the adhuar is not to exceed one-fourth of the produce where the cost of cultivation is met by the landlord and 1/5th where the cost is met by the adhuar.

There is no provision for conferment of ownership on tenants in respect of non-resumable areas

Rihar

The tenant holding land on a written lease is liable to ejectment on the expiry of the term of the lease. Tenants holding land on oral lease cannot be evicted except for misuse of land or non-payment of rent. An under-rayut holding from landlords more than the ceiling limit (20 to 60 acres depending upon the class of land) has been given fixity of tenure subject to landlord's right to resume land for personal cultivation. A minimum area is, however, to be left with the tenant

Guarat

Tenants have been given security of tenure subject to landlord's right to resume land on the condition that every tenant generally retains half the area leased. The period within which right of resumption could be exercised has expired.

In the former Bombay area, 9 20 lakh tenants are eligible for acquisition of ownership of an area of 30 6 lakh acres. The actual ownership is transferred on payment of purchase price. So far the work relating to rent fixation has been completed in about 3 lakh cases covering about 10 lakh acres.

Jammu and Kashmir

Tenants have fixity of tenure in respect of area which the landlord did not resume before 1956. A landlord whose holding exceeds 12½ acres is entitled to receive as rent one-fourth of the produce for wet land and one-third of the produce for dry land.

There is no provision for transfer of ownership to tenants.

Kerala

The Kerala Land Reforms Act, provides for fixity of tenure for tenants subject to Indiolord's right to resume land for personal cultivation in specific cases. The rate of maximum tent has also been land down for various crops. For paddy lands the fair rent normally is one-fourth of the gross produce Provision has also been made for transfer of ownership to tenants in respect of non-resumable land.

Madhya Pradesh

Tenants have been conferred fixity of tenure in respect of a minimum area. The rent is not to exceed 2 to 4 times the land revenue Provision has also been made for transfer of ownership to tenants.

Madras

An interim measure for protecting tenants from eviction was enacted in 1955. Rent is not to exceed 40 per cent the produce for irrigated land (35

LAND REFORM 221

per cent where irrigation is supplemented by lift irrigation and 33-1/3 per cent in other cases).

Maharashtra

Tenants have been given fixity of tenure in respect of lands subject to right of landlord to resume for personal cultivation. The period within which light of resumption could be exercised has already expired.

Provision has also been made for transfer of ownership to tenants. In the former Bombay area ownership in respect of 15 lakh tenants would be transferred. Out of these about 10 lakh enquiries have been completed and more than 3 lakh tenants have acquired ownership of 10 lakh acres of land. In Marathwada area 39,000 tenants were declared owners in respect of 41 lakh acres.

Mysore

A comprehensive Land Reform Bill applicable to the entire reorganised State of Mysore was enacted in 1961, providing for fixity of tenure subject to the landlord's right to resume two-thirds to three-fourths of the area cleased subject to a maximum of 25 standard acres. The Act has not yet been enforced Interim protection to tenants has, however, been extended.

A comprehensive Land Reform Bill has been enacted which provides for fixity of tenure subject to the landlord's right to resume two-thirds to there-fourths of the area leased subject to a maximum of 25 standard acres Tenants in non-resumable areas are to be provided with ownership rights

Punjab

Tenants have been given security of tenure subject to landlord's right of resumption. The tenant is to be left with at least 5 standard acres. The maximum rent is not to exceed one-third of the gross produce. More than 15,000 tenants have acquired ownership with an area covering a lakh acres. Ralasthan.

Tenants have been given security of tenure subject to landlord's right of resumption. The tenant, however, is to be left with a minimum area (yielding net annual income of Rs. 1,200) in all cases. In 23 districts, out of 1,70,000 tenants, eligible for conferment of khatedari rights, 1,27,000 tenants have been recorded as owners.

ittar Pradesi

All tenants and sub-tenants have been brought into direct relationshipwith the State

West Bengal

All rent-receiving interests have been acquired by the State and the under-rayus and tenants have been brought into direct relationship with the State. Crop sharers (hargadars) do not get tenancy status but have likity of tenure subject to owner's right to resume two-thirds of the areas leased. In case a person owns less than 7½ acres he can resume the entire area from the hargadars. Crop share is not to exceed 50 per cent of the produce if the landlord contributes the cost of cultivation, and 40 per cent if he does not

Union Territories

In Delhi, tenants have been brought into direct contact with the State. In special cases where tenancies continue, rent is not to exceed one-fifth of gross produce or four times the land revenue.

In Himachal Pradesh, tenants of owners paying more than Rs. 125 as land revenue have been brought into direct contact with the State The landlord can resume for personal cultivation one-fourth of his tenancy

subject to a maximum limit of 5 acres The rent is not to exceed one-fourth

of the gross produce.

AAHCJANNNOFF

In Manipur and Tripura comprehensive legislation has been enacted providing for fixity of tenure to tenants, subject to landfold's right to resume and conferring ownership rights in non-resumable areas Rent is not to exceed 1/5 to 1 of the produce or four times the land revenue.

CEILING ON HOLDINGS

Legislation for ceiling on holdings has been enacted in all the States except in the former Punjab area of the State of Punjab. Although there is no outright ceiling on ownership in this area, Government have been empowered to settle tenants on lands under personal cultivation of owners in excess of the normissible limits

Ceiling has two aspects, namely (1) ceiling on future acquisition, and (n) ceiling on existing holdings. Ceilings imposed in different States and Territorics are as follows.

State	Future Acquisition	fxisting Holdings		
Andhra Pradesh	18 to 260 acres	27 to 324 acres		
Assam	50 acres	50 acres		
Bihar	20 to 60 acres	20 to 60 acres		
Guiarat	19 to 132 acres	19 to 132 acres		
Jammu and Kashmii	22] acres	221 acres		
Kerala		15 to 371 acres		
Madhya Pradesh	25 to 75 acres	25 to 75 acres		
Madras	24 to 120 acres	24 to 120 acres		
Maharashtra	18 to 126 acres	18 to 126 acres		
Mysorc	18 to 144 acres	27 to 216 acres		
Orissa	25 to 100 acres	25 to 100 acres		
Puniab	30 standard acres	30 standard acres		
Raiasthan	30 standard acres	30 standard acres		
Uttar Pradesh	121 acres	40 acres		
West Bengal	25 aures	25 acres		
Himachal Pradesh	30 acres in Chamba district and	30 acres in Chamba dis-		
	land assessed at Rs 125 in other	trict and land assessed		
	areas	at Rs 125 in other		
		areas		
Manipui	25 acres	25 acres		
Tripura	25 to 75 acres	25 to 75 acres		

Some progress has been made in the implementation of legislation regarding eclings. In Jammu & Kashmir, during the Second Plan period, 4.5 lakh acres were taken over and distributed. The West Bengal Government has come into prosession of 5.24,000 acres of agricultural land which is being leased out to share-croppers and landless workers on a yearly basis pending its limil disposal, further area will become available as implementation proceeds in Uttar Pradesh 14,000 acres have been declared surplus, of which 24,000 acres have been declared surplus and 35,000 acres have been taken over by the State Government Pending formation of co-operative farming societies, this area is to be managed by the Maharashtra State Farming Corporation. In Andiras Pradesh 52,000 acres of surplus land have been located so far In Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and parts of Tripura the provisions in the legislation relating to ceilings, have been brought into force

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

By the end of the Second Plan, about 2.95 crore acres had been consolidated. The target proposed for the Third Plan was 3.10 crore acres. During the first two years of the Plan about 1.46 crore acres have been consolidated and, at the end of 1962-63, consolidation work was in progress. LAND REFORM 223

over nearly 80 lakh acres. Of the total 4.40 crore acres consolidated so far, 1.96 crore were consolidated in Punjab, 1.3 crore m Uttar Pradesh, 45 lakhs m Madbya Pradesh, 36 lakhs m Rajasthan and 28 lakh acres m Maharashtra

SUB-DIVISION AND FRAGMENTATION

The operation of the laws of inheritance and unregulated transfers and leases have resulted in sub-division and fragmentation of holdings to the detriment of agricultural production. The policy is to restrain this tendency by regulating transfers, partitions and leases.

Legislation has been enacted for this purpose in Assam, Bihar, Gujaral, Madilya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orssa, Punjab, Rajashtan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Manipur, Tripura and in the former Hyderabad areas of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. It has, however, not yet come into force in Orssa, Punjab and West Bengal Bills are under consideration in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

The role of co-operative farming in the reconstruction of Indian rural economy was emphasised in the First and Second Plans The goal indicated in the Second Plan was that such essential steps were to be taken as would provide sound toundations for the development of co-operative farming. so that over a period of ten years or so, a substantial proportion of agricultural lands was cultivated on co-operative lines. A comprehensive programme of development of co-operative farming during the Third Five Year Plan has been formulated on the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group on Co-operative Farming and decisions taken thereon by the National Development Council. It envisages organisation of 320 planned pilot projects at the rate of one per district in selected community development blocks where Panchayati Raj institutions and co-operatives have made progress Each pilot project would consist of a minimum of ten coonerative farming societies demonstrating the advantages of co-operative farming and serving as catalytic agents for further expansion Co-operative farming societies outside the pilot project areas would also be encouraged and assisted

Fill the end of 1963, 180 pilot projects were statted and 1,200 cooperative larming societies organised, which had a membership of 24,000
and held an area of 1,51,000 acres; a Committee of Direction has been
set up to assess the performance of the pilot project. An additional 1,150
societies were organised outside the pilot project areas with a total membership of 22,800 and an area of 1,50,000 acres. One hundred and fifteen
co-operative farming societies registered in the First and Second. Plan
periods were classified as joint and collective farming societies.

The National Co-operative Farming Advisory Board has been set up for planning and promoting the programme of co-operative farming. Advisory boards or special committees of the State co-operative councils have also been brought into being for the purpose. Twelve co-operative farming wings have been set up in selected extension training centres wherein 700 secretaries have been trained so far. These centres also organise orientation courses for extension staff, and assist in the organisation of village camps for present and prospective members of co-operative farming societies.

The Third Plan lays down that preference should be given to co-operative larming societies in the grant of lands reclaimed by Government and cultivable wave lands under the management of Government or village panchayats and in the settlement of lands acquired in consequence of the application of ceitings. The Dandakaranya Development Authority have taken

a decision to organise co-operative farming societies for the benefit of the displaced persons.

RHOODAN

The Bhoodan or voluntary land gift movement owes its inspiration to Acharya Vinoba Bhave. Describing the aims of the movement, Acharya Bhave says: "In a just and equitable order of society, land must belong to all. That is why we do not beg for gifts but demand a share to which the poor are rightly entitled. The main objective is to propagate the right thought by which social and economic maladjustments can be corrected without serious conflicts."

In its practical application, it takes the shape of asking for voluntary donations of one-sixth of the land from owners for redistribution among the landless. In the non-agricultural sector, the movement assumes various forms such as Sampatitadin (donations of money or other resources), Buddhidan and Isvandan (dedication of one's mental abilities and life to the achievement of the Bhoodam ideals), Sadhundan and Grihadan.

The movement which began on a modest scale on April 18, 1951, now covers the length and breadth of India. The target is to obtain 5 crore acres early of land so that it may be possible to provide some land for cultivation to every rural family. The movement has now widened out into Grandan, i.e., donations of entire villages, the ideal being that all land should belong to the village community as a whole.

About 42 lakh acres were donated under *Bhoodan* till the end of September 1963. Over 10 lakh acres of this donation have been distributed Up to November 1963. 6.412 villages had joined the *Grandan* movement

Several States have promoted legislation for facilitating transfers of land offered in *Bhoodian* and *Gramdan* and for the management of lands thus transferred. Byge-laws have been framed in some States for the management of *Gramdan* lands under the Co-operative Societies Act

A conference was held at New Delhi on November 2-3, 1963, to review matters relating to development of *Gramdan* villages and *Bhoodan* lands. The meeting was attended by official representatives from State Governments and prominent workers in the field of *Gramdan* and *Bhoodan*

CHAPTER XVIII

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

An integrated programme of co-operative development was drawn up for the Second Five Year Plan pernof The co-operative movements which was till then virtually restricted to the provision of credit, was extended so as to encompass other spheres of economic activity such as marketing, processing, warrousing, storage, etc. In November 1958, the National Development Council resolved that co-operatives should be organised on the basis of the village community as the primary unit and that responsibility and initiative for social and economic development at the village level should be placed fully on the village co-operative and the village panchayat. It also resolved that the co-operative movement should be developed so as to bring within its fold all rural families by the end of the Third Plan period. The targets suggested in the Third Five Year Plan as against the estimated achievements at the end of the Second Plan pernod are as follows:

TABLE 118
PLAN TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

	Achievements at the end of the Second Five Year Plan (estimated)	Targets for the Third Five Year Plan
Number of paimary co-operative societies Membership Coverage of villages Coverage of agricultural population Loans to be issued through co-operatives Short-term and medium-term Long-term (uostanding)	2 1 lakhs 1 7 crores 33 per cent Rs 203 crores Rs 37 crores	2 3 lakhs 3 7 crores 100 per cent 60 per cent Rs 530 crores Rs 150 crores

Provision has also been made for starting 600 primary marketing societies and for constructing 9,200 rural godowns and 980 godowns at market centres. The Plan also provided for the setting up of an Agricultural Development Finance Corporation for augmenting the resources available for the issue of medium and long-term loans. In pursuance of this proposal, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation was set up on July 1, 1963, under an Act of Parliament, with an authorised capital of Rs. 25 crores, for granting medium and long-term credit by way of refinance or otherwise to eligible institutions and to subscribe to debentures floated by them, for the development of agriculture and the allied matters of animal husbandry, dairy farming, pisciculture and poultry farming. The eligible institutions are central land mortgage banks, state cooperative banks, scheduled banks and coperative societies approved by the Reserve Bank. The loans and debentures should be repayable within a period not exceeding 25 years and should be guaranteed by the Government as to the repayment of principal and

^{*}For a brief account of the genesis and growth of the co-operative movement till 1956, see Chapter XXII in *INDIA 1962. Also, for information on co-operative farming, see Chapter XVII on *Land Reform *.

payment of interest. For the time being, long-term assistance is restricted to a maximum period of 15 years (20 years in exceptional cases). Assistance from the Corporation may be available for schemes such as (a) financing of reclamation and preparation of land, so that facilities for irrigation are fully utilised, (b) financing the development of special crops such as arecanut, ecconut, cashewnut, eardamom, orchards, vineyards, etc., (c) development of mechanised farming, use of electricity through tuberwells, pump-sets, etc. Among other business that the Corporation may transact is the guaranteeing of deterred payments in connection with the import of capital goods by eligible institutions.

A Committee on Co-operative Credit, with V L. Mehta as Chairman, was appointed in 1959 to consider different aspects of the questions of expanding agricultural credit, including standards for credit limits, loan policies and practices of co-operative credit institutions, measures necessary for increasing the borrowing power of primary credit societies and the desirability of share capital participation by the State in the village societies. The report of the Committee was submitted to the Government of India in May 1960 and was considered by the State Ministers for Co-operation in June 1960. The Government of India have since indicated certain new lines of co-operative policy to State Governments, the more important of which are given below.

- (i) In organising village societies the aim should be to ensure viability with the inclusion of the smallest number of villages necessary, so that the co-operative society achieves both viability and the essential characteristics of co-operation, namely, voluntary basis, close contact, social cohesion and mutual obligation
- (ii) The State may participate in the share capital of viable primary agricultural credit societies on a matching basis, such participation ordinarily being limited to Rs 5,000 and up to a maximum of Rs 10,000 in exceptional cases

A Working Group on Panchayats and Co-operatives, appointed in 1961, recommended, inter alia, that (1) the panchayats should have an important role in the movement and should disseminate information, help in increasing membership, deposits and share capital and should enlist the support of every family in their area; (ii) even though the panchayats should have the overall responsibility for planning, functions of co-operatives to be carried out on business principles should be handled by the co-operatives which are not self-financing immediately should be handled by the panchayats, (iii) functions calling for community effort of the entire village should fall within the area of the panchayats, (iv) where co-operatives are not yet strong and broad-based, some of the functions of the co-operatives could be discharged, as an interrum measure, by the panchayats, and (v) the Zila Parishad/ Panchayat Samiti will exercise general supervision, as distinct from technical, to the extent necessary.

In pursuance of a recommendation made at the Conference of State Ministers of Co-operation held in Lucknow in February 1963, the Government of India appointed a committee on Co-operative Administration, under the Charmanship of V L Mehta, which submitted its report in November 1963. The committee studied the co-operative departmental set-up in the various States and suggested measures necessary to strengthen co-operative dendinistration in the country. The committee also studied the question of "Cadres" for the increasing number of co-operative institutions that are coming up in different sectors of the economy.

The salient features of the movement and the main operations of the societies in 1951-52 and 1961-62 are indicated in the table below

TABLE 119

NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND WORKING CAPITAL OF
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

	1951-52	1961-62
Number of societies	1.85,630	3,41,841
Membership of primary societies	1,37,91,687	3,78,35,619
Working capital* (in lakhs of rupees)	3.06.34	1.534.78
(a) Share capital	49,80	259,69
(b) Reserve & other funds	43.51	109.10
(c) Loans from		
(1) Central financing agencies	49.77	476.78
(ii) Reserve Bank	6,85	131.72
(ut) Government	14,12	69.06
(iv) Other sources	9,73	107,40
(d) Deposits from	į '	
(1) Central societies	4.76	38,06
(ii) Primary societies	15,86	67,37
(111) Individuals & other sources	96.44	223,87
(e) Deposits held by marketing societies		3,99
(f) Debentures of land mortgage banks	7,91	47,74

Taking the average size of an Indian family as five, it may be estimated that by the end of June 1962 roughly 18 92 crores or about 42 per cent of the population was served by the co-operative movement, allowance being made for individuals being members of more than one society.

The results of the operations of the different types of co-operative societies during 1951-52 and 1961-62 are shown in the following table,

TABLE 120
PROFITS EARNED BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES
(in lakks of runes)

Type of society		1951	-52	1961-62	
State & central banks Land mortgage banks Primary agricultural credit societies Grain banks Primary non-agricultural credit societies State and central non-credit societies Primary non-credit societies Primary non-credit societies		91 15 1,12 1,26	60 86 67 13 89 38 43	6,17 42 42 51 4,37 90 24 22 2,89 40 4,57 00	

CREDIT SOCIETIES

The earliest co-operative societies formed in India were credit societies, which even today constitute the most important class of societies, both in number and membership. The credit societies have a three-tier structure consisting of the state co-operative banks at the State level, central co-operative banks at the district level and primary agricultural credit societies at the village level. In some States, grain banks give loans in kind to agriculturist. Long-term credit for agricultural purposes is provided by central and primary land mortgage banks while the banking and credit needs ourban people are met by urban banks and employees' credit societies

State Co-operative Banks

The number of state co-operative banks, their membership and financial transactions during 1951-52 and 1961-62 are given below.

^{*}Excludes figures relating to general insurance societies

TABLE 121 STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

		T	1951-52	1961-62
Number	 		16	21
Membership .		- 1	23,272	30,468
		- 1	(in lakhs	of rupees)
Share capital		- 1	1.90	21,26
Reserve and other funds		1	2,36	7,59
Deposits .		- 1	21,18	81,44
Other borrowings		1	11,27	145,79
Working capital		ì	36,72	256,09
Cash in hand and with banks			2.81	20.05
Investments '				
Government and other trustee securities			10.52	26.18
Others			78	17,53
Loans advanced		. !	55.27	256,29
Loans outstanding			20.01	196.51
Loans overdue			3.22	8,10

Central Co-operative Banks

The principal function of central co-operative banks is to act as the balaneing centre of their affiliated societies and to provide finance to the primary societies. The following table gives details relating to central co-operative banks.

TABLE 122 CENTRAL CO-OPERTAIVE BANKS

2 200 13 11 12 12 12			 	 1	1951-52	1961-62
Number				- 1	509	387
Membership			 		2,31,319	3,95,600
Loans advanced	(Rs la	khs)			105,64	384,40
Working capital	(Rs la	khs)			60,11	352 65

Their share capital and reserves amounted to Rs. 4 62 crores and Rs. 5 18 crores in 1951-52 and Rs. 47 66 crores and Rs. 14 14 crores in 1961-62. The composition of their working capital is, shown below.

TABLE 123
COMPOSITION OF WORKING CAPITAL OF CENTRAL
CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

	Percentage	of working
	1951-52	1961-62
Owned funds	 16 3	17 5
Deposits	63 6	35 3
Other borrowings	 20 1	47 2

Loans outstanding at the end of June 1962 against individuals and against banks and societies, totalled Rs. 3.48 crores and Rs. 255.47 crores respectively. The percentage of overdues to outstandings was 15.8. The total investments of central co-operative banks amounted to Rs. 52.64 crores at the end of 1961-62. of which Rs. 24.69 crores represented investments in Government and other trustee securities.

Agricultural Credit Societies

At the end of June 1962, there were 2,15,081 agricultural credit societies with a membership of 1,95,72,000. The working capital of these societies stood at Rs. 325.33 crores. During 1961-62, the societies advanced loans amounting to Rs. 22831 crores. Loans outstanding at the end of June

1962 amounted to Rs. 256.67 crores and the overdues stood at Rs. 62.93 crores. Loans from central financing agencies and Government amounted to Rs. 214.26 crores while owned funds and deposits stood at Rs. 88.62 crores and Rs. 17.64 crores respectively. An analysis of the working capital reveals that the ratio of deposits to working capital was only 5.4 per cent. The following table shows the average membership, share capital, deposits and working capital of agricultural crodit societies.

TABLE 124

AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP, SHARE CAPITAL, DEPOSITS AND WORKING CAPITAL OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

			-	1951-52	1961-62
Membership per society: .				44	91
				(in rupe	es)
Share capital per society				827 1	3.190
Share capital per member			- 1	19	35
Deposits per society			i	408	820
Deposits per member			- 1	9	9
Working capital per society		-	1	4,190	15,126

Grain Banks

At the end of June 1962, there were 9,190 grain banks with a membership of 12.32 lakhs and a working capital of Rs 608 cores. Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore and Orissa accounted for 95.5 per cent of the total number of grain banks. The loans advanced by them during 1961-62 amounted to Rs. 2,54.49 lakhs.

Central Land Mortgage Banks

The central land mortgage banks, which are the pivot of the structure of long-term finance to agriculturists through the primary land mortgage banks, raise their funds mainly by the issue of debentures. The debentures are guaranteed by the State Governments in respect of the repayment of principal and the payment of interest. Out of 17 banks, 10 banks floated debentures of the value of Rs. 12.18 crores during 1961-62. The Reserve Bank of India contributed Rs. 1.31 crores to the debentures issued during the year. Debentures of the value of Rs. 4.7.4 crores were in circulation at the close of 1961-62. The table below indicates the progress made by central land mortgage banks between 1951-52 and 1961-62.

TABLE 125
CENTRAL LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

6	
	17
34,579	2,99,383
(in lakhs	
	5,73
25	74
	56
	47,74
1,53	5.46
10,17	61,70
	10.92
	3,62
2,51	14,75
44	3,93
8,05	47,90
	(in lakhs 44 25 12 7,83 1,53 10,17 1,27 77 2,51 44

Primary Land Morteage Ranks

Of the 536 primary land mortgage banks in the country at the end of 1961-62, as many as 348 or 64.9 per cent were concentrated in Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Mysore The membership stood at 8.52.293 and working capital at Rs. 38.31 crores

Loans advanced by the banks amounted to Rs. 12.59 crores

The table below indicates the progress made by primary land mortgage banks between 1951-52 and 1961-62.

TABLE 126

DDIMARY LAND MORTGAGE RANKS

(in lakhs of rupees				
	1951-52	1961-62		
Share cepital Rosers, fund Other funds Debritutes and other borrowings Working capital Working capital Loans repaid Loans repaid	58 13 5 6,84 7,60 1,30 48 6,96	2,83 39 23 34,87 38,31 12,59 2,19 35,28		

Non-agricultural Credit Societies

The non-agricultural credit societies include, among others, urban banks and employees' credit societies. At the end of June 1962, there were 12.477 societies with a membership of 49.69 lakhs. Deposits, which stood at Rs. 102 67 crores at the end of 1961-62 accounted for 62 per cent of the working capital. Some of these societies also did non-credit business. Goods worth Rs. 3.22 crores were received while sales amounted to Rs. 4.22 crores. The table below indicates the progress made by the societies during the period from 1951-52 to 1961-62.

TABLE 127

OPERATIONS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

	(in lak	hs of rupees)
	1951-52	1961-62
# 1.780m	-	
Share capital	13,36	36 98
Reserve fund	3,78	8,47
Cash in hand and with banks	5,65	12.08
Investments in		
L and and buildings	73	1,95
Trustee securities	6,67	14,28
Others .	4,68	13,75
Loans advanced .	50,97	161,63
Loans recovered	47,01	148.73
Loans due	44,36	129,89
Loans overdue	4,16	8,16

NON-CREDIT SOCIFTIES

The number, membership and working capital of different types of noncredit societies as at the end of June 1962 are given in the following table. Comparative data for 1951-52 are not available as the detailed classification of the societies was adopted for the first time in 1957-58.

TABLE 128

NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND WORKING CAPITAL OF
NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES

Type of society	Number	Member- ship	Working capital (Rs lakhs)
Marketing societies	i		
State	21	5.145	10.97 32
Central .	151	86,645	11.61 98
Primary	3,007	16,49,449	32,27 - 16
Sugarcane supply societies	3,007	10,10,11	12,27
State	1 1	124	47 99
Central	69	8,811	99-51
Primary	9.124	25,32,244	9.00 - 88
Milk unions	99	17,516	3,47-29
Milk supply societies	3.945	3,13,548	2.33 54
Farming soc e ies	3,577	97,339	5.06-7
rrigation societies	1.469	55,211	2.24 - 4
Sugar factories	. 67	2,00,816	78.37 - 1
Cotton ginning and pressing societies	. 131	72,053	4.32.2
Other processing societies	5,613	2,57,063	4.85 - 4
Weavers' societies	3,015	2,57,005	4,03.4
State	19	8.627	7,59-3
Central .	120	8,431	1.44-4
Primary .	12,222	12.19.983	22.05.0
Spinning mills	25	11,689	6.26-1
Other industrial societies	22,464	11,37,430	19.31 2
Consumers' societies	22,404	11,37,430	17,31 2
Wholes de	32	4.642	28-1
Primary	7.266	13,95,334	9.81 9
Housing societies	7,200	13,73,34	9,01 9
State	6	2,079	7.46-5
Primary	. 7,877	4,54,573	64,33 7
Fishermen's societies	2,538	2,67,854	2.16 0
Insurance societies	2,736	9,636	67 9
Other non-credit societies	21,717	15,36,749	22,91.6

OTHER SOCIETIES

Supervising Unions

In 1961-62, there were 1.079 supervising unions with 56,980 affiliated societies. These unions attended to the supervision of credit societies in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra and Mysore and supervised special types of societies like housing, farming, purchase, sale, etc. in the other States.

Co-operative Unions and Institutes

There were 20 state co-operative unions and institutes and 197 district unions and institutes on March 31, 1962. The number of societies affiliated to them was 46,024 and 41,774 respectively. These unions and institutes imparted training to 7,66,980 members, 62,227 honorary office-bearers and 24,765 paid staff of co-operative societies. The total income of the state unions was Rs. 1,369 liakhs including government grants amounting to Rs. 1,06 80 lakhs, the total income of district unions and institutes amounted to Rs. 2,11.5 lakhs of whole Rs. 6,19 lakhs were government grants.

Societies under Liquidation

At the beginning of 1961-62 there were 18.855 co-operative societies under liquidation. The value of the assets realised and liabilities paid off during 1961-62 amounted to Rs 55.81 lakhs and Rs. 70.36 lakhs respectively.

CHAPTER XIX

IRRIGATION AND POWER

TRRICATION

India's water resources have been provisionally estimated at 135,60 lakh acre-feet, of which approximately 45,00 lakh acre-feet are believed to be utilisable for irrigation. Up to 1951, about 7,60 lakh acre-feet 1e. about 17 per cent of the usable flow or 5.6 per cent of the total annual flow had been utilised. By the end of the Second Plan about 12 lakh acre-feet representing about 27 per cent of the usable flow or 8.9 per cent of the total annual flow was estimated to have been utilised. An additional 4,00 lakh acre-feet are likely to be used in the Third Plan, bringing the proportion to about 36 per cent of the usable flow.

The possibilities of diverting the normal flow of rivers into irrigation canals have been almost exhausted. The plans for the future development of irrigation, therefore, increasingly aim at impounding by dams the surplus river-flow during the monsoon for use in dry weather. In areas unsuitable for flow-irrigation, the construction of minor irrigation works, such as tanks and wells, and the installation of water-lifting devices have been planned.

The Central Board of Irrigation and Power, constituted in 1927, is responsible for the initiation of fundamental research in the country in the field of irrigation and power and the co-ordination of the work of 21 research stations established in different parts of the country

The Central Water and Power Commission is charged with the responsibility of imitiating, co-ordinating and furthering, in consultation with the State Governments concerned, schemes for the control, conservation and utilisation of water resources throughout the country for the purpose of flood control, irrigation, navigation and hydro-power generation. It is also responsible for schemes of thermal power development and of transmission and utilisation of electrical energy throughout the country.

A Technical Committee constituted by the Planning Commission, on which CW&PC is represented, is charged with the assessment of water resources and their utilisation. The CW&PC in collaboration with the Ganga Basin Organisation, has undertaken the assessment of surface water resources and their utilisation for major and medium river valley schemes and the co-ordination of the data collected by the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Health and Transport pertaining respectively to minor irrigation works and domestic and navigational purposes. The ultimate aim is to draw up a balance sheet of water to be utilised for additional benefits in the country.

RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS*

Particulars of the principal irrigation works in the country and the principal irrigation schemes included in the Third Plan are given at the end of this chapter in Tables 137 and 138. The major river valley projects are described briefly in the following paragraphs

Gandak Project

An international agreement on the Gandak Irrigation and Power Project was signed between the Government of Nepal and the Government of India on December 4, 1959. It is an inter-State project in which Bihar

^{*}Description of only selected projects is given

and Uttar Pradesh are the participating States and Nepal would also derive irrigation and power benefits from it.

The project comprises the following components:

(1) A 2,437-ft, long barrage with road bridge across the river Gandak at Bhaisalotan in Bihar.

- (u) Main western canal to prigate 14.08 lakh acres in the Saran district of Bihar, and about 8.31 lakh acres in the Gorakhpur and Deoria districts of Uttar Pradesh A separate canal will also take off from the western bank to irrigate 40,400 acres in the Bhairwa district of western Nepal.
- (iii) Main eastern canal to irrigate 17.54 lakh acres in the Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts of Bihar, and 1,04 lakh acres in Parsa. Bara and Rautuhat districts of Nepal
- (iv) A power house with an installed capacity of 15,000 kw at a suitable place on the main western canal in Nepal territory, which will be subsequently handed over to Nepal as u gift,

The construction of the barrage and excavation of some of the canals

The project which is estimated to cost Rs. 52 crores will improve communications and provide additional employment opportunities and better trade facilities to the people of Nepal and India

Kosi Project

The three-unit Kosi scheme, estimated to cost Rs 54 50 crores, consists of :

Unit I-A barrage near Hanumannagar in Nepal and appurtenant works.

Unit II-About 150 miles long flood embankments on either side of the

Kosi river, and Unit III—the eastern Kosi canal system.

The barrage and headworks including the road bridge have been com-Flood embankments affording protection to nearly 800 sq miles in Nepal and India were completed in 1959. Work on the canal system is in progress and is expected to be completed in 1965-66 On completion. an area of 14 05 lakh acres will be irrigated in the districts of Purnea and Saharsa in Bihar.

In addition to the above components, the following schemes have been sanctioned as Stage II of the project.

- (i) Kost power house. It is proposed to construct a power station with an installed capacity of 20,000 kw comprising four generating units of 5,000 kw each, on the eastern Kosi canal at an estimated cost of Rs 2.78 crores. Half of the power generated at the power house will be supplied to Nepal and the other half will be available for use in Bihar
- (ii) Western Kosi canal . This scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 13.49 crores, comprises the construction of a main canal, 70 miles long, taking off from the right flank of the Kosi barrage to irrigate 8 04 Jakh acres in Darbhanga district of Bihar, and 30,000 acres in Nepal
- (iii) Extension of eastern Kosi canal. This scheme, estimated to cost Rs 467 crores, comprises the construction of a canal system taking off from the eastern Kosi main canal to irrigate an area of 3 97 lakh acres in Saharsa district

Kakrapara Project

This project may be regarded as the first phase of the development of the Tapi valley. The weir, 2,038 ft. long and 45 ft high, on the rocky river bed near Kakrapara, 50 miles upstream of Surat, was completed in

June 1953. Ninety-one per cent of earth work of canals and 83 per cent on distributaries have been completed. The project will irrigate 5.62 lakh acres in Surat district.

Tawa Multipurpose Project

The Tawa multipurpose project, estimated to cost Rs. 27.10 crores, envisages the construction of a reservoir across the Tawa river (a tributary of the Narmada river) about half a mile downstream of its confluence with

its tributary Denwa in Hoshangabad district of Madhya Pradesh

The 5.815 ft. long dam will be partly masoury and partly earthen with about 1,500 ft. long dykes on the flanks. Two canals, together 130 miles in length, will take off from the right and left flanks and will provide irrigation facilities to a total area of 7.80 lakh acres annually. Two power houses will be constructed which will have an installed capacity of 42,000 km.

Bhadra Reservoir Project

This multi-purpose project, estimated to cost Rs 31 93 crores (irrigation) across the river Bhadra in Mysore State, will irrigate 2.45 lakh acres of land in Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga and Bellary districts. It has two power stations with a total installed capacity of 33.200 km

Upper Krishna Project, Stage I

Phase I of the Upper Krishna project across Krishna river in Mysore will consist of a masority dam for spilluway and an earthen dam for flanks at Narayanpur, Gulbarga district. The dam will be 34,200 ft, long and 146.50 ft high above the lowest foundation level The right bank canal and the left bank canal taking off from the reservoir will irrigate a total area of 3.2 lakh acres in Rauchur district on the right bank and 2.8 lakhs acres in Gulbarga district on the left bank. It is also proposed to generate 10,500 kw and 13.900 kw (installed capacity) of electricity on the left and right flanks of the dam respectively. The estimated cost of the project is Rs 58.2 crores.

Malaprabha Protect

The Malaprabha project envisages the construction of a 145 ft. high masonry dam across the Malaprabha river, a tributary of Krishna, in Belgaum district of Mysore State The right bank canal of the project will irrigate 3 lakh acres in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bujapur districts.

The project is estimated to cost Rs 20 crores.

Nagarjunasagar Project

The Nagarjunasagar project, which is a scheme of the Andhra Pradesh Government, comprises the construction of a masoarry dam on the Krishna river near Nandikonda village, about 100 miles from Hyderabad, and two canals one on each side of the river. The right bank canal, 127 miles long, and the left bank canal, 111 miles long, will together irrigate an area of 20 lakh acres including stabilisation of irrigation in Krishna delta. The reservoir will have a storage capacity of \$4.4 lakh acre-fect and tis water spread will be 73.66 sq. miles The dam and the canal are expected to be completed in 1968-69. The dam will be provided with eight per-stocks of 14.ft. diameter for the generation of power in the final stage of the project.

The project is estimated to cost Rs 139.53 crores

Tungabhadra Project

This joint undertaking of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore comprises a 5,712 ft long and 162 ft high dam on the Tunga-bhadra river at Mallapuram; a 127-mile long canal (called the left bank canal) with a power house on the left side; a 217-mile long canal (called

the low level canal) with two power houses, and a 122-mile long canal

(called the high level canal) on the right side.

The dam was inaugurated in July 1953. The reservoir has a waterspread of 146 square miles. The two canals on either side will irrigate nearly 83 lakh acres in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore There will be two power stations on the right side, one below the dam and the other at the tail-end of a 14-mile long hydel channel at Hampi. Two generating units of 9,000 kw each in the dam power house and two units of the same capacity out of three units in the canal power house have been commissioned. Two additional units of 9 mw each at each of the two power houses are under installation. A power station will also be constructed below the dam on the left side where three generators of 9,000 kw each have been installed in the first instance and another unit of 9,000 kw will be added in 1964 The low level canal, including the hydel channel and its major distributaries, have been completed while work on the construction of the high level canal is in progress. An area of about 1 23 lakh acres in Andhra Pradesh and 2.60 lakh acres in Mysoic has been brought under irrigation.

Hırakud Dam Proiect

The 15,748 ft long man Hirakud dam is the world's longest dam Flanked on both sides by 13 miles of dykes, it impounds 66 lakh acrefect of Mahanadi water. The project is divided into two stages. Stage I of the project has been completed in all respects providing perennial Jirrigation for 38 lakh acres in the two districts of Sambalpur and Bolangir in Orissa. The total installed capacity of the power house at Hirakud is 1,23,000 kw. Power is being supplied to various industrial and metallurgical plants at Hirakud, Raigangpur, Rourkela, Joda, Brajrajingar and other places in Orissa besides several towns, including Puri, Sambalpur, Hirakud, Sundergarh, Bargarh and Cuttack An expenditure of Rs. 65.54 corose was incurred on stage 1 of the project up to September 1963.

The Mahanadi Delta irrigation scheme is being executed by the Government of Orisa as an adjunct to stage I of the Hirakud dam project at an estimated cost of Rs 26.74 erores. It consists of a diversion were at Mahanadi to pick up the regulated release from Hirakud and remodelling of the existing canal system and wens on the Mahanadi and Brupa rivers. On completion, it will irrigate a gross area of 16.08 labh acres (including the existing area of 2 lakh acres) in Cuttack and Puri districts. By the end of 1962-63, additional kharif area of 48.887 acres and rabin area of 93.213 acres were irrigated by remodelling the existing canals and distributaries. The project is likely to be completed by 1969-70.

Estimated to cost Rs. 14.92 crores, stage II of the project comprises the Chiplinan power house with three generating units of 24,000 kw each expansion of the power house at Hirakud by two generating units of 37,500 kw each and a connecting power channel between the two power houses. The fifth and sixth units in the power house at Hirakud were commissioned in April 1962 and August 1963 respectively. Two units at the Chiplinan power house were commissioned in July and November, 1962 respectively and the third im September, 1963 with the commissioning of these units, stage II of the project has been completed bringing the installed capacity at the Hirakud power house to 198,000 kw, at Chiplinan power house to

Bhakra Nangal Project

A joint venture of Punjab and Rajasthan, the Bhakra Nangal Project is the biggest multi-purpose river valley scheme and is estimated to cost Rs. 175.31 erores. It consists of a 740 ft high dam across the Sutlej at Bhakra, 90 ft. high Nangal dam; 40-mile long Nangal hydel channel; one

72,000 kw, and the overall total of the Hirakud dam project to 2,70,000 kw

236 PNDTA 1964

power house on the left bank of Bhakra dam; two power houses on the hydel channel at Ganguwal and Kotla and about 652 miles of canals and over 2,200 miles of distributaries. Started in 1946, the project has been practically completed. The project was dedicated to the nation by the Prime Minister on October 22. 1963.

The Bhakra canal system commands a gross area of about 67.6 lakh acres, of which the cultivable commanded area is 88.6 lakh acres. On full development an area of 36 lakh acres is expected to be annually irrigated. In addition, about 37 lakh acres will get increased water supply. An area of 23.54 lakh acres in Punjab and Rajasthan received irrigation during 1962-63.

The three power houses at Bhakra, Ganguwal and Kotla have a combined installed capacity of 6,04,000 kw and a total firm capacity of 337

It is proposed to construct another power house on the right bank of the Sutlej Estimated to cost about Rs. 26 crores it will have five generating units of 120 mw each. The power house is expected to be commissioned in 1966.

Beas Project

This project, which is a joint venture of the Governments of Punjab and Rajasthan, consists of two units viz., (i) Beas-Sutlej link, and (ii) Beas dam at Pong. The former provides for a diversion dam at Pandoh, a combination of tunnels and an open hydel channel, and a power plant with an installed capacity of 536 mw. The firm power capacity of this unit will be 391 mw at 100 per cent load factor including 120 mw of the additional unit to be mistalled at Bhakra. It will also provide irrigation to a culturable commanded area of 13 lakh acres, the annual irrigation being of the order of 8 lakh acres.

A project report prepared in May 1959, for the second unit, is under revision in the light of the latest hydrological studies. Primarily intended for storing water for the Rajasthan canal, the project will ensure extension of perennal irrigation to about 50 lakh acres in Punjab and Rajasthan The 350-ft earth-cum-rock fill dam will have a storage capacity of 55 5 lakh acre-feet.

Raiasthan Canal Project

The Rajasthan canal project estimated to cost Rs. 184.09 crores was sanctioned in July 1957. It envisages the construction of a canal taking off from the Harike barrage across the river Sutlej and has been divided into two parts:

 (a) Rajasthan Feeder: 134 miles long, of which the first 111 miles he in Punjab.

(b) Rajasthan Canal: 292 mules long, lying entirely in Rajasthan. To begin with, the Rajasthan canal will be fed by flow supplies from the Ravi and the Beas rivers. Later, the flow supplies will be supplemented by stored waters from dams proposed to be constructed on these two rivers. The flow supplies will provide irrigation to about 16.84 lakh acres in the districts of Bikaner, Jasalmer and Sriganganagar.

The project report, which is being revised in the light of further surveys and investigations, provides for annual (perennial) irrigation of 28.75 lakh acres out of the total culturable commanded area of 36 86 lakh acres

The project is now proposed to be executed in two stages. The first stage, comprising the Rajasthan feeder and the first 122 miles of the Rajasthan canal, including take-off channels, is expected to be completed in 1969-70. The second stage onvisages the completion of the remaining length together with the distribution system below Nawshera branch and is

expected to be completed in 1977-78. The Suratgarh branch and Rawatsar distributary have been completed.

It is proposed to line the entire length of the canal and the feeder to save water losses through seepage.

Chambal Project

The first phase of the project, which is being jointly executed by the Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan Governments, consists of the Gandhi Sagar dam, Gandhi Sagar power station, transmission lines, Kotah barrage and canals on either side of the barrage. The reservoir to be formed by the Gandhi Sagar dam will have a gross storage capacity of 68.5 lakh acre-feet of water. The canal system will irrigate 11 lakh acres in Rajastban and Madhya Pradesh Besides, 80,000 kw of power will be generated from the five generating sets at the Gandhi Sagar power station. The Gandhi Sagar dam and power station with four units have been completed and power generation was started from November 19, 1960. The Kotah barrage has also been completed and water for irrigation was released on November 20, Work has commenced on the second stage of the project which envisages the construction of the Rana Pratap Sagar dam and a power house When completed, it will provide irrigation facilities to 3 lakh acres and generate 90,000 kw of power at 60 per cent load factor. Work has also been undertaken on the third stage of the project which comprises the construction of Kotah dam and a power station at its toe, which will have three units of 33,000 kw each with provision for the installation of a fourth one. On completion, it will produce 60,000 kw of power at 60 per cent load factor.

Rainganga River Project

The river Ramganga, one of the major tributaries of the Ganga is being harnessed by constructing a 412-ft high earth and rock fill dam, two miles upstream of Kalagarh in district Gariwal and a 220-ft high saddle dam. Power will be generated at the saddle dam. The project will irrigate an area of 1706 lakh acres and would also firm up 113 mw of power in the Ganea-Sarda Yamuna erd.

The scheme is estimated to cost Rs 67.98 croics, of which Rs. 38.53 crores is for irrigation, Rs. 19.70 crores for power and Rs. 9.75 crores for flood control. The scheme is likely to be completed in the Fourth Plan.

Mayurakshi Project

This project of the West Bengal Government is mainly an irrigation scheme though it also provides for the installation of a 4,000 kw hydro-electric plant. Power from the project will be supplied to the Birbhum and Murshidabad districts in West Bengal and Santhal Parganas in Bihar. The first stage of the project was completed in 1951 with the construction of a diversion barrage at Tilpara near Suri, 20 miles below the dam in West Bengal. The 155 ft. high and 2,170 ft. long Massanjore dam, now named Canada dam, was completed in June 1955. The canals will irrigate 6.5 lakh acres annually. The Canada dam will have a capacity of 5 lakh acret et of water and will provide rab irrigation for nearly 50,000 acres. The first 2,000 kw generating set was commissioned in December 1956 and the second in February, 1957.

Project for the Preservation of the Port of Calcutta

The alarming deterioration of the Hooghly and the consequent threat of the extinction of the port of Calcutta have reached a stage which requires immediate remedial measures.

The problem of the Calcutta port has been engaging the attention of experts for over a century. The only technical solution of the problem is

to restore the upland supply by the construction of a barrage on the Ganga. The Ganga barrage project envisages the following principal components:

(1) a barrage across the Ganga at Farakka;

(ii) a barrage across the Bhagirathi at Jangipur above the outfall

of the canal;

(ui) a feeder canal, 26½ miles long, taking off from upstream of the Genes because on the right bank and outfalling into the

the Ganga barrage on the right bank and outfalling into the Bhagirathi, downstream of the Jangipur barrage. By a judicious operation of these components, it will be possible not

By a judicious operation of these components, it will be possible not only to prolong the upland supplies into the Hooghly but also to even out the sharply-fluctuating hydrographs in the river, thus counteracting the deteriorating effects of the preponderance of tidal flow.

While the principal objective of the project is the preservation of the Bhagirathi-Hooghly and the port of Calcutta, a number of incidental benefits will also accrue, namely, improvement of the city water supply and the drainage of the region, improvements in communications, inland navigation, etc.

Damodar Valley Corporation Project

The project comprises four storage dams at Tilaiya, Konar, Maithon and Panchet Hill with hydel power houses of a total capacity of 1,04 lakh kw attached to all the dams except Konar; three thermal power stations at Bokaro, Durgapur and Chandrapura with a total capacity of 6.25 lakh kw, an extensive power transmission grid and an irrigation barrage at Durgapur with canals and distributaries During the Thrind Plain, two units of 1.25 lakh kw each are to be added to the DVC system raising the total power generating capacity to 9,79 lakh kw.

The all-concrete Tilaiy₄ dam on the river Barakar, with earthen extensions on either side, was completed in 1953. The Konar dam was completed in September 1955. The Maithon dam on the river Barakar stores to 11 04 lakh ater-level of water, and the underground hydro-electric station near the dam has a capacity of 60,000 kw. The dam was completed in September 1957.

Designed primarily for flood control, the Panchet Hill dam, completed in December 1959, will impound 12.14 Jakh acre-fect of water. A 40.000 kw hydro-electric station built near the dam was commissioned in September 1959.

The 2.271 ft long and 38 ft high barrage at Durgapur in West Bengal was opened in August 1955. It will irrigate, on full development, over 973 lakh acres of land. The operation and maintenance of the barrage and irrigation system was transferred to the Government of West Bengal from December 2, 1963. Nearly 85 miles of the main left bank canal have been made navigable, providing an alternative means of communication between Calcutta and the coalfields of Ranigani.

The Bokaro thermal power station with an installed capacity of 150 lakh kw was commissioned in February 1953. An additional unit of 75,000 kw has since been added to this station. At Durgapur two 75,000 kw units have been commissioned. Work on two units of 125 mw each at Chandrapura is in progress. It is proposed to instal one more unit of 125 mw each at Durgapur and Chandrapura.

The National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd

The National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd., which was in-corporated under the Companes Act in January 1957, with a nominal capital of Rs 2 crores, has at present a paid-up capital of Rs 138 crores, contributed by the Central Government and the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan Bhar, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Assam, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh

The Corporation has in hand the execution of works on river valley and other projects costing over Rs. 47 crores.

Indus Waters Treaty, 1960

A treaty fixing and delimiting the rights and obligations of India and Pakistan with regard to the use of the waters of the Indus system of rivers was signed by the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan on September 19, 1960, in Karachi. Upon the exchange of the Instruments of Ratification between the two Governments on January 12, 1961, in New Delhi, the Indus Waters Treaty came into force with retro-pective effect from April 1, 1960.

In accordance with the provisions of the Treaty the Governments of India and Pakistan each created a permanent post of Commissioner for Indias Waters. With the appointment of the two Commissioners by the respective Governments the Permanent Indias Commission, as provided for the implementation of the Treaty, came into being.

The Permanent Indus Commission has so far submitted to the Governments of India and Pakistan annual reports for three years ending March 1963.

As required under Article V of the Indus Waters Treaty 1960, four out of the ten annual instalments of £ 62.06.000 each, of the fixed Indian contribution towards the cost of replacement works in Pakistan, have been paid to the World Bank for credit to the Indus Basin Development Fund.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The area irrigated from all sources at the beginning of the First Plan was 5 15 crore acres, of which about 2 20 crore acres were irrigated by major and medium irrigation projects. The progress of irrigation at the beginning and end of the First and Second Plans and the targets for the Third Plan are shown below.

TABLE 129 NET AREA IRRIGATED

Year	Major and medium projects	Minor irrigation schemes	Total
1950-51	2,20	2,95	\$,15
1955-56	2,49	3,13	5 62
1960-61	3,10	3,90	7,00
1965-66 (Targets)	4,25	4,75	9,00

Irrigation benefits accruing from the First and Second Plan schemes, at the end of the First Plan and during the Second Plan are given in the following table.

TABLE 130 IRRIGATION BENEFITS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

M 4-12	Potential (n lakh acres)
E-1 fd -	at channel outlets for	Gross
End of the year	gross	utilisa- tion
	irrigation	
1955-56	65	31
1960-61	121	86

The total irrigation potential remaining to be utilised at the end of the Second Plan was 35 lakh acres. During the Third Plan, additional irrigation potential of about 1,11 lakh acres is expected to be created from major

240 ENDIA 1964

and medium irrigation schemes. The total utilisation in the Third Plan

period is expected to be 100 lakh acres.

The new projects to be commenced during the Third Plan include (1) about 100 new medium irrigation schemes which will be of value both for agricultural purposes and regional development; (ii) storage schemes on the Beas in Punjab undertaken as a result of the conclusion of the Indius Waters Treaty, 1960; and (iii) schemes representing the irrigation component of multipurpose projects taken up primarily for power development and those necessitated by irrigation projects in neighbouring States. The cost of the irrigation and flood control programmes during the Third Plan s Rs. 661 crores—Rs. 436 crores for irrigation projects carried over from the Second Plan, Rs. 164 crores for new projects and Rs. 61 crores for flood control, dramage, anti-waterlogening and anti-crosson schemes.

INLAND NAVIGATION

Some of the multi-purpose schemes completed or under construction include inland navigation as one of the objectives. The recently completed 85-mile long left bank main canal of the Damodar Valley project, from Durgapur to Tribeni, has been designed as irrigation-cum-navigation canal. It links the lower Ramganj coalfields with Calcutta wa the Hooghly. Its utilisation for transport of coal is being considered. The condution of the Mahanadi river from Dholpur to Cuttack (a distance of 106 miles) has been considerably improved as a result of regular discharges from the Hirakud dam reservoir. Recent surveys reveal that it may be possible to introduce navigation of this river by shallow-draft power crafts with proper conservancy works. The left bank low level canal of the Tungabhadra project on the Mysore side is also designed to serve the needs of navigation of

POWER

The progress of power production was very slow up to the mid-twenties; he aggregate installed capacity in 1925 was only 1,62,341 kw, by 1945, the installed capacity had mcreased more than five-fold to 9,00.402 kw. The installed capacity of power plants in the public utilities in Marel 1962 was 50,16.883 kw—an increase of hearly 174 per cent since 1951 During the same period, the generation of electricity increased from 2,86,19 lakk kwh to 19,6.99 lakk kwh showing an increase of nearly 236 per cent. The growth in steam, dievel and hydro plant capacity during the period was 125, 103 and 289 per cent respectively. The progress of electricity supply in India during 1939—1963 and during March 1961 to 1963 in terms of index numbers is shown in Tables, 131 and 132.

TABLE 131
PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

		nts (*00			Aggregate of Max demand during the year ('000 k w)	Energy genera- ted (crore kwh)	f:nergy sold (crore kwh)	Average load factor* (per cent)	Aver- age dema- nd** (per cent)
1939 1947 1951 1956 1960-61 1961-62 1962-63	5,41 7,57 10,97 15,96 24,36 24,66 25,36	87 98 1,63 2,28 3,00 3,17 3,27	5,08 5,75	10,70 13,63 18,35 28,86 45,79 52,02 57,79	5,76 8,83 12,05 19,90 35,51 39,71 46,35	244 407 586 966 16,94 19 68 22,36	203 336 479 796 1,395 1,645 1,868	48 4 52 7 55 5 55 4 54 3 56 4 55 1	53 8 64 8 65 7 68 9 77 6 79 1 80 2

^{*}Based on Cols 6 and 7. **Based on Cols 5 and 6

TABLE 132 INDEX NUMBERS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY—(1951=100)

	March 1961	March 1962	March 1963
Installed generating capacity			
Steam plant	222 0	224 5	231-1
Oil plant	184 5	202 6	201 0
Hydro plant	333 2	420 3	506 5
Index of total generating capacity	253 - 3	283 4	314 8
Generation of electricity			
Steam plant	313 9	341 6	366 2
Oil plant	167 0	171 2	175 0
Hydro plant	271 5	342 3	412 8
Index of total generation	287 7	335 5	381 8
Coal consumption	270 3	292 0	322 6
Fuel oil consumption	153 1	161 6	163 3
Sale of electricity			
Domestic or residential	250 8	288 5	322 6
Communicial, light & small power	255 7	282 9	317 5
Industrial	314 0	379 9	428 6
Traction	137 7	179 0	219 6
Irrigation	410 2	498 8	543 - 5
Public lighting	284 5	319 9	361 8
Water works	206 2	226 1	252+5
Index of total sale	288 9	345-3	389•6

Resources

Power potential studies of the river basins of India indicate an aggregate hydro-electric potential of the order of 4 crore kw at 60 per cent load factor, as follows:

West-flowing rivers of Western Ghats	43
East-flowing rivers of southern India	86
Central Indian rivers	43
Ganga Basin (excluding the potential in Nepal)	48
Brahmaputra, Manipur and Tyao (excluding the potential in Sikkim)	1,25
Indus	66
_	
TOTAL	4,11

The pattern of power development in India at present is as follows

Mysore Kerala, Punjab, Orissa, Jammu & Kashmir	mainly hydro
Bihar, West Bengal Gujarat and Rajasthan	mainly thermal
Mahirashtra Madras, Andhra Pridesh, Uttar J	partly thermal,
Pradesh, Assam and Madhya Pradesh	partly hydro

As at present visualised, power development in India will eventually be one of inter-connected hydro-electre and thermal power stations in various regions. It is conceivable that the regional systems will, in due course, be inter-connected so as to form an all-India grid, allongside the development of some of the large power resources which are capable of providing adequate capacity to meet the needs of outlying areas.

Organisation for Power Development

The generation and distribution of electricity in India was for a long time governed by the Indian Electricity Act of 1910. The Electricity (Supply) Act passed in 1948 provided for the setting up of a Central Electricity Authority for the entire country as well as State organisations known as State Electricity Boards. Accordingly, the Central Electricity Authority was constituted in 1950 and during subsequent years State Electricity Boards. Are all the States.

Ownership

Until 1925, the development of electric power was confined mainly to private companies that took out licences under the Indian Electricity Act 1910. It was only in the late twenties that schemes for the development of power were launched by some of the States In March 1963, private companies owned 75 per cent of the public utility undertakings and 25 5 per cent of the total installed capacity as shown in Table 133.

TABLE 133
OWNERSHIP : PUBLIC UTILITY INSTALLATIONS

(Water 1965)		
Ownership	Number of under- takings (reckoned on the basis of ownership)	Installed generating capacity (in kw)
State governments or State electricity boards Power corporations Municipalities Private companies	20 1 58 238	36,82,941 5,24,000 98,703 14,74,151
Total	317	57,79,795

Consumption

The table below shows the demand to: electricity from different classes of consumers during 1962-63.

TABLE 134 CLASSES OF CONSUMERS (1962-63)

Nature of use	No		Connected load		Energy Sales		
	In thou- sands	Percent- age of total	Total (thou- sand kw)	Percen- tage of total	Crote kwh	Percent- age of total	
Domestic Commercial Industrial (in- cluding water works & trac-	4,303 914	75 50 16 04	2,451 760	26 55 8 23	1,917 8 1,048 6	10 27 5 · 61	
tion) Public lighting Irrigation &	211 18	3 70 0 32	4,845 97	52·48 1 06	14,364 1 245 0	76 90 1 31	
Irrigation & de-watering	253	4 44	1,078	11 68	1,103 5	5 91	
TOTAL	5,699	100 00	9,231	100 00	18,679 0	100 00	

Rural Electrification

A few large power systems serve the needs of rural areas. Rural electrification has so far made some progress in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The following table gives the distribution of towns and villages in terms

The following table gives the distribution of towns and villages in terms of population range, numbers electrified during different Plan periods, and those expected to be electrified by the end of the Third Plan

TABLE 135 TOWNS AND VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED

Population range	Total	Numb	Number electrified by March, 31			
ropulation range	(1951 Census)	1951	1956	1961	1962	1966 esti- mated
Over 1,00,000	73	49	73	73	73	73
50,000 to 1,00,000	111	88	111	111	111	111
10,000 to 50,000	1,257	500	716	1,099	1,110	1,257
Below 10,000	5,59,665	3,050	6,500	22,686	25,889	41,559
TOTAL	5.61.106	3 687	7.400	23 969	27 183	43 000

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The total installed generating capacity in the country at the beginning of the First Plan stood at 23 lakh kw During the First Plan, the aggregate installed generating capacity increased by 11 2 lakh kw or by about 49 per cent. During the Second Plan there was an increase of 64 per cent in the generating capacity which rose from 34 2 lakh kw to 56 lakh kw. By the end of the Third Plan, the aggregate capacity of the plants in commission and under erection and testing is expected to be of the order of 134 lakh kw of which about 127 lakh kw are expected to be in commercial operation. With the completion of this programme, per capita generation of electricity would have riven from 18 kwh in 1951, 28 kwh in 1956 and 45 kwh in 1961 to about 100 kwh in 1966.

The following table shows the growth of installed capacity and energy generated at the beginning and end of the First and Second Plans and the targets for the Third Plan

TABLE 136
POWER GENERATION UNDER THE PLANS

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (esti- mated)
Installed capacity (in lakhs of kw) Pubis, Utility Undertakings (a) State-owned (b) Company-owned Self-generating industrial establishments	6 11 6	14 13 7	32 14 10	93 4 17 4 14 2
TOTAL	23	34	56	125 0
I nerey generated (in croses of knh) (a) State-owned (b) Company-owned Sell-generating industrial establishments	210 300 147	450 430 200	1,093 592 319	3,450 650 400
Total	657	1,100	2,004	4,500

The estimated cost of the power programme in the public sector in the Third Plan is Rs. 1.039 crors. Investment in the private sector is expected to be of the order of Rs. 50 crores. The approximate breakup of the programme in the public sector is Rs. 661 crores to hydro and thermal generating schemes, Rs. 51 crores for atomic power and about Rs. 327 crores for transmission and distribution schemes including Rs. 105 crores for transferation.

Nuclear Power

Having regard to the available energy resources, nuclear power is expected to play a progressively increasing part in meeting energy demands in future years. A nuclear power station is planned for construction at

Tarapur, near Bombay. It will consist of two reactors, each producing 190 mw of power. The power station is expected to be commissioned in the Fourth Plan. It is proposed to instal a second atomic power station near Rana Pratap Sazar dam.

MAJOR POWER PROJECTS

The principal power generation schemes included in the Third Plan are given in Table 139 at the end of this chapter. Some of the major power projects are briefly described below.

Machkund Project

A joint venture of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, this hydro-electric project harmesses the river Machkund which forms the boundary between the two States. A dam, 176 ft high above foundations and 1,345 ft. long, has been constructed at Jalaput across the Machkund river to store 6,25,000 acre-fect of water. Three generating units of 17,000 kw each and three units of 21,250 kw each have been commissioned. The total installed capacity of the power station is now 1,14,750 kw.

Srisailam Hydro-electric Project

The Srisalam project (estimated cost Rs 38.48 crores) envisages the construction of a 385-ft. high and 1,685-ft. long stone-masonry dam across the Krishna river, about 64 miles upstream of Nagarjunasagar dam site. The releases from the reservoir are proposed to be utilised for power generation at a station at the toe of the dam, with an initial installation of four units of 110 mw, and with provision for adding three such units at a later stage. The first two units are expected to be commissioned in 1968-69 and the other two in 1969-70 and 1970-71 respectively.

Barauni Thermal Power Station

In order to meet the growing power demand in north Bihar, installation of a steam power station of 30 mw capacity (cost Rs. 13.47 crores) under stage I has been set up at Barauni Following the installation of the oil refinery at Barauni than been decided to instal a third set of 15 mw to increase its firm capacity from 15 mw to 30 mw to meet the power demand of the refinery and other major industries in the area. Two more units of 50 mw each have also since been sanctioned for installation in this power house.

The third unit of 15 mw is expected to be commissioned in 1964-65 and the two units of 50 mw each in 1965-66

Pathratu Thermal Power Station

The proposed thermal power station (cost Rs. 39.30 crores) for supplying power to the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Hata is to be located 31 miles from Pathratu railway station and about 25 miles from Ramgarh in Hazaribagh dastrict. It will have an installed capacity of 400 mw. The first stage will include two units of 50 mw each and the second stage two units of 50 mw each and two units of 100 mw each. Excavation work for the main power station building has been completed. The first three units will be commissioned in 1965.

Dhuvaran (Cambay) Thermal Power Station

In order to meet the growing demands in the Saurashtra and Guyarat areas, a thermal power staton (cost Rs. 25 crores) is to be installed at Dhuvaran, a village situated near the gulf of Cambay. The proposed staton will have four turbo alternators with an installed capacity of 625 m week. Construction work on the scheme is in progress. The first two units are expected to be commusioned in 1964 and the remaining two in 1964-65.

Iddıki Hydro-electric Scheme

The project (cost 49.60 crores) located in the high range of Periyar about 100 miles south-east of Ernakulam envisages (1) a common storage reservor formed by two main dams, one 530-ft, high across Periyar at Iddiki Gorge and the other 435-ft. high across Cherutoni, a tributary of the Periyar, (1) a power house with ultimate installed capacity of 8,00,000 kw with 8 units of 10,000-kw each. Initially five units will be installed. The first unit will be commissioned in 1969.

Satpura Thermal Power Station

This is a joint project of Rajisthan and Madhya Pradesh and is being executed to meet the anticipated load demand in 1965-66 in the areas of western Madhya Pradesh and Rajisthan served by the Chambal grid system. It will be a thermal station in the Pathakheda coafields, in Betul district. The power station will consist of five boilers supplying steam to five turbo alternators each of 62,500 km (MCR) capacity. The scheme will supply power to the proposed fertuliser plant near Itaris, Nepa Mills, Nepanagar, Heavy Electricals Ltd, Bhopal, cotton and silk textule mills, cement factory, fire bricks factory, etc., in Madhya Pradesh besides releasing 100 to 120 mw of power to Rajisthan.

The first unit is expected to be commissioned during 1965.

Mettur Tunnel Hydro-electric Scheme

The scheme (cost Rs 8.89 crores) provides for the utilisation of the discharge of 20,000 cusces from the Mettur Reservoir during the irrigation period for power generation by installing four units of 50 mw each. The power station will be linked to the State grid at Salem by a 25-mile long 220-kw single circuit transmission line. The first two units are expected to be commissioned in 1964-65 and the other two in 1965-66.

Kovna Project

The first stage of the project inaugurated in January 1954, and setumated to cost Rs 38 28 crores envaages the construction of a 208 ft high dam across the river Koyna and a tunnel for diverting the waters of the river to ensure a drop of about 1,570 feet. The underground power house has four units of 60,000 kw each, all of which have been commissioned. The project supplies power to Bombay-Poona area and the adjoining districts.

Sharavatlu Hydro-electric Project

The Sharavath Valley project is proposed to be developed in two stages. The first stage consists of the construction of a 194 ft high dam near Linganamakki vallage with a reservoir capacity of 15,600 erore cft., necessary water conductor system and installation of two generating units of 89,100 kw each The second stage contemplates raising the dam and construction of other civil works and installation of six more generating units of 89,100 kw capacity in the Sharavathi power station. The two units of the first stage and the first unit of the second stage will be commissioned in 1964.

The first stage of the project will cost Rs 51 81 crores and the second stage Rs. 22.77 crores.

Talcher Thermal Station

The scheme (cost Rs 30 35 crores) envisages the construction of a thermal power station comprising four generating units of 50/62 5 mw each in Talcher area, where abundant reserves of low grade coal are available. It is proposed to inter-connect this power house with Hirakud system. The project is being financed with DLF assistance.

Bhakra Right Bank Power Station

In order to utilise the power potential available at Bhakra dam and to cater to the growing load demand in the Punjab, Delhi and Rajasthan areas,

it has been decided to construct a power house (cost Rs. 30.77 crores) on the right bank of river Sutlej at the foot of the dam. The power house will have four generating units of 70,000/1,20,000 kw each. The first unit is expected to be commissioned in early 1966 and the remaining three in 1966-67.

Yamuna Hydel Scheme

The scheme proposes to harness the river Yamuna and its tributary Tons in two stages. Under stage I there will be two power houses on the power channel, one at Dhakrani and the other at Dhalipur with an installed capacity of 33,750 km and 51,000 km, respectively.

Stage II envisages the construction of a diversion dam 47.6 metres high near village lchari on river Tons, situated 28.8 km. upstream of its confluence with Yamuna. An underground power house at Chibro below the lett bank of Tons with an installed capacity of four units of 60 mw each (part 1) and four of 24 mw each (part II). The units under stage 1 are expected to be commissioned in 1966 and those under stage II in 1971. The first stage is estimated to cost Rs. 16.83 crores and the second Rs 55.88 crores.

Rihand Dam Project

The Rihand project, estimated to cost Rs 46 05 crores, includes the construction of a concrete gravity dam about 300 ft, high and 3,065 ft, long across the river Rihand near the village of Pipri in the Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh, about 29 miles south of the confluence of the Rihand and the Sone rivers. The reservoir, 180 square miles in area, to be created by the dam, will store 86 lakh acre-ft. of water. A power station with an initial capacity of 2.5 lakh kw has been constructed Its ultimate installed capacity will be 3 lakh kw. A network of transmission lines with the necessary transmission and switching sub-stations will cover the entire eastern and southeastern region of Uttar Pradesh. Power from the project will be used for the industrial and agricultural development of this economically backward region with a population of over 2.5 crotes, by providing cheap power for cottage industries as well as for medium and major industries and pumping schemes for irrigation. This power station will also supply power to the aluminium industry which is the first of its kind in the State. The project will further provide irrigation benefits to about 14 lakh acres in Uttar Pradesh and about 5 lakh acres in Bihar

Bandel Thermal Station

This power station (cost Re 29 90 crores) will be located about 35 miles north of Calcutta close to the river Hooghly, by the side of Bandel-Bahaiwa, railway line and at the centre of a rapidly growing industrial area. The first stage will consist of four units of 75 mw each. Two units are expected to be commissioned during 1964 and the remaining two in early 1965.

FLOOD CONTROL

Following the disastrous floods in different parts of the country during the 1954 monoton season, the Government of India formulated a compichensive national programme of flood control in September 1954 Divided into three phases, the programme was devoted during the first two year mainly to intensive investigations, collection of data, and execution of some emergent works, while the second phase, covering the next flour or five years, roughly corresponding to the Second Plan period envisaged flood control measures such as embankments, channel improvements, raising of the level of villages, etc. The third phase envisages long-term measures, like the construction of flood-moderating reservoirs and additional embankments, where necessary, on the basis of comprehensive and integrated plans for flood control in each river basin. Special attention is being paid to drainage and anti-waterlogeting measures.

Flood Control Boards assisted in technical matters by Technical Advisory Committees exist in 15 States with a Central Flood Control Board at the Centre. Four River Commissions (Floods) also assist the Central Flood Control Board in technical matters. Five major schemes, each costing Rs. 1 crore and above and 1,196 minor schemes each costing less than Rs. 1 crore received from the various States have been approved by the Centre since 1954-55, involving outlays of Rs. 17.44 crores and Rs. 53.72 crores respectively.

Out of a total programmed area of 52,191 sq miles of aerial photography, an area of 51,947 sq. miles has been surveyed by the Survey of India. The progress in regard to photomosaics was 65,994 sq miles out of a programme of 66,214 sq miles. About 3,800 miles of embankments were completed in various States. These works and other flood control works and the embankments on the Kosi have benefited an area of about 71 lakh acres. In addition, 58 towns have been afforded protection against floods and/or erosion and the level of 4,386 villages has been raised above flood level.

Although much progress has been made in the field of investigations and execution of schemes, floods during the past few years have posed new problems demanding fresh thinking on the subject. The problems of water-logging and dramage in different parts and sex-erosion in Kerala call for particular attention Accordingly, region-wise flood control seminars are being organised by States. Three such seminars for the Ganga, north-west and central regions have been held at Naintal, Sinila and Hyderabad. The recommendations of these and other seminars to follow will be utilised for making modifications, if any, in the policy and programme of flood control.

Flood control, dramage and anti-waterlogging are closely related to trigation and have to be viewed together in formulating comprehensive development programmes. Owing to the dearth of sufficient data, the flood control programme had to be taken up on an ad hoe emergency basis during the Second Plan period. In the Third Plan, as a result of surveys and investigations carried out in recent years, flood control, drainage, anti-waterlogging and anti-sea-crosion schemes have been incorporated in the irrigation plans of the States for which an outlay of Rs. 61 crores has been provided

TABLE 137
PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION WORKS*

	Year of comple-	Total outlay (Rs lakhs)	Area irrigated (thousand acres)
Andh a Pradesh			
Godavarı delta system .	1890	2,20 0	11,11 0
Nizam Sagar	1931	3,92 0	2,75 0
Romperu drainage	1956	1,28 4	8 2
Rallapad	1957	1,04 0	9.5
Upper Pennar	1958	1,58 0	98
K C canal	1963-64	7.5	2,78 0
Godavari (stage 1)	1962-63	7,84 1	65 0
Prakasam barrage	1959-60	3,91 0	1.17-0
Bhairavani tippa	1961-62	1.44 7	9 7
Bihar	1 1		1
Sone canals	1874	2,68 0	8,58.0
Kamla canal	1958	30 9	38 0
Mayurakshi left bank canal	1957	81 1	25 0
Lubeni canal extension	1958-59	1,12 9	62 1
Nagi dam	. 1960-61	40 2	7.5

^{*}This is not an exhaustive list but contains only selected works,

TABLE 137 (contd)

	Year of comple- tion	Total outlay (Rs lakhs)	Area irrigated (thou- sand acres
Gujarat			
Rangola .	1952	66 4	19 5 27 0
Brahmani Moi	1954	90 8	15 0
Aii	1956	65.5	15 0
Machu I	1961-62	1,58 5	4 2 22 0
Jammu and Kashmir	1301.02	1,50 5	
Sind valley	1956	1,24 0	18 0
Kerala		,	
Kuttanad .	1957	59 6	1,21 0
Peechi	1957-58	2,35 0	
Chalakudy (stage I)	1957-58	1,53 2	56 8 16 0
Walayai reservoii Wadakkancheri (Vezhani)	1959-60	1,07 6	17 6
Nayyar I	1959-60	2,47 3	38 0
Malampuzha .	1959-60	532 0	10,9 0
Madhya Pradesh			10,7
Tandula canals	1925	34 0	1,65 0
Mahanadi canals	1927	1,59 0	2,10 0
Sampna .	1959	45 2	9 5
Gangulpara .	1960-61	51 9	8.5
Madras Periyar system	1897	1.08 0	1.43 0
Kaveri Mettur	1934	6,63 0	3.01 0
Perinchari	1956	44 0	6 0
Lower Bhayani	1956	10,47 2	2,07 0
Mettur canals .	1957	1.92 9	45 0
Araniar reservoir	1957	1,05 9	6 1*
Krishnagiri	1958	2,02 4	9 0
Sathanur	1959	2,58 0	21 0
Amaravathy .	1 1959	2.24 6	53 5 20 6
Kattalai high level canal scheme . Pullambadi canal scheme .	1959	2,24 6	20 6
Maharashtra	1737	2,00 1	22
Nira left bank canal	1906	1.06 0	83 0
Prayara uver works	1911	1.53 0	84 0
Nira right bank canal	1938	6.02-0	81.0
Gangapur reservoir	1959	3,96 0	45 0
Mysore	1		
Kushnaraja Sagar canal	1930	4,50 0	0 00,1
Tunga anicut	1958-59	2,96 9	27 2 20 0
Nagu Ghataprabha left bank canal (stage I)	1958-59	3 11 1 5.67 1	120 0
Orissa	1730-37	3,07 1	120 0
Rushi-Kulya canal system	1895	28 0	1.40 0
Punah	1075	20 0	1,40 0
Upper Ban Doab canal	1878-79	2 27 0 :	8.28 0
Western Yamuna canal	1886	4 73 0	10,18 0
Sirhind canal	1886-87	6,70 0	14 83 0
Fastern canal extension	1933	8,38 0	3,49 0
Western Yamuna canal extension	1944-45 1954	1,58 0	1,21 0 27,50 0
Nangal barrage Dadri	1954	3,95 0 79 0	27,50 0
Rajasthan	. 1901	19 0	
Jawai project	1958-59	2.50 0	19 0
Prabati project	1961	1,10 0	30 0
Meja project .	1961	71 0	24 0
Sareri	1960	30 0	13 0
Namona	1959	53 0	11 0
Uttar Pradesh	1 1		
Ganca canal	1891	4,65 0	17.27 0

^{*}Madras portion
**Linked with Western Yamuna Canal

TABLE 137 (concld)

	Year of completion	Total outlay (Rs lakhs)	Area irrigated (thousand acre)
Betwa canal .	1893	1,22 0	2,06 0
Gavai and Ghagar canal	. 1918	1,20 0	55 0
Sarada canal	1930	11,37 0	19,72 0
Sarada canal extension (1,062 miles)	1955-56	1.37 8	1.76 0
Mata Tila (stage I)	1957-58	4,88 0	2,65 0
Jirgo reservoir	1960	1.26 H	64 0
Sarada sagar (stage 1)	1960-61	4,79 0	1.67 4
Belan and Tons canal	1958-59	2.94 1	1.02 0
Agra canal (remodelling)	1959-60	80 0	27 4
Ban Ganga canal	1956-57	43 1	22 0
West Bengal			
Damodar canal	1935	1.30 0	1.72 D
Mayurakshi .	1970	20,46 0	6,10 0

TABLE 138
PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN THE THIRD PLAN

	Total	for the	Annual ('000 a	benefits cres)
	(Rs in lakhs)	(irrigation)	On comple- tion	During the 2nd Plan period
Continuing Schemes				
Bhakra Nangal (Punjab and				
Rajasthan)	**175,31	4,19	36,00	22,50
Damodar Valley (W Bengal				
& Bihar)	34,68	2,56	10,73	5,68
Hirakud -stage 1-including	1			
Mahanadi delta (Orissa)	97,52	12,35	15,23	3,97
Chambal -stage I (Rajasthan				
& M P)	51,90	11,38	11,00	3,75
Tungabhadra (Andhra Pra-				
desh and Mysore)	45,85	6,40	8,29	N A
Mayurakshi (West Bengal)	20,46	4,67	6,10	4,65
Bhadra (Mysore)	31 93	13,41	2,42	32
Kosi (Bihar)	32,88	12.00	14.05	-
Nagarjunasagar- stage I				
(Andhra Pradesh)	139,53	50,00	20,00	_
Kakrapara canal (Gujarat	18,65	3,00	5,42	50
Rajusthan canal	138,70	38,00	28,75	
Tungabhadra high level canal- stage 1 (Andhra Pradesh	1	İ		
& Mysore)	18,59	10,26	1,89	,
Ukai (Guiarat)	33.72	6,00	3,92	
Tawa (Madhya Pradesh)	19,80	10,00	780	
Purna (Maharashtra)	14,71	8,94	1,52	-
Narmada (Gujarat)	41,41	11,00	9.63	-
Banas (Gujarat)	10.08	6,05	1.10	
Mula (Maharashtra)	15,00	6.00	1.31	
Girna (Maharashtia)	13.69	5,19	1.43	52
Khadakyasala (Maharashtra)	10.55	5.96	. 77	1
New Kattalai (Madras)	2.25	(-) 2 60	21	12
Salandı (Orissa)	11,21	4 71	3.28	
Gurgaon canal (Puniab)	4.48	1,50	2,75	10
Kangsabati (West Bengal)	25,26	5.09	9,50	1
Chancrakeshar (Madhya Pra-	1 20,20	1	1	1
dest)	89	81	12	-
41				

^{*}irrigation portion only.
**Total cost.

TABLE 138 (concld)

	Total cost	Provision for	Annual be	enefits ('000
		the 3rd Plan		res)
	(Rs in lakhs)	(Irrigation)		100)
		(Rs in lakhs)	On comple- tion	During the 2nd Plan period
Kabını (Mysore)	10,00	1,20	30	
Banas (Rajasthan)	10,07	1,50	2.00	
Bhadra (Gujarat)	4,53	4.36	45	Total Contract
Boothathankettu (Kerala)	3,48	1.81	63	
Lidder canal (Jammu &		-,	-	
Kashmir)	4,41	1.00	8	2
Barna (Madhya Pradesh)	5,56	2.00	1,64	
Laxmanathirtha (Mysore) .	30	21	3	
Vidur (Pondicherry & Madras)	89	(-)1 94	()3	3
Ram Ganga (Uttat Pradesh)	3,835	16,00	17,05	
New Schemes			11,02	
Vamsadhara (Andhra Pradesh)	13,59	2,86†	2,96	_
Vottigedda (Andhra Pradesh)	77	78	10	
Koyna irrigation scheme			10	
(Maharashtra)	9,50	105	11	
Bhima irrigation scheme				
(Maharashtra)	40.91	78	4.69	
Pus river scheme (Maharashtra)	2,16	1.37	NA	
Malaprabha project (Mysore)	20.00	3.00	3,00	_
Hemavathi project (Mysore)	3,90	30	33	
Birgovindpur irrigation	-,		33	_
scheme (Orissa)	6,96	1,50	2,24	
Jamuna irrigation scheme		., .	-,	8,000
(Assam)	1.93	1,68	81	
Western Kosi canal system		-,		
(Bihar)	13,49	2,00	8,04	
Tista multipurpose barrage		-,	0,04	
pro 'ect (West Bengal)	120,08	1.00	28,50	
Hasdeo project barrage -	100,150		20,50	
phase I (Madhya Pra-			1	
desh)	700	1.50		
Beas project (Punjab &	i	-,	ì	
Rajasthan)	90,56	37,00	15,30	
Gandak canal (Uttar Pradesh		,	10,50	
& Bihar)	55,63	30.00	33.27	
Saraju canal (Uttar Pradesh)	26,02	2,00	6,27	
High level canal from Vishow	1	-,	-,	_
to Nawkarawa (Jammu &	1			
Kashmir)	75	25	15	
Kallada (Kerala)	844 70	50	2,17	
DVC -cytension & improve-			-,	
ment, etc (West Bengal)	5,95	5,95	1.10	_
Baur (Uttar Pradesh)	2,95	1,53	47	
Jamni (Uttar Pradesh)	2,63	89	0 34	

TABLF 139

PRINCIPAL POWER GENERATION SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE THIRD PLAN WITH BENEFIT POTENTIAL

THIRD PLAN WITH BENEFIT POTENTIAL	
Name of the scheme	Total instal- led capacity (in thousand kw)
Continuing Schemes Tungshibatar hyline-cleating project—stage II (Andhra Pradesh and Mysore) Nellore thermal station (Andhra Pradesh) Upper Sileru hydro-cleating project—stage I (Andhra Pradesh) Umami hydro-cleating project stage I (Assam) Baraun thermal station (Bihar) Pallicatu thermal station (Bihar)	36 30 1,20 36 30 1,00
Including Panchampad.	

IRRIGATION AND POWER

TABLE 139 (contd)

Name of the scheme	led capacity (in thousand kw)
Chandrapura thermal station (DVC)	2,80
Ahmedahad thermal station extension - private sector (Gujarat)	60
Heriamangalam hydro-electric project (Kerala)	30
Panniar hydro-electric project (Kerala)	30
Sholayar hydro-electric project (Kerala) Gandhi Sagar dam power station—IV Unit (Madhya Pradesh and	54
Gandhi Sagar dam power station—IV Unit (Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan)	23
Amarkantak thermal station (Madhya Pradesh)	60
Neyveli lignite power station (Madras)	2 50
Kundah hydro-electric project (Madras)	35
Koyna hydro-electric project - stage I (Maharaslitra)	2,40
Purna hydro-electric project (Maharashtra)	15
Bhadra hydro-electric project (Mysore)	33
Tungabhadra left bank power house (Mysore)	27
Sharavathy hydro-electric project—stage I (Mysore)	1,78
Hirakud hydro-electric project (Orissa)	1,47
Bhakra-Nangal project (Punjab & Rajasthan)	2,17
Rana Pratap Sagar dam power house (Rajasthan & Madhya Pradesh)	1,29
Rihand hydro-electric project (Uttar Pradesh) Kanpur thermal station extension (Uttar Pradesh)	2,50
Harduagan) thermal station (Uttar Pradesh)	60
Matatria hydro-electric project (Uttar Pradesh)	30
Ramuna hydro-electric project (Uttar Pradesh)	3,24
Ramganga hydro-electric project (Uttar Pradesh)	1,35
Jaldhaka hydro-electric project (West Bengal)	18
Durgaput coke-oven plant power house extension (West Bengal)	1.50
Delhi thermal station extension (Delhi)	30
New Schemes Kothagudem thermal station (Andhra Prudesh) Ramagundam thermal station extension (Andhra Pradesh)	1,20 60
Nagarjunasagar hydro-electric project (Andhra Pradesh) Srisariam hydro-electric project (Andhra Pradesh)	1,00
Gas turbines (Andhra Pradesh)	20
Upper Sileru hydro-electric project—stage II (Andhra Pradesh)	1,80
Naharkatiya thermal station (Assam)	92
Umaiam hydro electric project—stage II (Assam)	65
Nangwal-Bibra thermal station (Assam) Kopili hydro-electric project (Assam)	3,90
Diesel extensions (Assam)	10
Baraum thermal station extension (Bihar)	1.15
Pathratu thermal station extension (Bihar)	3,00
Thermal extensions in DVC area	2,80
Gandak hydro-electric project (Bihar)	15
Kosi liyilro-electric project (Bihar)	20
Ahmedabad thermal station extension private sector (Gujarat) .	30
Shahpur thermal station extension (Gujarat) Dhuyaran (Cambay) thermal station (Gujarat)	2,40
Kandla thermal station (Guiarat)	10
Chenam hydro-electric project (Jammu & Kashmir)	15
Thelum hydro-electric project (Jammu & Kashmir)	1,00
Salal hydro-electric project (Jammu & Kashmir) .	60
Kalakote thermal station (Jammu & Kashmii)	20
Nichohom thermal station (Jammu & Kashmii)	1.5
Sabrigiri (Pamba) hydro-eketric project (Kerala)	3,00
ldikki hydro-electric project (Kerala)	5,00
Kuttiadi hydro-electric project (Kerala)	75
Kerba thermal station extension (Madhya Pradesh)	2,00
Satpura thermal station (M.P. and Rajasthan) Gandhi Sagar V. Unit (M.P. and Rajasthan)	3,00
Tawa hydro-electric project (Madhya Pradesh)	42
Punasa hydro-electric project (M P & Gujarat)	5,76
Kundah hydro-electric project (Madras)	2,45
Mettur tunnel hydro-efectric project (Madras)	2,00
Periyar hydro-electric project (Madras)	35

TABLE 139 (concld)

Name of the scheme	Total instal- led capacity (in thousand kw)
New Schemes—(continued)	
Neyveli lignite power station extension (Madras)	. 1,50
Parambikulam hydro-electric project (Madras)	1.80
Kovna hydro-electric project stage II (Maharashtja)	3,00
Trombay thermal station extension (Maharashtra)	1,25
Khaperkheda thermal station extension (Maharashtra)	60
Akola Paras thermal station extension (Maharashtra)	. 60
Koyna power station at the foot of the dam (Maharashira)	. 40
Bhusawal thermal station (Maharashtra)	. 60
Sahasrakunda hydro-electric scheme (Maharashtra)	50
Nuclear power station (Maharashtra & Gujarat)	. 3.80
Vaitarna hydro-electric project (Maharashtra)	. 45
Sharavathy hydro-electric project—stage II (Mysore)	5.35
Kalınadı hydro-electric scheme (Mysore) .	. 5.90
Sharavathy tail race development (Mysore)	1,45
Package gas turbines installation (Mysore)	20
Talcher thermal station (Orissa)	. 2,40
Balimela hydro-electric scheme (Orissa and Andhra Pradesh)	1,80
Faridabad thermal station (Punjab)	. 15
Bhakra right bank power house (Punjab & Rajasthan)	4.80
Uhl river hydro-electric power project-stage II (Punjab)	. 45
Diesel station (Punjab)	. 10
Upper Bart-Doab canal project (Punjab)	. 330
Beas project—stage I (Punjab & Rajasthan)	7,56
Diesel stations (Rajasthan)	10
Kotalı hydro-electric project (Rajasthan & M P)	1,00
Harduagan; thermal station extension (UP)	30
Sigratuli thermal station (UP)	2,50
Obra hydro-electric project (UP)	1.00
Kanpur thermal station (UP)	60
Martin Burn extensions, Agra & Lucknow-private sector (UP)	20
Hindustan Aluminium self-generation (UP)	1.25
Rihand VI unit	50
Bandel thermal station (West Bengal)	3,00
Durgapur coke-oven plant station extension (West Bengal)	. 75
Calcuttta electric supply co extension - private sector (West Bengal)	. 50
Jaldhaka stage II (West Bengal)	9
15 mw thermal station (Delhi and Punjab)	15
Delhi thermal station extension (Delhi and Punjab)	180

CHAPTER XX

INDUSTRY

The Annual Survey of Industries in India, undertaken from 1959, replaces both the Census and the Sample Survey of manufacturing industries which were being conducted previously.

The Survey covers all factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948, employing 50 or more workers with the aid of power or 100 or more workers without the aid of power. Such factories account for about 85 per cent of India's total factory employment. The remaining factories are covered on the basis of probability sample.

According to the Survey for 1960, registered factories in India numbered 8,704, of which returns were received from 8,391 or about 96 per cent. The productive capital of the factories totalled about Rs. 1,999.54 crores comprising Rs. 1,286 63 crores of fixed and Rs. 712.91 crores of working capital.

The number of persons employed was 25,80,599 workers and 3,23,349 other than workers making a total of 29,03,948. The man-hours worked totalled nearly 591 2 crores.

The salaries, wages and benefits of the employees came to Rs. 481.56 crores of which workers accounted for Rs. 342.36 crores, other than workers for Rs 98.69 crores and money value of benefits and privileges for Rs 40.51 crores.

Input amounted to Rs. 2.286 crores; the major heads being (a) fuels, electricity, lubricants, etc., consumed—Rs. 143.48 crores; (b) material consumed—Rs. 1,896.90 crores, (c) work done by other concerns—Rs. 28.28 crores, (d) depreciation—Rs. 103.60 crores; and (e) others—Rs. 113.74 crores

Output was of the order of Rs 3,150.38 crores consisting of (a) products and by-products—Rs 2,994.69 crores, (b) additions in stocks of semi-finished products—Rs. 13.59 crores; and (c) work done for customers—Rs 142.10 crores.

Value added by manufacture worked out to about Rs 864 38 crores
Other studies, by the Reserve Bank of India*, of the finances of Indian
joint stock companies show that in 1961 the value of production (sale plus
increase in closing stocks over opening stocks) of 1,333 selected large and
medium sized public limited companies** was Rs. 2,867 crores, registering
an increase of Rs 218 crores or 82 per cent over the preceding year which
was only slightly more than half the 1960 percentage rise (151) and even lower
than the average of 12.1 per cent per annom during 1956 to 1960. Nearly
70 per cent of the total value of production was contributed by cotton and
jute textiles, engineering, trading, sugar, roon and steel and chemicals.

Sales of the selected companies improved by Rs. 250 crores (10.11 per cent) to a total of Rs. 2,831 crores, as compared to a rise of 11.1 per cent during 1960.

^{*}For details, see Reserved, Bank of India Bulletins, June and September 1963, an i February 1964.

^{**}Including tea, coffee and rubber plantations, sugar, cotton and jute textiles, iron and steel, engineering, chemical, cement and paper industries with a paid-uo capital of Rs. 5 lakhs and over, the break-up according to size of paid-up capital was. Rs. 5—10 lakhs, 339 companies; Rs. 10—25 lakhs, 450; Rs. 25—30 lakhs, 260, Rs. 50 lakhs—Rs. 1 crore, 166 and above Rs. 1 crore, 118 companies (total 1,333 companies)

At the end of November 1963, there were 25,823 companies at work, with a total pad-up capital of Rs 2,296 3 crores. Of these, 5958 were public immed companies with a total pad-up capital of Rs 1,112 4 crores, the remainder were private limited companies. In addition, there were 1,118 companies immited by guarantee and associations not for profit.

Gross profits as percentage of total capital employed were 10.1 and 100 nn 1960 and 1961 respectively. Profits before tax rose from Rs. 212.56 crores in 1960 to Rs. 228.35 crores in 1961, representing a rise of only 7.4 per cent in 1961 as against 14.8 per cent in 1960. The greater rise in the provision in pre-tax profits resulted in a fall in distributable profits, for the first time in three years. Profits atter tax declaned by Rs. 1.6 crores or by 1.2 per cent as against a rise of 11.6 per cent in 1960. Gross capital formation in 1961 amounted to Rs. 265 crores, showing a rate of increase of 10.1 per cent against 10.6 per cent in 1960 and as much as an annual average of 14 per cent for 1956 to 1960

Taking all companies together, internal sources provided a major proportion of the finances though in some industries, which made important con-

tribution to capital formation, external finance was relatively larger

The fall in the rate of growth in the value of production, sales, profits and capital formation during 1961 compared to 1960 was largely due to a slackening in the rate of progress in agricultural and industrial sectors, shortage of raw materials, import restrictions and transport, coal and power difficulties.

During 1962, the expansion rate of the value of production of 540 medium and large public limited companies (included in the sample of 1,333 companies mentioned above) was lower at 8.4 per cent compared to 10.4 per cent in 1961 in respect of 562 companies. The increase in pretax profits was also substantially lower at 2.1 per cent against 12.6 per cent in 1961 manily as a result of rise in manufacturing costs. Tax provision, on the other hand, rose by 34.3 per cent. Outlay on fixed assets was 8.9 per cent as compared to 11.8 per cent in 1961. With the rate of inventory build-up maintained at the 1961 level of 10 per cent, the decline in the rate of gross capital formation was smaller than in fixed assets formation. The share of external sources in assets formation moved up from 41 per cent of total resources, in 1961 to 54.6 per cent in 1962.

The working, in 1961, of 1,018 small public limited companies with a paid-up capital of Rs 5 lakhs and below, shows that their total value of production at Rs 1151 crores was 102 per cent more than the 1960 figure of Rs 1044 crores, but the percentage increase was substantially lower than 18419 per cent in 1960. Profits feter tax amounted to Rs. 4.78 crores in 1961, registering a rise of 2.4 per cent as against 7.5 per cent in 1960. Profits after tax in 1961 declined by Rs 22 lakhs or 9.3 per cent against an increase of 12.4 per cent in 1960 Gross profits as percentage of total capital employed worked out to 7.7 per cent and 7.4 per cent in 1960 and 1961, respectively. Nevertheless, the gross and net fixed awest formattion of these companies improved from 7.6 and 7.4 per cent in

1960 to 8 8 and 8 0 per cent, respectively, in 1961,

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Independent India's industrial policy, envisaging a mixed economy, was first announced in 1948. A fresh statement of industrial policy, necessitated by the acceptance of a socialist pattern of society as the national objective, was announced on April 30, 1956. Under this, industries specified in Schedule A will be the exclusive responsibility of the State, while Schedule B industries will be progressively State-owned, but private enterprise will be expected to supplement the efforts of the State in these fields (The two Schedules are enumerated below). Future development of industries falling outside these Schedules will, in general, be left to private enterprise. Notwithstanding this demarcation, it will always be open to the State to undertake any type of industrial production.

^{*}Sec 'India 1957' p. 289.

INDUSTRY 255

Schedule A Industries

Arms and ammuntion and allied items of defence equipment; atomic energy; iron and steel; heavy easings and forpings of tron and steel; heavy plant and machinery required for iron and steel production, for mining, for machine tool manufacture and for such other base undustries as may be specified by the Central Government, heavy electrical plant including large hydraulic and steam turbines; coal and lignute; muneral oils; mining of iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, gryp-um, sulphur, gold and dramonds; mining and processing of copper, lead, zinc, tim, molybdenum and wolfram, minerals specified in the Schedule to the Atomic Energy (Control of Preduction and Use) Order, 1953; arcratt, aur transport; railway transport, shipbuilding, telephones and telephone cables; telegraph and wireless apparatus (excluding radio receiving sets); generation and distribution of electricity.

Schedule B Industries

All other minerals except "minor minerals" as defined in Section 3 of the Minerals Concession Rules, 1949; aluminium and other non-ferrous metals not included in Schedule A; machine tools, herro-alloys and tool steels; basic and intermediate products required by chemical industries such as the manufacture of drugs, dyestuffs and plastics; antibiotics and other essential drugs; fertilisers, synthetic rubber; carbonisation of coal, chemical pulp, road transport, sea transport

REGULATION OF INDUSTRY

Consistently with the policy first announced in 1948, the Constitution was amended and the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, was enacted. Under the Act, all new and existing undertakings and any substantial expansion of, and the manufacture of new articles by, existing undertakings were required to be licensed. The Government were authorised to examine the working of any industrial undertaking and to issue such directions as they considered necessary. If the undertaking continued to be mismanaged, the Government were empowered to take over its management or control. A Central Advisory Council consisting of the representatives of industry, labour, consumers and primary producers was to be constituted to advise the Government on all matters concerning the development and regulation of industries. Development Councils for individual or groups of industries were also to be set up.

By exercising these powers, the Government aim at securing a proper utilisation of the country's resources, a balanced development of large and small industries, and a proper regional distribution of the various industries. At present, 162 industries come within the scope of the Act. Under an amendment of the Act, precious metals, including gold, silver and their alloys, have been specially brought within its scope Besides the Central Advisory Council of Industries, Development Councils have been set up for various industries. The following Councils functioned during the year: (i) morganic chemicals, (11) internal combustion engines, power-driven pumps, air compressors and blowers, (iii) instruments, bicycles and sewing machines, (iv) sugar, (v) light electricals, (vi) heavy electricals, (vii) drugs and pharmaceuticals, (viii) woollen textiles, (ix) art silk, (x) machine tools, (xi) non-ferrous metals and alloys, (xii) oils, soaps and paints, cosmetics and toiletries, (xiii) food processing, (xiv) organic chemicals, (xv) automobiles, automobile ancillary, transport vehicles, tractors and earth-moving equipment, (xvi) paper, pulp and allied industries, (xvii) leather and leather goods, and (xviii) glass and ceramics. The councils, consisting of representatives of industrial undertakings, labour, consumers and specialists, provide a forum for discussions on problems of the industries concerned. Their functions primarily aim at increasing efficiency and productivity and improv256 Densa 1964

ing the services of the related industries. A number of panels and expert committees have been appointed from time to time to study various industries. During 1963, 976 new licences were issued under the Act. The highest priority is being given to measures for increasing output of defence-oriented industries. It was decided in 1959 that for industrial machinery as well as a number of other items, firms concerned might apply straightaway for import licences for capital goods and once these were granted, the Industries Act licence would follow as a matter of course. Industrial undertakings having fixed assets up to Rs. 25 lakhs are now

exempted from licensing provisions.

For the development of important industries for which sufficient capital has not been forthcoming in the private sector, the Government give finan-cial assistance either by granting loans on special terms or by participating in equity capital. The Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals, the central purchase organisation of the Government of India, have been encouraging indigenous industry through their stores purchase policy. The purchases during 1962-63 totalling Rs 405 crores contained only 13 per cent imported stores against an average of 41 and 24 per cent during the First and Second Plans, respectively. The value of indigenous stores purchased during 1962-63 amounted to Rs. 353 36 crores as against Rs. 75.9 crores in 1955-56 and Rs. 209.6 crores in 1961-62.

PRODUCTIVITY

Following the recommendations of a Productivity Delegation which visited Japan in October-November 1956, a National Productivity Council was set up in February 1958 as an autonomous body with representatives of Government, employers, labour and others. The object is to inculcate productivity consciousness in the country and apply the latest techniques of increasing productivity in industry, by promoting the setting up of local productivity councils in industrial centres and of regional productivity directorates manned by specialists. So far 46 local councils have been set up, six regional directorates at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kanpur, Bangalore and Ludhiana have also been established. The Council has developed a number of training courses including those on material, production and personnel management and productivity techniques. India is a member of the Asian Productivity Organisation set up in May 1961 to promote mutual co-operation in this field

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE.

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India, established in July 1948, has been giving assistance in the form of advances and long-term loans to industrial concerns The Act was amended in 1957* and again in December 1960 with a view to enlarging and diversifying the assistance provided by the Corporation The 1960 amendment, among other things, empowered the Corporation directly to subscribe to the shares of industrial concerns. In March 1962, the Corporation secured a second loan of US \$ 20 million from the Agency of International Development (formerly DLF), raising the total sanctioned credit to \$ 30 million (Rs 1428 crores). Since its inception, up to the end of 1963, the total net financial assistance sanctioned by the Corporation amounted to Rs 185 91 crores including a record sum of Rs. 40 14 crores during the year ended June 1963. Loans totalling Rs. 113.44 crores had been actually disbursed.

The State Financial Corporations** assist medium and small-scale industries which do not fall within the scope of the all-India corporation. The

^{*}See also 'India 1961', p 302 **Fifteen State Financial Corporations have been set up. The Madras Industrial Investment Corporation is functioning as a State Financial Corporation in the State.

DEDUSTRY 257

total amount of effective loans and advances sanctioned by them till the end of June 1963 was Rs. 59.30 crores, of which Rs. 42.27 crores had been disbursed.

During the calendar year 1962 the Industrial Credit and Investment Coproration of India, set up in January 1955 to assist mdustrial enterprises in the private sector, sanctioned assistance of Rs. 23.04 crores to 65 companies. Disbursement amounted to Rs. 10.53 crores including Rs. 5.92 crores in Greign currencies. Since is inception up to the end of 1963, the Corporation had sanctioned aggregate assistance of Rs. 83.20 crores to 248 companies, of which Rs. 38.79 crores (including Rs. 17.22 crores in

toreign currencies) had been disbursed.

The Refinance Corporation for Industry L1d was set up in June 1958 to provide re-lending facilities against loans given by banks to industrial concerns for the purpose of increased production primarily in industrial concerns for the purpose of increased production primarily in industries included in the Plan Loans to be eligible for rediscount must be for periods between 3 and 7 years and of a medium-sized amount, not exceeding Rs 50 lakhs. These facilities are available only to those industrial concerns whose paid up capital and reserves do not exceed Rs. 2.5 crores Refinance assistance sanctioned and disbursed till the end of January 1964 amounted to Rs. 4778 crores and Rs. 29.05 crores, respectively. Up to February 24, 1964, the Central Government had granted the Corporation loans amounting to Rs. 24.50 crores.

The National Industrial Development Corporation was set up in 1954, to act, among other things, as an agency of the Government for the grant of special loans for the rehabilitation and modernisation of the cotton textile and jute industries and for expansion of machine tool units. Till the end of October 1963, loans amounting to Rs 28.02 crores were sanctioned by the NIDC to these industries. Another Rs 54.26 lakhs was sanctioned by it for the provision of indigenous machinery on short-term hire-purchase system. On recommedation by the Estimates Committee the Corporation has stopped to entertain fresh applications for loans, and only such cases as are in an advanced stage of processing are considered for loans.

The Pilm Finance Corporation Ltd. was set up in March 1960 (authorised capital Rs 1 crore, paid-up capital Rs. 50 lakbs wholly subscribed by the Central Government) It provides financial assistance of up to Rs 3.5 lakbs per film of good quality, at 9 per cent interest subject to a rebate of 2 per cent for prompt, regular repayments. Since its inception, up to the end of 1963, the Corporation had sanctioned 38 loans of a total amount

of Rs. 1.04 crores

The Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, came into force from February 1964. The Trust will have an initial fund of Rs. 5 crores contributed by the Reserve Bank, the State Bank, the LIC and financial institutions giving loans to industry. Managed by a board of trustees comprising representatives of these bodies, the Trust aims at encouraging savings by providing facilities to various classes of investors for investment in units of the face value of Rs. 10 to Rs. 100, in shares and other securities. Not less than 90 per cent of the net income on the investment will be distributed to the unit holders. The units will be put on sale from July 1, 1964.

The Government assist the private sector by facilitating the import of casential raw materials and basic intermediates, offering tax concessions and protecting new industries in the first few years. The statutory Tariff Commission, established in January 1952 in place of the previous non-statutory Tariff Board, have been reviewing the progress of protected in-

dustries and examining new cases for protection.

Efforts have been made to secure technical help from the industrially advanced countries either under the international technical assistance schemes or through direct negotiations. (See Chapter XXVII 'India and the World').

Foreign Capital

To supplement the capital resources and know-how for rapid industrial development, the Government have invited foreign assistance in desirable The policy in regard to foreign capital was enunciated in the Industrial Policy Resolution of April 1948, and in the Prime Minister's statement in the Constituent Assembly in 1949, which laid down that .

- (1) the participation of foreign capital and enterprise should be carefully regulated in the national interest by ensuring that major interest in ownership and effective control should, save in exceptional cases, always be in Indian hands and that the training of suitable Indian personnel for the purpose of eventually re-
- placing foreign experts will be insisted upon in all such cases, (11) there will be no discrimination between foreign and Indian undertakings in the application of the general industrial policy.
- (iii) reasonable facilities will be given for the remittance of profits and repatriation of capital consistent with the foreign exchange position of the country.

(iv) in the event of nationalisation, fair and equitable compensation will be paid

According to a Reserve Bank study*, the total outstanding foreign investments in the private sector (other than banking) amounted to Rs 690.5 crores at the end of 1960, compared to Rs 610 5 crores for 1959 Of the 1960 total, private sources accounted for Rs. 5664 crores and official sources for the balance of Rs 124 I crores. The largest single source of the official capital was IBRD, accounting for Rs. 78.1 crores or nearly 63 per cent Countrywise, UK's share at Rs. 446 4 crores, or 65 per cent, was the largest, the US investments accounted for Rs 113 crores or 16 per cent

Inflow of foreign investment in the private sector during 1960 was Rs 78.4 crores (net of capital repairiation and revaluation of assets). Of the total, private sources accounted for Rs 53.3 crores, as against Rs 11 crores in 1959, the bulk being investment in the petroleum and manufactur-Net inflow from official sources was Rs 25 1 crores Inflow from ing fields UK was Rs 44.5 crores, USA Rs 28.5 crores and others Rs 5.4 crores

India's foreign liabilities in the official sector during 1960 amounted to Rs 1,205 croses and in the banking sector Rs, 73 crores Together with private (non-banking) liabilities of Rs 6905 crores, the liabilities totalled nearly Rs. 1,969 crores (Rs. 1,615 crores in 1959) Her foreign capital assets in the official sector in 1960 were Rs. 585 crores (including Rs. 300 8 crores of Pakistan's partition debt to India) and in the banking sector Rs 59 ciores, or a total of Rs 644 crores. India's total investment habilities thus worked out to Rs 1.325 crores in 1960 (Rs 911 crores in 1959)

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

Early Stages

The history of organised industry in India can be traced to 1854 when the real beginnings of the cotton mill industry were made in Bombay with predominantly Indian capital and enterprise. The foundations of jute industry were laid near Calcutta in 1855, mostly with foreign capital and enterprise Coalmining had also progressed around this time These were the only major industries which had developed substantially before the first world was During and after World Wars I and II, new conditions were created and somewhat more liberal policies adopted by the authorities, such as the discriminating protection policy introduced in 1922, which gave impetus to industrial development. Several industries rapidly expanded and a

^{*}See "Reserve Bank of India Bulletin", October 1962.

INDUSTRY 259

number of new industries came up, such as steel, sugar, cement, some engineering, glass, industrial chemicals, soap, vanaspati, and so on But then production was neither adequate in quantity for meeting even the low level of internal demand nor diversified in character.

Progress during First and Second Plans

During the period of the First and Second Plans (1951-52 to 1960-61), the growth and diversification of industry were remarkable and particularly so in the five years of the Second Plan Three new steel works, each of 10 takh tons capacity, were completed in the public sector and two existing steel works in the private sector doubled so as to bring their ingot capacity to 20 lakh and 10 lakh tons respectively Foundations were laid of heavy electrical and heavy machine tools industries, heavy machine building and other branches of heavy engineering, and the production of machinery for the cement and paper industries started for the first time. In chemical industries the advance was on a wide front, leading not only to large units and greatly increased output of basic chemicals such as nitrogenous fertilizers, caustic soda, soda ash and sulphuric acid, but also to the manufacture of a number of new products urea, ammonium phosphate, penicillin, synthetic fibres, industrial explosives, polyethylene, newsprint, dvestuffs and so on, The output of many other industries increased substantially: bicycles, sewing machines, telephones, electrical goods, textile and sugar machinery. New skills were learnt by the workers and a large and growing class of industrial managers came into being. Organised industrial production practically doubled in these ten years, the index of industrial production rose from 100 in 1950-51 to 194 in 1960-61. New industrial townships and various factories sprang in the environs of the main cities of the country

At the same time there were some large shortfalls The combined output of the new steel works was only 6 lakh tons in 1960-61 as against the The Tata Iron and Steel Works' production also target of 20 lakh tons tell short of the target set for the Second Plan period. The expansion of the Government Sindri Jertilizer factory and the private sector ammonium chloride project at Varanasi was not completed till 12 to 18 months after the scheduled dates. The three new fertilizer plants in the public sector at Nangal, Neyveli and Rourkela planned to be more or less in full production in 1960-61 were all delayed by one or two years. The delay in their case. as also in that of the Heavy Electrical Project at Bhopal, was mainly due to foreign exchange difficulties
The heavy machinery, the mining machinery and the foundry lorge projects, which should by now have been far advanced will only begin to yield output at the end of the Third Plan The project for the manufacture of organic intermediates was delayed due to difficulties in concluding negotiations with overseas collaborators. The experience of the Second Plan has shown that the gestation period of a project, especially in the case of heavy engineering industries, is generally longer than presumed This highlights the importance of advance planning

Targets of capacity and production in most cases were, however, approximately fulfilled and in some cases, for example, power-driven pumps, diesel engines, electric motors, ACSR cables, electric fans, radio receivers and sugar, the targets were exceeded.

The actual cost of many projects was more than what was envisaged when the Second Plan was drawn up often owing to lack of experience in project engineering. The importance of more accurate estimates has been emphasized in the Third Plan. Consultant organisations which could correctly advise in this respect have been springing up in this country and will be an advantage in future.

Dispersal of industry was effected by giving preference in the location of public sector projects to relatively backward areas whenever possible.

260 BIDEA 1964

Similarly in the locassing of private sector projects the claims of underdeveloped regions were generally kept in view to the extent possible. The overall fixed investment on public sector projects during the Second Plan (1956-61) came to about Rs. 770 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 550 crores. For the private sector, the corresponding investment figures are Rs. 850 crores and Rs. 685 crores respectively.

In spite of this large investment of R 8, 1,620 crores (over 30 per cent above the Plan estimate of about Rs. 1,244 crores), the physical targets set under the Second Plan are broadly estimated to have been achieved to the extent of only about 85 to 90 per cent. The wide gap between the rather high target originally set for the cement mulstry and the capacity actually achieved accounts for a high proportion of the overall shortfall in the physical performance

Development Programme under Third Plan

The main emphasis in the Third Plan is on the establishment of basic capital and producer goods industries—with special emphasis on membrane building programmes—and also the acquisition of the related skills, technical know-hos and designing expactly, so that in the following Plan periods to growth of the economy will become self-sustaining and increasingly independent of outside aid. The propriets have been laid down as follows:

- (1) completion of ununphemented or deterred Second Plan projects, (u) expansion and diversification of capacity of the heavy engineering and machine building industries, castings and forgings, alloy tool and special steels, iron and steel and ferro-alloys and steel-un of output of fertilizers and petroleum products;
- (ui) increased production of major basic raw materials and producer goods like aluminium, mineral oils, dissolving pulp, basic organic and inorganic chemicals and intermediates inclusive of products of petro-chemical origin, and
- (nv) increased production from domestic industries of commodities required to meet essential needs like essential drugs, paper, cloth, sugar, vegetable oils and housing materials

The development programmes for industries and minerals envisaged under the Third Plan entail an outlay of about Rs 2,993 crores. The foreign exchange component is placed at about Rs 1,338 crores. The break-up is as follows

TABLE 140 OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIES (THIRD PLAN)

(in croses of runees)

Public sector Private sector Both sectors Total Potenge Forcien Total Foreign exchange exchange exchange myestment Mineral dese lopment 478 200 60) 28 538 228 Indictual deve-1.330 topment 660 1,125 450 2,455 1.110 TOTAL 1.808 860 1.185 479 2,993 1.338 Replacement 150 50 150 50

The fixed investment of Rs 1,808 crores for industries and minerals in the libitic sector shown in the table above does not include (i) assistance to plantation industries, which do not strictly fall within the scope of manulacturing industries, (ii) the cost of the construction subsidy given to

INDUSTRY 261

Hadustan Shipyard, (in) programmes of the National Productivity Council and the Indian Standards Institution and expenditure on the extension of the metric system of weights and measures, (iv) assistance to the private sector through the National Industrial Development Corporation (NIDC), and (y) direct loans and State participation in private undertakings.

Including the above, the overall cost is about Rs. 1,882 crores, whereas the provision that it was possible to make for them was only Rs. 1,520 crores (Rs. 1,450 crores at the Centre and Rs. 70 crores in the States) With more detailed information now available on the basis of project exports, a general increase in construction costs and enlargement of the scope of some projects, the costs as estimated in The Third Plan—Mid-term Appraisad would amount to Rs. 1,630 crores for indistrial and Rs. 662 crores for mineral development (total Rs. 2,292 crores compared to the original estimate of Rs. 1,808 crores). Public sector investment is expected to reach the level of Rs. 1,225 crores under industries and Rs. 529 crores under minerals (total of Rs. 1,754 crores compared to original allocation of Rs. 1,520 crores). On this basis, there will be spillovet of Rs. 4,05 crore in the industries and Rs. 133 crores in the minerals sector. Private sector programmes have also changed in content and priority, but the increases over the original estimates are difficult of assessment.

Tables 141 and 142 show the mineral and industrial projects in the public sector (Central Government), projected investment (including foreign exchange component) in each and the targets of capacity to be attained, as originally envisaged in the Third Plan.

TABLE 141
MINERAL PROJECTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT)
THIRD PLAN*

Name of scheme	Total outlay (Rs. crores)	Foreign exchange component (Rs crores)
A. Projects under execution and carried over from the Second Plan		
Coal programme of National Coal Development Corporatio 1 Washeries at Bhojudih, Patherdih and Dugda	8 00 7 50	4 00
	15 50	4 00
Oil India Crude pipe line Share capital in Oil India	8 00 1 42 9 42	
Lignic NEYVELI LIGHTE PROJECT Mining schem	3 29 3 00 6 29	1 30
Iron ore Kiriburu	6 00	3 93
Total	37 21	9 23

^{*}For Third Plan targets of capacity and production for selected categories of industries and nunerals in general, see Table 173, pp. 305-308, of 'India 1962'.

TABLE 141 (concld)

the second of the second control of the seco		1
Name of scheme	Total outlay (Rs crores)	Foreign exchange component (Rs crores)
B. New projects for which external credits are already assured, wholly or partly		
Coal		
Additional coal (1.7 crore tons) from National Coal Develop-	57 00*	28 00
ment Corporation Singareni expansion (30 lakh tons)	20 00	6 00
Maintenance of production	16 00	10 00
Central workshop	8 00 2 00	2·70 1 40
Drills for prospecting Advance action for the Fourth Plan	10 00	7 00
Central ropeways	16 00 20 00	8.00
Additional washing capacity for coking coal	20 00	
	149 00	74-40
Oil		
Oil exploration	115 00	53 53
Bailadila iron ore project	17 00	8 55
Copper projects Khetri copper project	10 00)	
Daribo copper project	2 50 }	6 36
	12 50	6 36
TOTAL	293 50	142 84
C. Other projects		1
Coal	i I	
Non-coking coal washeries Nevvels lignite project	12 00	7 00
Expansion of mine output	3 80	1 45
Oil	1	
Oil distribution programme Oil India	10 00	_
Crude oil pipe lines	8 00 4 00	i =
Oil products pipe lines	37 00	10 00
TOTAL	59 00	10 00
Other minerals		
Sikkim copper project	2 50	1 30
Panna diamond project	1 50	0 60
Manganese ore beneficiation plants Project for sulphus from pyrites	5 00	1 00
Kolat gold mucs	5 00 1 50	2 50 0 84
Hutti gold mines	0.50	0 20
Apansion of Kiriburu	6 00	3 00
Utaniani mining, labricatioa and plutonium extraction plant	24 00	8 17
Total	46 00	17 61
Sarress GSI exp asson		1
IBM expansion	10 00	3.19
	5 00	1 89
	15 00	5 08
GRAND TOTAL	466 51	193 21

•In addition, some turther amount may be needed for deep and gassy names

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT)-- THIRD PLAN

Name of scheme	Location	Total investment (Rs crores)	Foreign exchange component (Rs crores)	Foreign exchange Capacity in 1965-66 (final capacity in mponent case of expansion) s crores)
Completion of the three steel plants	Projects under execution and carried over from Second Plan Rourkela Bhilai S0 0 20 0	carried over from	Second Plan	30 lakh tons of steel ingots and 7 lakh tons of pig iron for sale
Rourkela fertiliser factory Heavy machinery plant Foundry forge shop Aminer machinery plant Heavy efectical plant	Durgapur Rourkela Ranchi Ranchi Burgapur Bhonsi	0 9	55 0	1 20 lakh tons of mirrogen 45,000 tons of finished machinery 94,000 tons of eastings and forgings 30,000 tons of mining machinery mirrogen control of species worth of alcorated populary
Drug projects (a) synthetic drugs plant (b) antibiotics plant (c) plant projects	Santnagar (Andhra Pradesh) Rishikesh (Uttar Pradesh)	30 00	15 0	Rs 6 4 crores worth of drugs Rs 25 8 crores worth of antibiotics
(c) processings plant (d) surged instruments plant Organic intermediates plant Expansion of Hindustan Antibiotics	Guindy (Madras) Near Panyel (Maharashtra) Pimpri (Maharashtra)	0.00	9	Rs 7/ lakits worth of phyto-chemicals Rs 2 8 crores worth of instruments 25,000 tons of organic intermediates 45,000 kg of streptomycin and 1 5 tons
Trombay fertiliser factory Naharkatiya fertiliser factory	Trombay (Maharashtra) Naharkatiya (Assam)	25 0	13 0	of tetracyclines 90,000 tons of nitrogen 32,500 tons of nitrogen
Neyveli fertiliser factory Briquetting and carbonisation plant Neyveli thermal power plant Numati oil reffinery Barauai oil reffinery	Neyveli (Madras) Nunmati (Assam) Barauni (Bhar)	15 68 13 84 9 67 23 0	2 8 61 2 8 61 3 8 61 5 8 61 7 5 8	70 000 tons of natrogen 3 8 lakh tons of carbonised briquettes 250 mw 7 5 lakh tons of crude oil 20 lakh tons of crude oil
		295 19	161 5	
B. New Pro Expansion of heavy machinery plant Expansion of fundry forge Expansion of minine machinery olant	New Projects for which external credits are already assured, plant Ranchi 10 0 0 olant Dureaure 14 0	re already assured 14 0 10 0 15 0	11 0 11 0 5 5 10 0	Partly 80,000 tons of finished machinery 1, 13 dakh tons of castings and forgings 45 000 tons of mining machineses

TABLE 142 (contd)

Porega Capacity in 1965-66 (final capacity in case of expansion)	Scope yet to be finally decided in the case. Ref. the think pryect in machine cods. R. The crosts weight of instruments cods. R. The crosts weight of instruments of the state of control of the state of control of the state of control of the state of
Foreign eachange component (Rs crores)	\$ 9000 10 12 10 011-020 4 841
Total investment (Rs crores)	\$ 1848 48 8 84485 0 8848 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Location	Rangur (Harbara and Ruma- chardenpurant (Harbara) Randenpurant (Harbara) Dangpur Dalghat Dangpur Dalghat Banghor Banghor Banghor Banghor Roudel Roude
Name of scheme	Secred 2-rol throt heavy electrical pro- Harding and property of the control pro- Harding and property of the control property

*According to later estimates the cost would be Rs. 12 crores.

*According to later estimates these projects will cost Rs. 12 crores and will need foreign exchange expenditure of Rs. 7 crores.

267 2

1 664

	1
	1
(concld.)	100
142	i
BLE	į
TAE	1

Capacity in 1965-66 (final capacity in case of expansion)	2	tons of pig iron for sale 48,000 tons of finished products	Rs. 25 crores worth of electrical equipment	\$0,000-60,000 dwt	60,000 tons of nitrogen 60,000 tons of new sprint	Scope yet to be decided 20 takti bearings	Scope yet to be decided		I takh tone of HOT tuherante	22 lakh tons of coal	10 lakh tons of lignite		-
Foreign exchange component (Rs crores)	0 001	20 0	8 0	-04	000	200	10 0	1.5	10	15 0	13 0	205 9	634.5
Total investment (Rs crores)	Projects 200 0	50 0	19 0	000	324	252 200	15 0	3 0	400	22 0	22 20 0	466-4	1,260-69
1. ocation	Bokaro C. Other Projects	Durgapur	Bhopal	Visakhapatnam Visakhapatnam Crohm	Alwaye (Kurala) Nepanagar (Madhya Pradesh)	Not yet decided Not yet decided	Not yet decided	Not yet decided	Gazipur (Uttar Pradesh)	:	Neyvelt (Madras) At project sites		
Name of scheme	Bekaro steel project	Alloy and tool steel plant Expansion of Bhonal Heavy Floringal	Plant Expansion of Handustan Shungard (co.	Pansion and subsidy) Dry dock project of Hindustan Shipyard Second shinward	Expansion of FACT Expansion of Nepa milis	Heavy compressors and pumps project Ball and roller bearings project	Second heavy structural works	Marine diesel engine factory	Covernment alkaloid factory	Low temperature carbonisation plants Nevvel figure high temperature carbo-	nisation plant and connected facilities for pig fron production Townships		Torat

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Production in selected industries in different years since 1950-51 is given in Table 143. The index numbers of industrial production (base 1956—100) for 1951, 1955 and 1960 to 1963 are given in Table 144. The general index for January-October 1963 at 1614 was 8.8 per cent above the index figure of 148.3 for the corresponding period of 1962.

TABLE 143
PRODUCTION IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1 Mining 1 Coal (lakh tonnes) 2 Iron ore (lakh tonnes)	3,28 30	3,90 43	5,55 1,09	5,52 1,28	6,38 1,33
11 Metallurgical Industries 3 Pig iron (lakh tionnes) 4 Steel singots (lakh tionnes) 5 Finished steel (lakh tionnes) 6 Steel castings ('000 tonnes) 7 Aluminium (virgin metal)	16 15 10	18 17 13 15	43 34 24 35	51 43 30 41	
('000 tonnes) 8 Copper (virgin metal)	7 1	7 4	18 5 9 0	19 7	42 8 9 7
('000 tonnes) III Mechanical Engineering In-		7.6	70	, ,	
9 Machine tools (lakh rupces)	30	80	7,20	8,50	11,50
10 Railway wagons (*000 nos)	-	15 3*	9.0	11 4	15 3
11 Automobiles (total) ('000 nos)	16.5	25 3	54 8	54 6	54.8
(i) Commercial vehicles ('000 nos') (ii) Passengui cars, etc.	8.6		28 2	25 4 29 2	26 5
('000 nos') 12 Motor cycles and scooters	79		26 6		
('000 nos) 13 Power driven pumps	-	0 9**	17 6	19 1	23 6
('000 nos.)	35	37		1,29	1 31
14 Diesel engines (stationary)	5.5	10.4	43.2	43 0	45.2
('000 nos') 15 Bicycles ('000 nos')	. 99.		10.63	10,44	11,06
16 Sewing machines ('000)					
nos)	33	111	2 47	3,23	3 39
IV Heeti und Engineering In-					
17 Power transformers tlakh	i				
kva)	1.8	6.3	13 9	19 8	24 1
18 Flectise motors ('000 h p)	: 99	2.72		8 68	
19 Electric fans (lakh nos)	2.0			10.8	11.8
20 Electric lamps (lakh nos.) 21 Radio receivers (2000	1,50	2,50	4,35	4,88	6,17
nos)	54	1.02	2.80	3,48	3 61
22 Flectric cables and wires			!	1	
(r) Aluminium conductors (*000 (onnes)	1	92	23 7	22 1	30 6
(ii) Bare copper conduc- tors (7000 tonnes)	5 0	8 7	10 1	71	4 2

*Provisional

^{**}Relates to calendar year.

INDUSTRY

TABLE 143 (concid)

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
V Chemical and Allied in- dustries					
23 Ammonium sulphate	1 :				
('000 tonnes)	47	4.00	4,02	3 94 !	4 23
24 Superphosphate ('000	į 1				
25 Sulphuric acid (1000	57	71	3,17	3,78	4,70
25 Sulphuric acid ('000 tonnes)	101				
26 Soda ash ('000 tonnes)	46:	1 67	3,60 1.47	4,35 1.81	4,83 2,36
27 Caustic soda (000	10	02	1,4/	1,01	2,30
tonnes)	12	36	99	1.23	1,30
28 Paper and paperboards	1 1				
('000 tonnes)	1 16	1 90	3 49	3,71	4,01
 Rubber tyres Automobile tyres (lakh) 	1 1				
nos)	na	9.0	14-9	15 9	17.5
(ii) Bicycle tyres (lakh nos.)	na l	58 0	1.11 5	1.13 3	1.24 3
30 Cement (lakh tonnes)	27	47	79	83	1,24 3
31 Refractories ('000 tonnes)	2.37	2.93	5,59	6.02	6.74
32. Petroleum products (re-		-,	****	****	-4
fined, lakh tonnes)	4	37	61	62	69
VI Textile Industries:	!				
33 Jute textiles ('000 tonnes)	8.37	10.71	10.71	10 02	12.02
34 Cotton yarn (crore kg)	53.4	74 4	80 - 1	87 3	85 7
35 Cotton cloth (total) (crore			(10 1	0, 5	03 .
metres)	421 5	626 0	673 8	711 5	692 8
(1) Mill sector (crore					
metres)	340 1	466 5	464 9	468 6	449 8
(ii) Decentralised sector (crore metres)	81-4	159 5	208 9	242 9	243.0
36 Rayon* yarn ('000 tonnes)	2 1	139 5	208 9 43 8	52.3	62.3
37 Woollen manufactures	' ;	13 3	43 0	32.3	02 3
(1) Woollen and worsted					
yarn (lakh kg)	87	98	1,29	1,58	1.96
(ii) Woollen and worsted					
fabrics (lakh metres)	na¶.	1,37	1,33	1,45	1,89
VII Food Industries		i			
38 Sugar (Nov -Oct) (*000					
tonnes)	1.1	19	3 0	2.7	2 2
39 Tea (crore kg)	. 27 7	29 9	31-8	34 8	34 3
40 Coffee ('000 tonnes)	21 0	29 0	54 1	66 6	49 0
41 Vanaspati ('000 tonnes)	1 55	2 80	3,55	3,36	3,66
VIII Electricity (Generated)			1	l.	
(billion kwh)	5 3	8.8	17 0	19.8	22.1
	, , ,	001	1,0	17 0	22.1

TABLE 144
INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(Base 1956 = 100) 1963 1951 1955 1960 1961 1962 (Jan -Oct)** 92 3 97 1 93 3 130 2 137 2 117·4 161-4† 175 R 117-9 General Index 73 0 139 4 150 0 Mining and quarrying Food manufacturing 87 0 79 6 147 3 129 3 161 3 127 4 150 0 155 7 Cigarettes 81 6 86 8 140 6 152 3 102 9 Cotton textiles 95 2 83 2 109 0 107 3 109 6 79 I 70 7 111 7 Woollen textiles 138 4 166 4

^{*}Includes viscose yarn staple fibre and acetate yarn

^{**}Provisional

¹Seasonally adjusted.

TARIF 144 (concld)

	471111	r 144 (r	process y			
	1951	1955	1960	1961	1962	(JanOct)
Synthetic fibres	58 1	81 6	146·8	166 7	156 0	199 6
Jute manufactures	78.8	93.5	99 3	89 6	109 8	116 7
Footwear (leather)	91 5	86 3	144 0	166 0	180 4	218 2
Wood and cork except fur-						
niture	55.3	87 7	147 8	150 2 1	162 4	
Paper and paper products	66.5	95 9	173 4	181 9	190 6	221 - 8
Leather and fur products, ex-						i .
cept footwear and other						
weating apparels	109.5	93 1	167 1	115 6	125 2	150 1
Rubber products	75.4	92.0	141 3 :	157 4	169 4	185 1
Chemicals and chemical				1		4
products	72.9	96.3	149 1	173 0 '	183 9	217 5
Petroleum products	6.4	77 9	148 0	159 4	169 0	194 4
Non-metallic mineral pro-						
ducts	64 4	87.5	168 1 1	180 8	191 2	199 9
Basic metals	83 5			184 3	227 9	259 7
Metal products	54 4	96 5	105 9	152 3	179 1	195.5
Machinery, except electrical						
machines	45 2	83.3	236 7 !	264 0	285 2	351 7
Electrical machinery, appara-						
tus, appliances and supplies	43.6	71.9	175 9	183 0 :	211 2 1	235 5
Transport equipment	46 I	73 1	119 4	130 8	144 5	143 8
Electricity .	60 9	88 1	171 0	198 8	223 4	253 3

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

Cotton Textiles

The growth of the cotton textile industry in the pre-independence period is shown in the following table

TABLE 145
GROWTH OF COTTON TEXTILE ENDUSTRY (1879-1947)

Year spindles Looms	-
	egoods
1879-80 14,08 13 3 - 1889-90 29,35 22 1	
1901 48,41 40.5 57,30 1 1911 60,95 85.8 62,50 :	12,00 26,70
1921 1931 1941 19026 19026 19026 19026 19026 19026 19026 19026	40,30 67,20
1947 1,03,54 2 03 0 129,60	109,30 376 20 sh yds

The production of cotton yarn and cloth since 1950 is shown in the table below

TABLE 146
PRODUCTION OF COTTON YARN AND CLOTH

Year	 	Cotton	Cotton
rear		yarn	cioth
		(lakh lbs)	(lakh yds)
1950		117,48	
1955		163.08	366,70 509,40
1961		188,75	512,70
1962 (provisional)	 	189,29	498,83

At the beginning of 1961, nearly Rs 122 crores were invested in the industry which employed about 8 9 lakh workers. At present there are 510

cotton textile (219 spinning and 291 composite) mills in India, with 141.2 lakh spindles and about 2 lakh looms. The Third Plan provides for installation of 40 lakh spindles, out of which 37.6 lakh have already been licensed.

The 1963 production of cotton cloth in all sectors (handlooms and powerlooms account for a little over one-third of total production) was 744.3 crore metres, compared to 700.8 crore metres in 1962. Output of yarn in 1963 was 88 9 crore kg. as against 86 crore kg in 1962.

The Government have been carrying out, since 1955, a survey of the industry both from the technical and financial points of view to find out the requirements of modern equipment and machinery. The National Industrial Development Corporation assistance to the industry is based on these data.

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

Title

**Ti

The early development of the jute industry is shown in Table 147.

TABLE 147 GROWTH OF JUTE INDUSTRY (1879—1947)

No			The Parks of the P	-
Year	Number of mills	Authorised capital (Rs crores)	Number of looms (thousand)	Number of spindles (thousand)
1879-80 to 1883-84 (average) 1899-1900 to 1903-04 (average) 1909-10 to 1913-14 (average) 1925-26 1930-31 1937-38 1946-47	21 36 60 90 100 105 106	2·71 6 80 12 09 21 35 23 61 24 89	5 5 16 2 33 5 50 5 61 8 52 4 66 0	88 3,35 6,92 10,64 12,25 11,08 12,95

According to the Annual Survey of Industries, 1960, there were 95 jute in India out of which 94 submitted returns. These employed total production capital of Rs. 68 25 crores (Rs. 38.47 crores of fixed capital). The number of persons employed in the industry was 2,28.677 including 2,12,582 workers. The following table shows the production of jute goods since 1947.

TABLE 148
PRODUCTION OF BITE MANUFACTURES

	1110110011	011 01 00			(in thou	sand tons)
Yuir*	1947	1950	1955	(provi- sional) .	1962	1963
Production**	10,52	8 36	10,27	9,70	12,36	12,88

The 1962-63 jute season was one of the best recorded in recent years, the carry-over from 1961-62 was 27 lakh bales and the crop 80 lakh bales and the industry achieved the Third Plan target production of 13 lakh tonnes. The steady demand for jute goods was particularly responsible for the high level of production. During 1963, exports amounted to 9.11 lakh tonnes valued at Rs 160 crores as compared to 8.68 lakh tonnes valued at Rs 150 crores in 1962.

Modermsation up to spinning stage has been almost completed. About 89 per cent of the fine-sake and almost 100 per cent of the coarse-side spindlage required to feed the hessan and sacking looms on single-shift basis have been modernised. A self-finaneing scheme has been introduced to enable the industry to complete modernisation and broad-loom expansion and build up necessary potential for additional production.

^{*}Figures relate to the period July-Jane waich is the rute year.

^{**}Figures for 1961 onwards are in metric tons.

Sugar

The rapid development of the sugar industry under protection in the early thirties and thereafter is shown below.

CROWTH OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

Year (Nov -Oct)	. 1931-38	1938-19	1945-46	1950-51	1955-56
No of Mills					
(2000 tops)	1,60	6.42	9,23	11,01	18,62

There were 175 mills in 1960-61, and the production was 30.29 lakh tonnes. The 1962-63 output was lower at 21.52 lakh tonnes, largely because of a poor sugarcane crop Internal consumption at 24.88 lakh tonnes in 1962-63 was nearly a lakh tonnes, less than in 1961-62. Exports, however, were higher at 4.79 lakh tonnes, in 1963 as compared to 3.73 lakh tonnes in 1962. Production target for 1963-64 was laid down at 33 lakh tonnes in 1962. Production target for 1963-64 was laid down at 33 lakh tonnes in 1962, production target for 1963-64 was laid down at 33 lakh tonnes in 1962, production of 197 new factories including 54 co-operatives, and expansion of 120 existing units. Incentives have also been offered in the form of higher cane price to growers and rebate in excise duty on excess production.

Cement

Manufacture of Portland ecment started in Madras in 1904. The teal is maintained in Table 1912-13. At the end of 1961, the annual installed capacity was 94.7 lakh tonnes which had risen to 101.2 lakh tonnes at the end of 1963. The 1963 production at 93.9 lakh tonnes was 94 per cent union than in 1962. The demand has exceeded the supply, which was further accentrated by the national emergency. The Cement (Quality Control) Order was issued in 1962 to prevent possible adulteration of cement. The growth of the industry is traced below.

TABLE 150

PRODUCTION OF CEMENT								
Yeat .	1914	1918	1930 - 1947	1950-51	1455-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Production		:		:	j			-
(lakh tonnes)	0.1	0.85	5 77 114 70 -	27	47 :	79	8.3	89

The targets of installed capacity and production at the end of the Third Plan have been set at 152.4 lakh m tons and 132.1 lakh m tons respectively

Puper and Paper-Board

The production of machine-made paper in India dates back to 1870, when the Bally Mills were established near Calcutta During World War, It the number of mills increased to 15 and production reached 1,03,884 lakh toons (1944). Rapid progress has been made since 1950. The installed capacity has risen to 5 02 lakh tonnes. The total capacity licensed so lar is 10.97 lakh tonnes against the Third Plan production target of 7 lakh tons However the capacity available at the end of the Plan is estimated at 6.8 lakh tonnes. Seven units of 48,350 tonnes capacity commenced production in 1963. Production of grease-proof paper started in 1959.

Paper and paper-board production in 1950 was 1 09 lakh tons. By 1956, it had gone up to 1 97 lakh tonnes, by 1961 to 3 64 lakh tonnes, by 1962 further to 3 88 lakh tonnes and by 1963 to 4 70 lakh tonnes.

The first newsprint mill in India, the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar (Madhya Pradesh), started as a private venture INDUSTRY 271

in 1947 and the responsibility for its management was taken over by the Madhya Pradesh Government in 1948. After its reorganisation in 1958, the Government of India and the Government of Madhya Pradesh now hold shares of Rs. 2.55 crores and Rs. 170 crotes respectively. Total authorised and issued capatal is Rs. 5 crores The mill went into production in January 1955. It has an installed capacity of 30,000 tonnes, which is proposed to be increased to 75,000 tonnes. Two private units with a total capacity of 90,000 tonnes have also been lucensed. The Third Plan target is an installed capacity of 1.50 lakh tonnes. Output during 1955-56 was 3,455 tons and in 1960-61 and 1961-62 it had risen to 23,398 and 25,279 tonnes respectively. The 1962-63 production amounted to 26,515 tonnes, while the 1963-64 output is expected to be a little more than the rated capacity of 30,000 tonnes.

Iron and Steel

The earliest attempt at the manufacture of rorn and steel by modern methods, made in 1830 in South Arcot, tailed. In 1874 the Barkatr Iron Works started work on the Jharra coalfields, the works were acquired by the Bengal Iron and Steel Company in 1889. Production amounted to 35,000 tons in 1900. The Tata Iron and Steel Company, established by the late Jamshedji Tata in 1907 at Sakchi, Bihar, first produced pig iron in 1911 and steel in 1913. The two other unportant manufacturers were the Indian Iron and Steel Company (formed in 1908 at Hirapur near Asansol, Bengal) and the Mysore State Iron Works (now Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd.), started at Bhadravati in 1923. By 1939, the production of steel and pig iron was over 8 lakh and 18 lakh tons respectively. World War II gave an impetus to the industry. By 1950, production had risen to 15 lakh tons of pig iron and over 10 lakh tons of steel.

The table below shows the progress of the industry since 1955

TABLE 151
PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL

	(in th	(in thousand tonnes)			
Year	 Pig iron	Finished steel			
are the filter to be a first to the first to	 				
1955	17,57	12,60			
1956	18,07	13,38			
1961	49,80	28 10			
1962	57,96	37,08			
1963 (provisional)	65,62	42,57			

During the Second Plan, the three existing steel plants, Tata, Indian Iron and Mysore Iron, were earmarked for expansion. Tata were to increase their production to 20 lakh tonnes of steel ingots (15 lakh tonnes of finished steel). Indian Iron to 10 lakh tonnes of steel ingots (8 lakh tonnes of finished steel) and Mysore Iron to I lakh tonnes of steel ingots (85,000 tonnes of finished steel) The expansion programmes of TISCO and IISCO have been completed TISCO's production target of 20 lakh tonnes has not been fully achieved. Government have approved the company's proposals for balancing equipment and other facilities to attain the target. During the Fourth Plan TISCO is likely to expand production to 30 lakh tonnes of ingot steel. In 1963, it produced 10.35 lakh tonnes of finished steel The HSCO scheme of increasing production from 10 lakh to 13 lakh tonnes of ingots has also been approved. In the second phase of expansion, it is likely to increase production further to 20 lakh tonnes in the Fourth In 1963, IISCO produced about 6.5 lakh tonnes of finished steel The expansion programme of the Mysore Works was, however, delayed, since while the work was under way, it was decided to switch over from 272 DOMEA 1964

mild to alloy and special steel production. Under the scheme which is being implemented, the plant would reach the production of 77,000 tonnes of finished alloy and special steels corresponding to 1.06 lakh tonnes of ingots, during 1966-67. A company called Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd was registered in June 1961 which took over the management of the Mysore Works from April 1962.

Three integrated iron and steel plants in the public sector with initial capacity of 10 lakh tons each were set up at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur in the Second Plan period. The management of all the three vests in the State-owned Hindustan Steel Ltd (authorised capital Rs 600 crores).

At Rourkela, the construction of the million-ton stage is almost com-All the units except three of the six hot dip tinning pots have Production in 1963 included 8.93 lakh tonnes of been commissioned Dig iron and 8 45 lakh tonnes of steel ingots (The fertiliser plant put up as an adjunct to the steel plant was also commissioned in November, 1962) The annual capacity of the Rourkela plant is being expanded to 18 lakh tonnes of ingots which will be rolled into 12 lakh tonnes of finished steel. Orders for the plant and equipment for expansion have been placed; civil engineering and tabilication work is in progress

Bhilai has already exceeded the rated capacity in the production of pig iron, steel inputs and finished steel. During 1963 the production of pig iron and steel mgots, at 12.6 lakh and 11.2 lakh tonnes, was about 114 and 112.5 per cent, respectively, of the rated capacity Under a contract signed between the Hindustan Steel Ltd. and Russian Organisation 'Tyazhpromexport' in February 1962, the capacity of the Bhilai plant is being expanded to 25 lakh tonnes of steel ingots per annum which will be rolled into 19 lakh tonnes of finished and semi-finished steel. The expansion work is likely to be completed by the end of 1965

The Durgapur plant was completed in 1962 All its units including the coal washery have been commissioned. In December 1962, the plant achieved the full rated capacity in the production of pig iron and 92 per cent of the rated capacity in the production of steel ingots. During 1963, the plant produced 9.58 lakh tonnes of pig iron and 7.13 lakh tonnes of ingot steel. In the Third Plan period, the plant is being expanded to 16 lakh ingot tonnes capacity to produce 12 lakh tonnes of saleable finished steel and semis in addition to 3 lakh tonnes of pig iron for sale. The expansion work, already under way, is expected to be completed by 1966

A steel plant of 15 lakh ingot tonnes initial capacity is proposed to he set up at Bokaro, the capacity being raised to 40 lakh tonnes a year by 1972-73 A project report prepared by an Indian firm is under Government's examination Construction work is expected to start within a year or so. A new company namely Bokaro Steel Ltd has been formed with an

initial share capital of Rs 100 crores, to own and operate the project Work in regard to the Alloy and Special Steel plant, being set up at Durgapur, with an initial capacity of 1 lakh ingot tonnes capable of being rolled into 60,000 tonnes of finished products is in progress. The plant, which is likely to start partial production by the end of 1964 and full production in 1966, can be expanded in stages to a capacity of 1 20 lakh tonnes of finished products Government have also licensed or approved production capacity of 4 lakh tonnes of tool, alloy and special steels in the Present indigenous production is about 29,000 tonnes of spring steels and 24,000 tonnes of electrical steel sheets a year,

For the supply of washed coal to the steel plants in the public sector, Hindustan Steel Ltd have their own coal washeries at Durgapur, Dugda and Bhojudih. A washery at Patherdih and another at Dugda are also to be completed shortly.

With the Fourth Plan requirements in view, the Government have

ENDUSTRY 273

approved the setting up of two stainless steel units—one at Madras with an annual capacity of 7,000 tonnes and another at Vatwa in Gujarat with an initial annual capacity of 10,000 tonnes which could subsequently be

increased to 20,000 tonnes.

In 1963, Government sanctioned three schemes for setting up pig iron plants with a total capacity of 1.70 lakh tonnes per annum in Punjah, Madras and West Bengal, increasing the total licensed or approved capacity to 5.15 lakh tonnes. Further, Government have decided to sanction pig tron production in the private sector by conventional blast furnace up to a capacity of 3 lakh tonnes per unit. Two such units are being established in Maharashtra (capacity 2 lakh tonnes) and Goa (3 lakh tonnes). Sponge iron production of 1.20 lakh tonnes capacity has also been sanctioned in Madras Government have also sanctioned or approved new capacity for rerolling and the production of special types of wires, billets, etc.

Engineering

Since 1947 the Government have been trying to foster the growth of the engineering industry, and India has become self-sufficient in a variety of articles. The development of the engineering industry during the First and Second Plan periods has already been outlined in a previous section.

A number of projects designed to build up and fabricate a wide variety of machines and equipment have been taken up in the public sector. The country is currently producing industrial machinery valued at about Rs 200 crores per year, and large numbers of transport vehicles, diesel engines,

electric motors, etc (see Table 143).

During 1963, almost all branches of industrial machinery, in general, and chemical, paharmaceutical, paper and pulp machinery and conveyors, in particular, recorded increased production as compared to 1962. The value of production of machinery for sugar mills was Rs. 6 5 crores, textile machinery Rs. 18 crores, chemical and pharmaceutical machinery Rs. 18 crores, paper and pulp machinery Rs 17 crores, industrial boliers Rs 2.8 crores, paper and pulp machinery Rs 12 crores and conveyors Rs. 15 crores. Among others which achieved higher production were steel structurals, pipes and tubes, wire ropes, complete machine tools, grinding wheels, trust drills, hacksaw blades, mobile cranes and industrial trucks Some of the terms which were produced for the first time included M.A.N. multi-cylinder diesel engines, variable speed motors, universal motors, welding generators and wire cloth for paper machinery. The value of output of machine building industries and industrial machinery on the whole was larger in 1963 compared to 1962.

Smillarly, electrical and light mechanical industries such as electric lamps and motors, radio receivers, an conditioners, domestic retrigerators, house-service meters, ball bearings, typewriters, sewing machines, power-driven pumps, etc, had substantial increases in output. Additions to capacity were made in a number of industries including swing machines, electric tans,

aluminium, power transformers, etc.

With increasing supplies of steel and other basic raw materials, production is gaining momentum. Stress has also been laid on establishing such industries as make essential raw materials and components needed by various industries.

A Planning Group has been constituted to study the various machine building industries and recommend targets of production for the Fourth and Fifth Plans. The Planning Group has set up ten working groups on electric power, transport, steel and metallurgical industries, mining and drilling and fertiliser and chemical equipment, and machine tools, industrial machinery, textile machinery, structurals and engineering industries. The recommendations of the working groups are under examination.

274 NDIA 1964

The Nahan Foundry, Humachal Pradesh, originally established in 1872 as a private organisation, was taken over by the Government of India in 1952 from the erstwhile Sirmur State and formed into a Government company (authorised capital Rs 1 crore) The foundry manufactures mainly agricultural implements such as cane-crushers It also produces sleepers for the Railways and cast iron saddles, anchors, etc., for the Posts and Telegraphs Department Production during 1916-162 amounted to 2,932 tons. Production for the first nine months of 1963 amounted to 2,149 tonnes Following modernsation and diversification of production, the Foundry also produced 205 electric motors of different sizes during the nine months.

The first batch of predominantly Indian lathes were produced in May 1956 in the machine tool factory at Idahalli near Bangalore, now a Government of India undertaking, the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited. The Second Plan target for 1960-61 (400 machines) was exceeded in In collaboration with European machine tool manufacturers. diversification of production has been effected and a project for the construction of a second machine tool production unit at Bangalore, so as to raise production capacity to 2,000 machines per annum, was completed in May 1961 During April-December 1963, the two units produced 1,486 machines (value over Rs 6 crores) compared to 1,120 machines in April-December 1962 (value Rs 4 crores) It is proposed further to diversity, with foreign collaboration, the company's already wide range of machine tool production The company's second factory, set up at Pinjore in Punjab, without any loreign assistance, was commissioned in October 1963 Designed to produce all types of milling and gear cutting machines, its target is 1,000 machines of the value of Rs 5 crores per year by 1966-67. The factory is capable of expansion to a production of 2,000 machines a year Two more factories are being set up in Kalamassery (Kerala) and Hyderaoad The Kalamassery factory, estimated to cost Rs. 7 50 crores, is expected to go in production by the end of 1964 and the Hyderabad factory, estimated to cost Rs. 7.75 crores, a year later. The HMT watch factory completed in November. 1962. (capital cost Rs. 2.5 crores, capacity 2.4 lakh watches a year), produced 80,000 watches during April-December, 1963 To encourage small-scale entrepreneurs and enable the HMT to farm out manufacture of simpler components, an industrial estate has been established at Jalahalh, 30 units of the estate have been completed and 20 more are under construction

An important development is the setting up of the Central Machine Tool Institute at Bangalore at an estimated cost of Rs. 119 crores, of which Rs. 60 lakbs will be a gift from the Czech Government. Its main activities will be development of designing, training, standardisation, prototype manufacturer, research, documentation, etc.

The Praga Tools Ltd. Secunderahad, of which majority shares are held by the Union and Anlihar Pradesh Governments, also produced, on a monthly average during April to December 1963, Rs. 7.75 lakhs worth of tools. From December 1963, the company has been put under the administrative control of the Department of Defence Production to facilitate production of defence equipment and stores.

To meet the requirements of the Posts and Telegraphs Department of telephone cables, the Hindustan Cables Factory, established at Rupnarampur, West Bengal, began production in 1954. It exceeded its planned annual capacity of 470 miles of cables in 1956-57. In January—September 1963, the factory produced 3 felt him of cables (value Rs. 2.7 crores) and commenced production of a few varieties of plastic insulated cables and wires. The Jactory has a programme of further expansion.

INDUSTRY 275

The history of the National Instruments Factory, Calcutta, dates from 1830. During World War II, it was converted into a full-fledged instruments factory. In June 1957, it was converted into a Government company called the National Instruments Ltd. It produces various kinds of scientific and precision instruments, including hydrometers, measuring cylinders, barometers and monometers and undertakes repair of aircraft and electrical instruments. The factory is now concentrating on the production of the more important instruments requiring specialised skill and their production has been progressively increasing. During January—October 1963, the factory produced Rs 65 81 lakhs worth of instruments compared to Rs 63 53 lakhs in 1962.

The ophthalmic glass project, to be set up at Durgapur (estimated cost Rs 4 crores), with technical collaboration from USRs, has been transferred from the Heavy Engineering Corporation to the National Instruments Ltd.

Construction work for the project has started

The development programme of the Chitaranjan Locomotive Works included the establishment of a heavy steel foundry, so that the requirements of heavy castings for the railways might be secured entirely from within the country. Accordingly, a 10,000-ton capacity foundry is being set up, which has commenced production. Similarly, the programme of the NIDC included provision of Rs. 15 crores for heavy foundries and forgeshops and for heavy structural shoots.

For the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment, a wholly Government company, the Heavy Electricals (India) Lid (authorise capital Rs 30 crores), was formed in August 1956. The plant is being erected at Bhopal with technical collaboration of a British firm. The present sanctioned capital outlay is Rs 52 erores. Certain sections of the plant such as transformers. switchgears, thermal welders, etc., started production from July 1960. Output during 1962-63 was worth Rs 3 1 crores which is expected to go up to Rs 7 crores in 1963-64 and Rs 10.15 crores in 1964-65. Steam turbing manufacture has been taken up as part of the factory's expansion programme. With this, the total output by the end of the Fourth Plan is estimated to reach Rs 38 crores a year A training school for apprentices has been set up, which will also impart training to some personnel for the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi Graduate engineer trainees are being sent for training in UK. Another heavy electrical equipment project is being set up with Soviet assistance, at Ranipur, Hardwar The detailed project report was accepted in October, 1963 Project reports in respect of (i) heavy power equipment project, Ramachandrapuram (near Hyderabad), (capital cost Rs 33 crores, annual output Rs 20 crores), and (ii) high pressure boiler project, Tiruchirapalli, (cost Rs 23 crores, annual output Rs 18 crores), both being set up with Czech assistance and collaboration, have also been accepted. Both are expected to commence production in 1965

The production of heavy industral machinery is being specially fostered by the National Industrial Development Corporation (set up in October 1954 as a Government-owned company). The Corporation has completed examination of a number of projects. It has been entitized with the initial processing of two projects for precision instruments, to be set up with Soviet assistance, one at Kotah and the other at Palebata. Among other proposals under its consideration are the manufacture of alumina/aluminium with Hungarian assistance and compressors and pumps. Gover collaboration.) An agreement was reached in 1957 with the Government of the USSR for assistance in establishing a heavy machine-building plant at Hatla near Ranchi. in Bihar (capacity 80,000 tonnes per annum), a coal mining machinery plant (capacity 45,000 tonnes) and an optical elass factory (both to be located at Durgapur in West Bengal). Adjacent to the heavy machine-building plant is being set up, with Zech essistance, a foundry forge plant, building plant is being set up, with Zech essistance, a foundry forge plant,

276 mpia 1964

to serve as its metallurgical base. A body called the Heavy Engineering Corporation (authorssed capatal Rs. 50 crores) was formed in December 1958 to administer these projects as also the heavy machine tools project (capacity 10,000 tons) to be set up with credit and technical co-operation from the Government of Czechoslovakia. Preparatory work in respect of these projects is ni progress.

Locomotives and Coaches

As part of a plan to achieve self-sufficiency in locomotives, the Government in the Ministry of Railways have established a locomotive factory at Chittaranjan in West Bengal Originally designed to produce 120 locomotives and 50 spare boilers a year, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works have been expanded and now produce WG type locomotives equivalent of over 200 standard-type locomotives In 1962-63 the factory turned out 169 broad gauge steam locomotives including 163 WG class, and 14 DC broad gauge electric locomotives bringing the total production, since the factory's inception, to 1,519 steam and 19 electric locomotives. Eventually, the aim is to manufacture 300 standard-size locomotives a year. Capacity is also being developed for producing 72 electric locomotives it year. Besides, the Government-assisted Tata Engineering and Locomotive Works manufactures metre gauge locomotives and is scheduled to satisfy all the requirements of this class of locomotives during the Third Plan. In 1962-63, TELCO produced 63 steam locomotives against 72 in 1961-62 India has become self-sufficient in respect of steam locomotives and may even export them. The same is true of wagons and coaches.

The Diesel Locomotive Works, being set up at Varanasi, has already started assembling locomotives from imported components, and expects to turn out 25 locomotives and a few diesel shunters in 1964-65

The State-owned Integral Couch Factory at Perambur went into produce non October 1955 in 1961-62. 598 coaches were produced and 502 placed on the line. Second shift working in the lactory was started in April 1959. The internsfication of the second shift working and introduction of the incentive scheme of payment by results have slepped up the factory's outturn of coach shells to follo broad pauge shells a vera, equivalent to 650 standard broad gauge third class. The target of 700 shells per annum is expected to be reached in 1964-65, from which year the turnshing of all the units will also be done in the factory. Production is being diversified to include electric multiple unit coaches and metre gauge coaches. Besides, the Hindustan Aircraft Lid is producing 230-240 broad gauge and a private sector company, Jessops, about 220 metre gauge passenger coaches, annually

Shupbuilding

The Visukhapaniam Shipyard was acquired by the Government from the Seindia Steamship Navagation Company in March 1932. The management was entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., now wholly owned by the Government The shipyard can build four modern diesely-peleled ships a year. The first ship built in the yard was launched in March 1948. The shipyard is now manned entirely by Indian presonnel.

The first and second phases of a Rs 2.60-erore development programme of the shriyard have been completed. The general performance of the yard have distinctly improved. Procurement of indigenous materials for ship construction has also improved. In the Second Plan, it was proposed to produce 75.000 to 90,000 GRT. A tentative programme for development during the Third Plan has been drawn up at an estimated cost of Rs 2.44 crores, a part of which costing Rs. 9.60 klakhs has been approved by Government. A second shipyard is proposed to be built at Cochin with

INDUSTRY 277

initial shipbuilding capacity of 60,000 GRT per year, to be later raised to 80,000 GRT per year. Land has been acquired for the purpose; is sure of Rs. 20 croses has been provided in the Third Plan for the project. A technical team from Japan visited India in this connection in 1962 and 1963. Their report and proposals are under examination by the Government.

Aucraji

The Hindustan Aircraft Limited has been dealt with in the chapter on 'Defence'.

Chemicals and Drugs

World War I gave a considerable stimulus to the chemical industry in Yet India was largely dependent on imports of chemicals on the eve of World War II which gave the industry further impetus. Since Independence, steady progress has been made in the development of the chemical industry The establishment of the Sindri factory in the public sector was a significant development in this direction. In the private sector, 60 companies dealing with chemical industries came into existence during 1946-50. The development of the chemicals and drugs industry during the First and Second Plan periods has already been outlined in an earlier section During 1962 production went up in the case of sulphuric acid, caustic soda, soda ash and calcium carbide but declined in the case of bleaching powder, sodium sulphite and sodium thiosulphite. Formaldehyde production was established for the first time in 1962. A rising trend was noticed in the output of plastic raw materials, and polyester production was commenced on commercial scale. Some of the plastic processed items also achieved higher production. A major bottleneck, the dependence on imported intermediates, would be largely overcome with the completion of the projects of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd and the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd Considerable increase was recorded in the production of penicillin, tetracyclines and chloramphenicol, while production of aspirin and vitamin B12 nearly doubled. Production of zero dyes, organic pigments and sulphur black increased but of other types like naphthols slightly declined A sulphuric acid plant based on pyrites has been decided to be set up at Sindri, with a capacity of 400 tons a day, under the Pyrites and Chemicals Development Co., which has now been made independent of the NIDC. The plant is estimated to cost Rs 2.5 crores

The Government of India have set up a DDT factory in Delhi with the assistance of UNICEF and WHO The factory, which is managed by the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd (authorised capital Rs. 1 crore), commenced production in April 1955. Its capacity was doubled to 1,400 tons per annum in 1958. In 1960-61, it exceeded the capacity by 50 tons and reached the production of 1,503 tons in 1961-62. The 1962-63 production was, however, lower at 1,395 tons. A second factory (capital cost Rs. 97 lakhs) set up at Alwaye, Kerala (capacity 1,400 tons of technical DDT) commenced regular production in July 1958 and produced 1,219 tons in 1962-63. Expansion programmes for both factories, involving a cost of Rs. 18 crores, are under consideration.

The Government have set up a penicilin factory at Pimpri near Poona with the help of UNICEF and UNTAA Production began in August 1955. The management of the factory vests in the Hindustan Antibioties Ltd. a Government undertaking with an authorised capital of Rs. 4 crores. Production at the factory has been steadily uncreasing; during 1962-63, it amounted to \$261 lakh mega units of prencibin (in finished form for clinical use) including 24.4 lakh mega units processed from imported first crystals. The 1963-64 output is expected to reach 600 lakh mega units. The factory's annual capacity is being increased to 800 lakh mega units at a cost of Rs. 25 lakks.

278 pndia 1964

A streptomycin plant with a capacity of 40-45 tonnes per year set up at Pimpri (cost Rs. 2.1 crores) went into regular production in February, 1963. A scheme for doubling the capacity of the plant to 80-90 tonnes per annum at a cost of Rs. 60 Jakhs is expected to be completed by early 1964.

A pilot plant for the manufacture of 15 somes of tetracycline per manufacture of 15 somes of tetracycline commenced to the production of conjugate commenced for the production of chlor-tetracycline hydrochloride commenced for the production of chlor-tetracycline hydrochloride commenced for the manufacture of 50 tonnes per aurum of Vitanum C, work is in progress for establishing a pilot plant at Primpt before the project set set up. Production of hamping, a new antifungal antibotic, is also being undertaken at a rate of 50 kg, per year. A pilot plant for research and developmental purposes is being established at Primpri. A number of ancillary industries are developing in the Primer; Industrial Estate.

Fertilisers

The Sindri fertiliser factory, built by the State at a cost of about Rs. 28 cores, is under the management of the Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd. formed in January 1961 (authorised capital Rs. 75 crores), to administer the public sector lertiliser companies. The Sindri Jactory went into production in October 1951. In April—December, 1963, it produced 2,30,597 tonnes of ammonium sulphate companed to 2,38,498 tonnes during the curvisponding period in the preceding year. The scheme to raise the output by about 60 per cent by utilising the entire quantity of 100 lakh cubic feet of gas from the cocke oven plant has been completed at a cust of about Rs. 15 crores. The expansion plants now running at maximum possible capacity curvisage the production of 70 tons of urea and 400 tons of ammonium sulphate nurrate (double salt) per day. In April—December, 1963, the factory produced 13,368 tonnes of urea and 4,177 tonnes of double salt, compared to 13,390 and 46,484 tonnes, respectively, in the corresponding period in the preceding year.

A tactory has been set up at Nangal (cost about Rs 30 crores) which also is under the management of the Ferthiser Corporation of india, for production of 3,88,000 tonnes of nitro-limestone (equivalent to 80,000 tonnes of nitrogen) and 14 to 15 tons of heavy water per annum. The fertiliser part of the factory was commissioned in February 1961 and produced 2,57,666 tonnes of calcium ammount mitrate during April to December 1963 as against 1,99,127 tonnes during the same period of 1962. The heavy water plant produced fits first quantum in August, 1962. During April—December 1963, it produced 8,739.5 kg of heavy water, for supply to the Atomic Energy Commission. The Rourkels friliser factory, an adjunct of the Rourkels Steel Plant, with a rated annual capacity of 5.8 lakh tionnes of calcium ammonium intrate, was commissioned on trail basis on December 1, 1962, and produced 1,06,264 tonnes during 1963. Additional units are being set up in the public sector at Trombay, Namrup, Gorakhpur and Korba, with capacities of 90,000, 45,000, 80,000 and 1 lakh none of introgen. The produced 1,06,000 tons of nitrogen, the factory is integrated with the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

Licences have also been granted for the setting up of fertiliser plants of different capacities in the private sector at various sites such as Visakhapatian, Kothagudam (AP), Hanumagarh (Rajasthan), Tutocorin (Madras), Baroda and Mangalore A private sector factory at Ennore (Madras), with a capacity of 8.250 tons of nitrogen, went into production in January 1963. The third stage of expansion of the FACT now under implementation envisages the production of 70,000 tons of nitrogen and 33.400 tons of P₂O₂ per annum, the end products being ammonium

279 INDUSTRY

sulphate, ammonium phosphate, single superphosphate and ammonium chloride. The scheme will cost about Rs. 11.5 crores: the Union Government have provided the bulk of funds required for the expansion scheme. thereby taking majority control in the company.

Onl

At the beginning of the Second Plan, the country's only producing oilfield was in Assam, around Digboi. The Oil and Natural Gas. Commission (ONGC) has since been carrying out oil exploration work in a number of areas with assistance from certain countries. On the results of this work, drilling was commenced mainly at Cambay, Ankleshwar, Olpad, Sanand, Kalol and Wavel in Guiarat, Rudrasagar and Sibsagar areas in Assam. Adampur and Janauri areas in Punjab and Uihani area in U.P. Crude oil has been discovered in commercial quantities in Gujarat, the Commission plans to produce sufficient crude to sustain a 30-lakh ton refinery in the State by the end of the Thud Plan A petro-chemical complex will also be established in Gujarat to produce certain intermediates and derivatives. A similar complex is being set up at Bombay in the private sector.

At the commencement of the Fust Plan, practically the entire demand of the country for petroleum products was met by imports, the output of the Assam Oil Company's refinery at Digboi having been a little more than 5 per cent of the total requirements. The establishment of three refineries was accepted as part of the First Plan two were set up at Trombay (near Bombay) by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company (now ESSO) of New York and the Burmah-Shell Group of London, respectively, and the third by the Caltex Company at Visakhapatnam. The annual production capacity of all the refineries at the end of 1957 was about 43 lakh tons in terms of crude processed petroleum. The patterns of production of these refineries was revised in 1958 to increase the output of kerosene and diesel oils to meet the country's urgent requirements, The present throughout of all these refineries amounts to about 78 5 lakh tons a year.

The public sector refinery at Nunmati (near Gauhati), with a refining capacity of 7.5 lakh tonnes, set up by Indian Refineries Ltd (incorporated in August 1958, authorised capital Rs 30 crores) with the collaboration of the Rumanian Government, went into operation on January 1, 1962 and is now on full stream. The total cost of the refinery is about Rs. 17 70 crores.

The refinery at Baraum is also being established by Indian Refineries Ltd. in collaboration with the USSR Government, with a refining capacity of 20 lakli tonnes per annum The cost of technical assistance and equipment to be supplied by USSR will be met out of two credits, of 100 million roubles (about Rs. 11 9 crores) and 50 million roubles (Rs 5 95 crores). The total cost of the refinery may be of the order of Rs. 41 crores The refinery is likely to be commissioned in three stages by August 1964, and its expansion to 30 lakh tonnes capacity is expected to be completed by 1966.

Another public sector refinery, with a capacity of 20 lakh tonnes per annum, is being established at Koyali near Baroda, in Gujarat, by ONGC with financial and technical collaboration from the USSR authorities, to process indigenous crude oil discovered in the Gujarat region. The refinery is likely to come into operation in two stages of 10 lakh tonnes each-the first by the end of 1964 and the second by May/June 1965 It is also being

expanded to 30 lakh tonnes capacity by 1966

An agreement was signed in April 1963 between the Government of India. an Indian firm and Phillips Petroleum Co. of the USA for setting up another oil refinery, with a capacity of about 25 lakh tonnes per annum, at a suitable location in Cochin area The refinery designed to process imported crude may be completed by the end of 1965.

The Indian Oil Company Ltd., a wholly Government-owned company, was incorporated in June 1959 (authorised capital Rs. 12 crores) for the 280 INDIA 1964

marketing and distribution of petroleum products in the country. It also handles deficit petroleum products, such as kerosene, HSD oil, aviation turbine fuel, etc., being imported from USSR and Rumania against rupee payments. The company has also made arrangements for import of transformer oil and lubricants from the USA and UK.

To handle the output of public sector refinences as well as imports, it has started large-scale construction of bulk storage facilities at man ports and important inland points and developed a network of storage depois, etc.,

all over the country

The Oil India Ltd., (OIL) in which the Government of India and Burmah Oil Company have equal shares, was incorporated in Assam in February 1959, for exploration and production of petroleum and crude oil (mcluding natural gas) and for the construction of ppelines for transport of crude produced in its oilicids to the refineres, the first stage of the 720-mile long pipeline from Naharkathya to Nummati was commissioned in March 1962. The company's present potential is 30 lakh tonnes per annum

A number of pipelines are also proposed to be laid to connect Gauhati and Siligurt, Calcutta/Haldta and Baraunt, Kanpur and Baraunt and Gujarat oilfields with power stations and other consuming centres. The Petroleum Pipelines Act, 1962 was promulgated to provide for the acquisition of right

of user in land for laying petroleum pipelines.

India imports crude oil for being processed in the refineries at Bombay and Visakhapatian, and refined petroleum products to meet the increasing demand in the country. Imports, during 1962, of crude and refined products amounted to 90 lakh tonnes India also exports certain petroleum products such as light distillates and paraffin wax; export earnings during 1963 totalled Rs. 55 crores.

Coal and Lignite

Coal mining was first started at Ranigani, Bengal, in 1814. The construction of railways gave the industry a great impetus and a number of jointstock companies, mostly European owned and managed, came into the field.

in 1868, coal production amounted to 5 lash fons and showed rapid increases thereafter. In 1880 it was 10 lash tons, in 1890 about 22 lash tons and in 1900 about 26 lash tons. For the next three decades it increased steadily at an average rate of about 6 lash tons a year to reach 2,38 lash tons in 1930. In 1940 and 1950, the production was 2,51 lash tons and 3,20 lash tons respectively, and in 1955 it had reached 3,82 lash tons. The target for the end of the Second Plan was 6,00 lash tons; of the odditional 2,20 lash tons, 1,00 lash tons was allotted to the private sector and 1,20 lash tons to the public sector (1.05 lash tons to the National Coal Development Corporation, a Central Government company set up in October 1958, and 15 lash tons to the Singarent Collicries Co. Ltd., in which the Central and Andhra Pradesh Governments are collaborating).

Production during 1963-64 (up to December 1963) was 4,93 lakh tonnes (against a target of 6,90 lakh tonnes), of which 3,90 lakh tonnes was produced in the private sector Production in the calendar year 1963 amounted to 6,66 lakh tonnes, compared to 6,15 lakh tonnes in 1962.

The Third Plan target of coal raising was fixed at 9,70 lakh tons (9,85 lakh tonnes) per annum by 1965-66—an additional output of 3,70 lakh tons Of this, the private sector was allotted 1,70 lakh tons and the public sector 2 lakh tons.

For the supply of coking coal to the Bhilai and Rourkela steel plants, need washing plant, costing about Rs 246 crores and with an annual capacity of 16 lakh tons of washed coal, was set up at Kargali, District Hazaiibagh (Bihar) in November 1958, which functions under the National Coal Development Corporation. Its production of washed coal in 1963 was 12.7 lakh torages compared to 10 lakh tonnes in 1962.

The Integrated Neyveli Lignite Project envisaged the mining of 35.6 lakh tonnes of lignite per annum to be utilised as follows:

- 15.2 lakh tonnes for the production of 2,50,000 kw of thermal nower (in five units of 50,000 kw each).
- (ii) 5.2 lakh tonnes for the production of 1,54,000 tonnes of urea to be utilised as chemical fertiliser, and
- (m) 15 2 lakh tonnes for the production of 3,86,000 tonnes of carbonised briquettes for use as domestic and industrial fuel.

Preliminary work has since been started to expand the project. Lignite production is proposed to be raised to 60 lakh tonnes in the Third Plan and thermal power to 4 lakh kw and later to 6 lakh kw.

The lignite bed was exposed, after removing 180 feet of overburden, in August 1961. Up to the end of November, 1963, 10 lakh tonnes of lignite had been mined. The full production of 35 6 lakh tonnes is expected to be achieved in early 1966, when the consuming units would be in operation.

The Neyvelt thermal power station is one of the industrial enterprises being set up under the Indo-Souet 500-million rouble credit agreement of November 1957. The first unit of the power station was commissioned in June, 1962 and the second, third and fourth in January, July and October, 1963, respectively. The fifth unit is likely to be commissioned in March, 1964. The fertiliser plant is expected to commence production in 1966 and the briquetting and carbonisation plant by the end of 1965. A clay washing plant at Neyveli was commissioned in December 1961. With an annual capacity of 6,000 tonnes, the plant had produced about 4,509 tonnes of washed clay up to the end of November 1963.

Other Mmerals

In 1962, on daily average, 6,84,000 persons were engaged in mining including coal mining) and there were 3,200 working mines excluding minor minerals and minerals prescribed under the Atomic Energy Act, 1948, In India concessions for all minerals, except pertoleum and natural gas, are granted in accordance with the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 The more important mining centres are in Bhar, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh and the more extensively worked minerals are coal (850 collierus), mice (714 mines), manganese ore (475 mines), ton ore (269 mines), gypsum (46 mines), limestone (155 mines), and bauxite (47 mines).

The value of mineral production in India during 1963 was about Rs. 212 crores as against Rs. 205 3 crores in 1962. The total value of mineral production (including coal) in India since 1911 is given in the following table.

TABLE 152 VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA (1911-1963)

				(value in lakhs of i upees)							
Year 1911	1921	1931	1939	1948*	1955	1961	1962	1963			
Value 11,40	32,90	23,90	20,20	64,00	94,40	179,50	205,30	211,90**			

The quantity index of mineral production in 1962 stood at 115.4 (base 100.0=100) compared to 105 7 in 1961 Table 153 shows the output and value of the principal minerals in 1962 and 1963.

^{*}From 1948 onwards, mineral production is calculated on the pits mouth value basis.
*Excluding the value of minor minerals for which data are not available

TABLE 153 QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED*

(value in thousand rupees) 1047 Mmetal Unit of 1446.3 Quantity Outnetty Value Quantity 5 3 6 '000 tonnes 6 | 3 70** | 133 85 37 155,12 09 2 27 01 Coal 6 59 27 Lignite for the s 2.10 748** 46 DO 9 91.718 Metallic minerals (i) Ferrous Cliente tonnes 42.09 64 793 66 648 11.07 Iron ou 10 05 37 "000 tennes" 1.1362 1,49 26 11,35,34 Manganese ore 12,26 6 75.32 5.61 16 (P) Non-ferrous Pauxite "u30 tonnes 5 77 59 14 5.65 54,20 Copper ore 497 2 31 36 4.74 2.21.29 killier ims 5 080 6.09.93 4,305 Imenite O M tonnes 1.38 81 49 26 14 14 Lead (cor centrate) tonnes 6.384 23.25 5,920 21.56 Runle 1 616 15 91 18.42 Silvert kilograms 4 314 9.38 1,991 9,14 Zink (concentrate) LODDES 9.837 27 16 10.627 29 34 Non-metally margaly Anathre tonnes 29.018 8,02 1.31,27 3.62 Corundum 301 658 caraty Diamond 3 74 1 432 5 18 Dolomne '000 tonnes 9.01 1 09,81 10.70 1,26,33 Pireclay 3.46 29,27 3.68 28,89 Gypsum '000 tonnes 72,32 11 x8 Kyanin tonnes 49.618 98 (4 31 665 62 Lunestone '000 tonnes 1.69.07 8,92,20 1.70.57 9 71 18 tonnes Magnesite 2,12,888 36.27 2 34 566 41 44 Mica (crude) 78 354 25 098 2.44.98 Salt (rock) 4 500 2 85 3 400 2.47 Salt (others) cantot 000°

3x 82 8 755 1,10 449 PLANTATION INDUSTRIES

9,55,46

3.65

15 35

11.285

1,17,974

11,95 08

4 99

Ten

Silling ands

Steatite

tonne s

Between 1834 and 1865, tea was cultivated in Government plantations Since 1865, tea plantations have been mainly financed and managed by Furopean business times. The area under tea cultivation in 1885 was 2.84 lakh acres, which had gone up to 7 81 lakh acres in 1935-36 with a production of 39,50 lakh lbs. In 1947 the area and production were 7 66 lakh acres and 56,17 lakh lbs In 1950, the corresponding figures were 7.77 lakh acres and 60,73 lakh lbs. while in 1955 these were 7.91 lakh acres and 67.83 lakh lbs. The following table gives more data for recent years

TABLE 154 ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND FAPORT OF TEA

Year		tea† hectares)	Production (000 kg)	('000 kg)
1956	 			
1960		323 285	30,87,19	23.74.84
1961		331,090	32,10,77	19,51,13
1962		NA	35,34.89	20,52,53
1963		NA ·	34,49,00	21,40,00
		NA I	34 36 00 .	22 20 00

*I veludes the production from Goa

**) igures inclusive of those in respect of fammu and Kashmit Value of the metal given in the absence of the value of the ore

Relates to the position as on 31st March of the following year

INDUSTRY 283

Cullee

Systematic cultivation of coffee dates from 1830, and the industry reached its peak in 1862. Progress was hampered at this stage owing to the annearance of a destructive beetle and later by competition from Brazilian coilee The area under coffee fluctuated from time to time . 2 28 lakh acres in 1896; 1 05 lakh acres in 1903, 2.04 lakh acres in 1913-14 and an average of 1 86 lakh acres for the years 1935 to 1939. In 1947, the area was 2 15 lakh acres and production 349.7 lakh lb. (cured). The 1950 and 1955 figures of area under coffee were 2.24 lakh and 2.49 lakh acres and of production 543 22 lakh and 757.84 lakh lbs. respectively 1960-61, coffee was planted over 2 95 lakh acres while the 1961-62 production was 44,850 tonnes. Production in 1962-63 is estimated at 55,500 tonnes and in 1963-64 at 62,000 tonnes. Exports in 1962-63 amounted to 22,411 tonnes. Under an International Coffee Agreement of November 1962, India has been allotted an annual basic export quota of 21,600 tonnes for three years beginning October 1962, this excludes exports to certain specified countries

Rubber

Plantation of rubber is of comparatively recent origin. The output amounted to 10.000 tons in 1931 and 12,000 tons in 1940; the area under rubber in 1940-41 was 1.38 lakh acres. In 1950, the area amounted to 1.44 lakh acres and production to 323 67 lakh lbs, the corresponding figures for 1955 were 1 74 lakh acres and 495.40 lakh lbs

The area planted with rubber, as at the end of October 1963, was 3 72 lakh acres, the production for the 11 months of 1963 being 32,640 tonnes, compared to 27,392 tonnes in the corresponding period of 1962

General

Tea, coffee and rubber plantations together cover about 0.4 per cent of the cropped area and are concentrated mainly in the north-east and along the south-west coast They provide employment to over 12 lakh persons India earns foreign exchange from tea exports amounting to over Rs 100 crores a year. Coffee and rubber, which also used to figure in exports, are now largely consumed within the country, and rubber is even imported.

In 1954, Rs. 113 crores were invested in the tea industry which employed 9,93,594 persons (including 64,371 temporarily employed). The number of tea plantations in 1957 was 6,622 and the number of persons employed 9.31,196 (including 76,581 temporarily employed) There were, in 1955-56, 12,805 coffee estates employing 2,27,233 persons (including 86,023 temporarily employed). At the end of 1956 there were 18,175 rubber estates which employed on an average 63,034 persons (including 19.660 temporarily employed).

The Plantation Inquiry Commission, appointed in April 1954 to conduct a comprehensive inquiry into the economic conditions and problems of the tea, coffee and rubber industries, submitted their reports in 1956 and made various recommendations* High priority has been given to the development of the plantation industries in the Third Plan. Production of tea is to be raised from about 72,50 lakh lbs. to 90,00 lakh lbs., of coffee from 48,000 tons to 80,000 tons, and of rubber from 26.400 tons to 45,000 tons. Export of tea will rise from 46,50 lakh lbs. to 55,00 lakh lbs and that of coffee will be doubled during the Third Plan It was decided in September 1958 to reduce the export duty on tea and to fix excise duty at different rates for different zones From April 1962, the export duty was further reduced to an effective 10 P per kg (after allowing for excise drawback) Excise duty on loose tea was revised for the different zones to curb domestic consumption From March 1963, the export duty was com-*See 'India 1958', p. 345

284 INDIA 1964

pletely abolished to make Indian tea competitive in foreign markets. The refund of excise duty, introduced in 1962, has been withdrawn, and a surcharge of 20 per cent on the existing duties in each zone has been imposed. Central excise on green tea produced in different areas was, however, reduced by 5 P. to 10 P. from mid-November 1963. Among the several schemes for development and encouragement of the tea industry are the promotional activities in India and abroad of the Tea Board, loans granted to weaker gardens for repair and renovation of plant and machinery, supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis, grant of transport subsidy in certain cases, supply of fertiliser to the garden, and research in and surveys of the tea industry. Under the Coffee Development Plan, originally for five years ending September 1962 and now extended for another five years, loans are sanctioned to planters, the total area brought under the Development Plan by the end of October 1963 was about 5,700 acres, with a total loan of Rs. 41 81 lakhs sanctioned to 605 applicants Studies on fundamental and applied aspects of coffee culture and field experiments on cultural, manurial, plant protection problems and breeding aspects have also been conducted. The Rubber Board introduced a replanting subsidy scheme in 1957; till the end of 1963, Rs 12 crores had been disbursed for replanting 24,689 acres. Consumption of rubber has been increasing and may rise to 1 lakh tons by the end of the Third Plan Besides increasing the production of natural rubber, it is proposed to produce 15,000 tons of reclaimed rubber and 50,000 tons of synthetic rubber A factory has been set up at Barcilly for producing synthetic rubber

SMALL-SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Although there has been considerable development of large-scale industries, india remains mainly a country of small-scale production. It is estimated that about 2 erore persons are engaged in cottage industries. The hondloom industry alone employs 50 lakh people or nearly as many as are employed in all other organised industries, including large-scale industries, mines and plantations.

The work of organising these small industries is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. To supplement their effort, the Central Government have set up the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the All-India Handicrafts Board, the All-India Handicom Board, the Small-seale Industries Board, the Cont Board, and the Central Silk Board.

Financial assistance to small industries" is given by the Government, state Financial Corporations and banking institutions including the State Bank of Indua The Credit Guarantee Scheme, formulated in July 1960 for encouraging the lending institutions to finance small industry units, was extended to the whole country from January 1963. Up to the end of 1963, the Reserve Bank of Indua, the Guanantee Olganisation, had issued guarantees for Rs. 27.26 ctores* Central loans are also given to State Governments for establishmen industrial estates, which seek to remove small industrial units from urban areas and provide them new sites with factory space and common facilities for efficient working By the end of June 1963, of the 115 industrial estates completed, 84 were functioning Credit facilities are also made available for establishment of the estates by co-operative societies and joint stock companies Apart from this, a number of projects for intensive development of small industries in selected rural areas have been approved Funds for the projects will be provided by State Governments, all-India Boards and from loans and credits from financial and

**Fuller details are given in Chapter XV, 'Finance'

[•]The definition of 'small-scale' industries has been revised so as to include all industrial units with a capital of not more than Rs 5 lakhs, irrespective of the number of persons employed.

285 INDUSTRY

co-operative institutions. The Government are also making special efforts to encourage industrial co-operatives, which now form over 10 per cent of the total number of co-operative societies.

A programme of technical assistance to small industries, known as the Industrial Extension Service, has been undertaken directly by the Central Government. Sixteen small industries service institutes (one for each State except Guarat where there is a branch institute and one in the Union Territory of Delhi), five branch institutes and 64 extension/production centres have been set up. These offer technical and training facilities to small units. Experts are also brought in from abroad to help these industries in technical matters and Indian technicians are sent for training abroad

Another significant development was the establishment of the National Small Industries Corporation in February 1955. Its Contract Division has established haison with Government purchase departments and has evolved a workable arrangement for giving contracts to small units. During January-November 1963 contracts received by small-scale industries under this scheme from the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals and railways totalled Rs. 30 35 crores. The Corporation has also been guaranteeing since January 1959 credits to these small units offered by the State Bank of India for execution of the orders The Corporation has introduced a scheme for here-purchase of machinery and equipment needed by small units; machines worth Rs. 475 crores were delivered to small units. The terms and conditions have been liberalised but from August 1960 a service charge of 5% of the value of the machines was introduced. Decentralisation was achieved through four subsidiary corporations set up in 1957 at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi The activities of the Corporation, which also helps in the setting up of small industrial units as ancillary to large ones, are financed by loans and grants by the Central Government

The All-India Handicrafts Board was set up in 1952 to improve production and marketing of handicrafts in India. The Board is running 15 pilot centres-four each for training and research, two each for revival for crafts-cum-production and production and one centre each for training-cumproduction, development-cum-production and design development-cum-There are also four design centres and four regional offices to provide assistance in designing and other activities. About 150 emporia have been set up all over India for effective marketing of handicrafts. The Third Plan has provided Rs 5 lakhs to finance artisans and their co-operatives through the emporia A technical committee has been set up for formulating specifications and schemes on quality control from raw material stage to final acceptance of the goods by the consumer

Publicity abroad through exhibitions and other media is being conducted by the Handierafts and Handloom Export Corporation (created with the merger of the Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation and the Handloom Exports Organisation) Exports have been rising in recent years

The coir industry is mainly carried on on a cottage basis, though some factories employ wooden looms worked by manual labour. Of an estimated annual production of 1 42 lakh tonnes of corr yarn, more than 90 per cent is produced in Kerala. Almost the entire production of about 21,000

tonnes of manufactured articles comes from that State

The Coir Board is engaged in popularising and promoting coir products in India and abroad The Third Plan provides Rs 3 13 crores (Rs 75 lakhs for Central and Rs 2 38 crores for State and Union Territories schemes) Emphasis in the Plan has been laid on improving the quality of production, developing new lines of production and on stepping up exports. A research institute at Kalavoor, near Alleppey (Kerala), and a regional research station at Uluberia in Howrah district (W Bengal) have been set up The institute at Kalavoor started functioning in April 1959.

286 PIDIA 1964

Exports during 1962 amounted to about 7.79 crore kg, valued at at 21.31 crores. In 1963, the corresponding figures were 7.73 crore kg and Rs 11.91 crores respectively. The revised export promotion scheme of October 1962 ensures easy availability of raw materials and machinery for actual use of exporters. To liberalise exports, licensing of export of cor goods was abolished in July 1963 for registered exporters. The rate of incentive was enhanced from 1 to 2 per cent on export of cor yarn and from 5 to 10 per cent for cour products from July 1963 Steps are being taken to mechanise production

In 1962 the production of all types of silk in India amounted to 17.8. Nearly half the quantity is produced in Mysore State followed (in order of importance) by the States of West Bengal, Assam, Jammu and

Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar

The Central Silk Board, established in 1949, looks after the development of silk and sericultural industry and co-ordinates research. The research institutes located at Berhampore (West Bengal), Channapatna (Mysore), Titabar (Assam) and Chaibasa (Bihar), which undertake experimental work, have now been reorganised on the lines recommended by the Central Research Co-ordination Committee, and a Central Tasar Research Station at Ranchi and a Central Tasar Silk-worm Seed Station at Lakha (MP) are being established. The research institute at Mysore and the Hill Rearing Station at Coonoor (Madras) bring about improvements in various branches of the industry. The Central Silk-worm Seed Station, Srinagar, cyclyc new strains of silk-worms. The Berhampore research station with its sub-station at Kalimpone conducts experiments and research to bring about improvement and economy in different stages of production Ail India Sericultural Training Institute at Mysore and four regional training institutes in Assam, Bihar, Mysore and West Bengal provide practical and theoretical training to personnel for the industry. The Board also sponsors visits of foreign experts and deputation of Indians abroad. The Government Spun-silk Mills in Mysore and Assam are working to full capacity on ingle shift basis from March 1962

During the First and Second Plan periods, R. 218 grous; (Rs. 175 cores during Second Plan) were spent by the Government for the development of the village and small industries. Rs. 264 corers have been provided in the Third Plan for the purpose (about Rs. 141 crores for the schemes of the States and Union Territories and the rest for Central Government schemes and programmen). The industry-wise allocation is as follows.

OUTLAY ON VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES (THIRD PLAN)

Industry	- 1	Second	Third Plan					
Uandham		Plan estimated penditure)	States and Union Territories	Centre	Total outlay			
Handloom		29 7	31 0	3 0	34.0			
Powerlooms in the handloom			310	30	34.0			
sector		2.0		4.0	4 0			
Khadi traditional?				37 0 1	4 0			
- ambar >		82 4	3.4	32 0	92 - 4			
Village industries			3 4	20 0	72.4			
Scriculture		3 1	5.5	1.5	7.0			
Coir spinning and weaving		2.0	24	0.8	3 2			
Handierafts		4.8	6.1	2.5	8 6			
Small-scale industries		44 4	62 6	22 0 :	84 6			
Industrial estates		11 6	30.2	22 0	30 2			
			30 2		30 2			
Actual outlay anticipated		180 0	141.2	122.8	204.6			

INDUSTRY 287

Khadi Industry

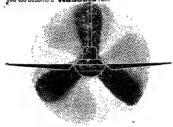
Financial assistance to the khadi industry is given by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission through co-operative societies. registered institutions. State Governments and the statutory boards set up by the State Governments. To encourage the production of khadi different rates of rebate were allowed to the consumer. From April 6, 1964, the sales rebate was withdrawn and a new scheme introduced to provide facilities for free weaving of handspun yarn. The new scheme ensures supply of cloth to spinners in the villages who also grow cotton practically without any Non-grower spinners also would benefit masmuch as they would get c'oth at the nominal rate of 37 P. per square yard. Even non-spinners would be able to purchase the cloth at a much lower rate than mill cloth In urban areas, too, consumers would have to pay about the same price as hitherto. The scheme is expected to attract more and more people to spinning as well as expand the market for khadi. Several corrective measures were also introduced in recent years to remove organisational and operational problems, such as activisation of idle ambar charkhas and disposal of accumulated and unsold stocks of khadi. The measures have led to a significant improvement; for example the value of production of khadi in 1952-53 was Rs 1 94 crores and of sale Rs 1 95 crores In 1959-60, the corresponding figures were Rs. 14.14 crores and Rs. 10.60 crores. For the first nine months of 1962, production of khada of all varieties amounted to 380 19 lakh sq yards and sales to Rs 7 68 crores. For the same period of 1963 the figures were 419.11 lakh sq. metres and Rs. 10.41 crores respectively. This provided employment to about 17.18 lakh persons.

the Third Plan laid down that further development of khadi would be mainly along the lines of the reoriented programme drawn up by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in which the emphasis would primarily be on intensive efforts to secure integrated rural development of selected compact areas or gram ekais. It proposed to organise 3,000 gram ekais, each covering a selected village or group of villages having a population of 5 000 each. Local plans for the maximum exploitation of available resources for local use would be prepared with a view to achieving local self sufficiency to the extent possible. These plans would be executed by registered institutions as well as service co-operatives and gram panchayats The responsibility of the Commission would be largely limited to provision of financial and technical assistance and training facilities and the preparation and execution of the programmes would be left to the State boards, the institutions and the local agencies at the village level Gradual reduction of dependence on urban markets and correspondingly greater production for local use and improving the techniques of spinning and weaving, so as to raise the output and earnings, would be an aim. By the end of the Third Plan period, about 40-50 per cent of khadi production is expected to be marketed locally and the prices are to be reduced by 15-20 per cent.

Aml a Charkha

A four-spindle manually operated charkha, known as ambur charkha, was colved in 1956 and a programme for the manufacture and distribution of fisce ambu charkhas, and for the training of instructors, carpointers, spinners and others was introduced in 1956-57. Certain improvements have been introduced in the ambar charkha which would raise the productivity from 1 hank to 15 hanks per hour.

you too become a **Kassels** fan!



breezeful variety



H if you are not Malready a Kassels fan,

then be one!
Take your pick from a
wide range which offers you
high air delivery,

a long service life and money saving regulators Knoocle Colleg Fass

Deluse 200 mm = Super Deluse 1200 mm

Lermaster 1400 mm & 1500 mm

Kensusita Table, Caba- & Fedestal 400 mm

Knususita Table, Caba- & Fedestal 400 mm

Knususita Table, Caba- & Fedestal 400 mm

Alto D. C. Fant fee D C. Supely areas.

Marketed by

electricals limited

the finest Starches and Dextrines

used in industry come from

CORN PRODUCTS CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD. Post Box 994, Bombay-I Cigarettes . Chemicals . Confectionery . Cosmeties .

FOR Adhesives . Binders &

Dyestuffs . Dry batterns . Dry colours . Explosives .

Abrasives - Fireworks -Foundries . Juk tablet . .

Laundries . Paper . Paper bags . Textiles

Free literature on our Starches and Dextrines will be made available on request,

CHAPTER XXI

TRADE

EXTERNAL TRADE

The total value of India's foreign trade (imports and exports including re-exports) in merchandise and treasure-gold during 1962-63 amounted to Rs. 1,772.45 crores—imports Rs. 1,078.76 crores and exports Rs. 693.69 crores. The value of India's imports and exports the total value of her foreign trade and the balance of merchandise trade since 1950-51 are given below.

IABLE 156
FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA'

				(in cror	es of supers
Year	i	Imports	Exports (activiting re-exports)	Total value of lovergn trade	Balance of trade
1950 St 1955-56 1960-61 1961-62 1962-63 1963-64 (April to October)	i	650 16 774 36 1 122 48 1 091 51 1 078 76 635 7	(4) 13 (4) 13 (4) 31 (60) 55 (9) (9)	1 251 14 1 3, 3 19 64 80 1 57 06 1 772 45 1 07 1 82	49 78 165 53 480 16 430 96 385 17

The above figures show that India has been witnessing an adverse balance of merchandese trade (including gold) all these years. Because of heavy imports, the adverse balance kept on rising, particularly during the Second Plan period, in 1961-62, the upward trend was arrested. Export-have also been increasing.

Balance of Payments

The following table shows the balance of payments position since 1960-61 and the financing of the current balance of payments deficit. Figures for April-September 1962 are given for comparison with the corresponding period of 1963.

*Source Department of Commercial Intelligence and Sertistics

Auto. (1) The hearts corest taske bytes, it raind land. (2) India, strade with Net-Alexand Thete, Makin and Blust on and the trade, its men the Lac clinic Minney and Alexander Klainds is excluded owing to the absence of the necessary customs arrangements. Data relating to Gio. Dimmi and Dim and Andamia and Nescober Klainds, as included from April triding to Gio. Dimmi and Dim and Andamia and Nescober Klainds, as included from April tride (trade of discert countries possing in transit through lindam ports on through both I dading he without his discrete transit trade through lindam ports on through both I landing he without his discrete from a trade types the resource and aftern tribe recovered and aftern tribe recovered and the resource of

TABLE 157

INDIA'S OVERALL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS*

(in crores of rupecs)

	į	1960-61	1961-62 (Revised)	1962-63 (Prelimi- nary)	April Sept 1962 (Prelimi- naty)	April— Sept 1963 (Prelimi- nary)
1	(a) Private (b) Government	1 105 7 644 0 461 7	1,001 6 638 3 363 3	1,089 4 625 9 463 5	536 8 322 5 214 3	
- 3	Exports f o b Frade balance (2 1):	630.5	667 7 333 9	682 2	315 5	370 6
1	Official donations	45 2**	45.7	77 0	33.6	44 7
,	Other invisibles (net)	3- 6***	-14 9***	3 7066	1.5	
6	Current balance of					
	rayments (nct) (3 -4+5)	-392 4	- 303 [333 y	- 189 2	- 167 7
~	Errors and omis-	6.3	5 3	13 2	- 4 2	19 8
5	Official loans					
	(gross) Other capital tran	256 6	281 0	383 7	172 3	212 1
10	Sactions (net) Drawings on IMI	93.6	47 9	-50 8	42.4	-40 6
,	Inct)	10.7	56.4	11.9	11.9	11 9
1,	Dreft on forcien exclange reserves	59.2	6.3	2 3	51 b	27 9
		'				
i	Current balance or payments deficit notal of 7 to 11)	v2 4	3(13)	333 9	159.2	167 7

Imports

Imports in Apit-Sept-mber 1963, at Rs. 594.8 crotes, were larger by Rs. 58 crores compared to the corresponding six months of 1962. Government imports were up by Rs. 70.2 crores. Private imports, on the other hand, declined in aggregate, by Rs. 12.2 crores. Cotton imports were lower by about Rs. 13 crores, imports of many other tens also were lower than in the corresponding period of the preceding year. But imports of electrical goods, were up by nearly Rs. 4 crores and of machinery by about Rs. 10 crores. Table 158 gives figures of major private imports since 1960-61.

^{*}The figures of imports and exports in this and the following sections are bised on cychange control data and are not comparable with those published by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics For an explanation of the difference, see India's Balance of Payments 1948-49—1955-56 (Reserve Bank of India, Brombay). pp. 7, vol. 72-8.

Bombay), pp 7 and 27-28

*Includes Rs 8 4 crores carmarked by US authorities to finance exports of goods and services to Negal under their economic aid programme to that country

^{**}Includes Rs 8 3 crores paid to the IBRD under the Indus Water Treaty 1960
Note Item 8 includes receipt of relinancing credits from West Germany and item 9
orresponding amortisation payments

TABLE 158

MAJOR PRIVATE IMPORTS

(in ciores of rupecs)

	1960-61	1961-62 (Revised)	1962-63	April-Sept 1962*	April- Sept 1963*
Food, drink and tobacco** Electoral goods Mineral oils Cotton, raw and waste Chemicals Iron and steel Other metals Textile yarn Machinery Vehicles (incid locomotives) Tora, (including others)	25 8 17 5 77 3 78 4 29 6 58 9 35 4 15 3 124 6 42 8	83 0 63 0 33 5 61 3 34 4 11 7	25 6 16 6 80 4 55 9 37 3 52 6 38 7 12 6 138 4 33 6	6 2 69 7 15 6	9 8 10 8 44.7 24.5 16.5 25.4 18.5 5.1 79.5 14.6 310.3

Exports

Exports worth Rs 6822 crores in 1962-63 were Rs.145 crores more than the 1961-62 (revised) figure. In the first half of 1963-64 (April-September 1963), the exports amounted to Rs. 3706 crores compared to Rs. 3155 crores in the corresponding period of 1962, showing an encourageneity upward trend.

On the base of customs returns, which record exports in terms of both on the base of customs returns, which record exports in terms of both returned and quantity, exports for the whole year of 1963 totalled Rs. 791 crores showing an increase of Rs. 104 crores or about 15 per cent over the total exports of Rs. 687 crores during 1962, which set up a new record and the highest rate of increase achieved so far. The exports included those trom Goa, Daman and Diu for both years. The high level of exports coupled with a decline of Rs. 34 crores in inports—from Rs. 1,126 crores in 1962 to 1,092 crores in 1963 persons in 1962 to Rs. 301 crores in 1963 in 1963 to 1,092 crores in 1963 to 1,092 crores in 1963 to 1,092 crores in 1963.

The rise in exports was well spread over a number of commodities, notably sugar, vegetable oils, tea, olcakes, pute manulactures, tobacco, eashew kernels, gums, fruits and vegetables, textiles including handloom textiles, woollen manulactures, handleraffs, carpets, raw cotton, leather and footwear, iron and steel scraps from ore, engineering goods, chemicals, plastics, marine products, etc. The bulk of increase in exports was the result of increase in quantity exported in spite of some decline in the funt prices of several commodities. For example, in the case of raw cotton, the unit value went down from Rs. 2098 25 in 1962 to 2,030 65 in 1963 but the quantity increased from Rs. 108,000 tonners and the carrings from Rs. 119 ferores to Rs. 12,59 crores. Or again, in the case of managanese ore, while the unit value slumped from Rs. 108,07 to Rs. 88.85, the earnings had only a marginal decline from Rs. 848 crores to Rs. 821 crores, because the quantity exported increased from 798,000 to 294,000 tonners.

Among the term which showed a slight fall in earnings were black perior, essential oils, raw wool and mea. Exports of black perior declined because of somewhat larger world erop coupled with a fall in price. The decline in the case of lemograss oil was due to the development of synthetic oil and the increasing competition from cheaper natural lemograss oil from Guatemala. Raw wool exports declined mainly as a result of the increasing domestic requirements, particularly for defence. In the case of mea, the decline was due to a fall in the price though the quantity of exports was larger than in 1962. In a few selected commodities, however, higher unit prices also contributed to the increased earnings.

^{*}Preliminary

^{**}Including cashew ruts

TRADE 293

About 79 per cent of the aggregate exports of Rs.791 crores was achieved without any special assistance; noentives and assistance were considered necessary in the case of the remaining 21 per cent in view of the disabiling factors of high costs, scarcity of raw materials and rise in internal demand. Exports covered by special export promotion schemes comprised about Rs. 165 crores and the incentives relating to these exports accounted for about Rs 3 crores

TRADE POLICY

The main objectives of the trade policy are to ensure equitable distribition of goods at fair prices in the home market, to bring about a marked increase in exports by creating surpluses in the export sector and by establishing export oriented industries, and to promote substitution of imported words and raw materials by indigenous production

Import Policy

In formulating the import policy for April 1963—March 1964, the Government were guided by the prevailing foreign exchange position and the priorities called for by the Emergency, so as to serve the needs of both defence and industrial development. Accordingly, import of a number of tow priority items and of items where indigenous production has increased, was reduced. (A committee set up in the Planning Commission on import and export substitution has been assigned the task of keeping a watch on continuous reduction or deletion of imports of the goods which are indigenously produced or which could be substituted by indigenously available materials.) Raw materials needed for production of less essential or non-sestinal terms were banned or allowed on a restrictive scale.

Ouotas for several items which had been severely slashed during the preceding period on account of the country's sterling balances position were somewhat liberalised. Seventynine more items were made licensable to the Fstablished Importers bringing the total number to 170. The grant of quotas to Established Importers was, however, confined to such items which had either a special importance to the economy or had an export promotion angle. To promote the family planning programme, the quota for rubber contraceptives was liberalised and that for medicinal contraceptives maintained at the preceding year's level. Increased allocation of foreign exchange was also made to small-scale industries to give filling to this sector of the economy.

As in the preceding year, the import jolkey was announced for the whole year and all applications for licenees were required to be made on an yearly basis except in certain specified cases. Applications for Government liceness continued to be received on half-yearly basis against specific release of toreign exchange.

Licences were issued on annual basis on the condition that 50 per cent of their value could be utilised within the first six months and the remaining would be subject to such cuts as would be decided upon and endorsed on the licence for utilisation in the second half of its validity period.

During the second half, however, no cuts were imposed and endorsement for validation was also dispensed with

With effect from October 1963, all orders issued by the Government under the Imports and Exports (Control) Act 1947 were extended to the Union Territory of Goa Daman and Diu

The import policy for April 1964—March 1965 continues to be restructive. Changes have, however, been effected, wherever practicable, in the light of suggestions made by the Import Export Advisory Council and trade unterexts, as well as the growing needs of the economy for increasing production all-round, the requirements of export promotion and defence and the foreign exchange position.

294 INDIA 1964

To fill the gap between domestic demand and actual production, import quotas have been increased for trems hie steel belt lacing (other than alligator type), so that the production of the prod

Special efforts will be made to meet the needs of export and defence oriented industries. Larger allocations will be made for raw materials and components to small-scale industries. The needs of the industries for various goods have also been kept in view and new provisions have been made for incerning of specific items like asbestos manufacturies, steam, pneumatic and hydrothe packing for all machinery, ready-made botter packing, ring travellers, specim oil, blane fixer, rubber blankert, diamonds for industrial use, carbon black, vanadium pentoxide catalyst, packing engines and boilers, etc. in Artial User.

Cuts have been imposed on the import of low-priority items or where indigenous production has expanded. The items include highly polished zine sheets, component parts of kinting, howery and embroidery machines, dental surgical instruments, apparatus and appliances, filter paper some mixed vehicle parts, nickel catalyst, silk or artificial silk goods for medical purposes, oxalia said, rubber chemicals, among others.

The import policy is for the whole year, all applications will be made on yearly basis in the same way a was done during the preceding year. Annual licences, where granted, will be subject to the condition that 50 per cent of where value could be utilised during the first six months. The balance has be utilised in the second half year and after endorsement by the licensing authority, subject to such change as may be decided upon by the Government. Small value annual licences up to Rs. 5,000 to Actual Users will be issued without imposition of the prescribed annual licensing conditions.

Under a new scheme, imports of a few selected consumer goods will be all the control of the cont

Export Policy

India has been pursuing a policy of progressive relaxation of control over exports in general and of organised export promotion consistent with the internal economy of the country. The Export (Control) Order was last revised in Oreloher 1962, when a large number of tensive were freed from control. Changes made since then are that export of textile cloth and materials thereof of olive erees shade elyectric other than refined objective, guar guin with a specified protein content, raw rice brain, ground-nut oidcake (expeller variety), groundmuts, and ready-met articles of rayon and man-made fibres and fabrics and woollen yarn, was brained Papert of the protein

Export Promotion

The Third Plan fixed the export target of an average of Rs. 740-760 crores annually Several measures have been taken to achieve the target The Ministry of International Trade has been strengthened to look after problems relating to production, incentives, transport and quality control of exportable goods. The Board of Trade was set up in May 1962 to make

TRADE 295

a continuous review of export promotion policies in consultation with trade and industry. The Board has constituted separate sub-committees to study questions relating to among others: (1) fair trading practices in internal and external trade, (ii) setting up of free trade zones, (iii) setting up of an export sector, and (iv) reduction of cost of industrial and agricultural products. Vigorous efforts are being made to popularise Indian products abroad through publicity pamphlets and films. Sixteen Export Promotion Councils have been set up for different commodities, namely; (1) cotton textules, (ii) silk and rayon textules, (iii) plastics and finoleum, (iv) cashew. (v) tobacco. (vi) sports goods, (vii) chemical and allied products, (viii) shellac, (ix) leather, (x) engineering goods, (xi) mica, (xii) spices, (xiii) marine products, (xiv) processed foods, (xv) basic chemicals, pharmaceuticals and soaps, and (XVI) fluished leather and leather manufactures. The Councils conduct surveys of foreign markets, research in better and new uses of commodities, etc The Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act was passed in 1963 which empowers Government to notify measures of quality control and pre-shipment inspection on export products. An Export Inspection Advisory Council has been constituted for drawing up an operational programme for quality control.

Government have accepted the recommendations of two Study Groups on credit facilities for exporters, and implemented the man recommendations. The Reserve Bank of India Act and the State Bank of India Act have been amended to learned the English of Leducation of export credit. An Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation has been set up in place of the Export Risks Insurance Corporation will, besides administering the schemes of export risks insurance, provide supplementary credit learlities for promotion and development of exports and seek to fill the gap. in the system of export credit in the country. Certain tax concessions are allowed on exports Other export promotion schemes, covering most exportable commodities, include robust in freight charges, drawback of a control of the control of t

anpinicu

Special efforts have been made to promote exports of such commodities as have a high export potential. The commodities include textiles, manganese and iron ores, molasses, fish and meat and meat products. The measures relate to fixing of export targets and licensing of automatic looms for textiles, decontrol of manganese ore export and reduction in its railway trigib, etc. State trading in iron ore, frachities for storage installation and rail movement for molesses; mechanisation of fishing craft, and standardisation and hydronic progressing of meat products.

The Directorate of Exhibitions tooks after visual commercial publicity for Indian goods. During 1963-64, India participated in international trade lairs and exhibitions in Budapest (Hungary), Poznan (Poland), Leipzig (GDR), Kuwait (Persan Gulf), book fairs in Washington, New York and West Berlin The largest ever Indian exhibition abroad was organised in Moscow India is also participating in the New York World Fair 1964-65, and organising Indian exhibitions in a number of other countries. The 15 Trade Centres and showrooms at important foreign commercial centres have been following a vigorous programme of visual commercial publicity of exportable goods.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

Trade agreements continued to serve as an instrument for reducing the inhalance in the payments situation through expanding trade and increasing export earnings from newer markets and commodities

296 INDIA 1964

During 1963 seven fresh agreements were concluded with the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Jordan, Indonesia and Pakistan.

Under the agreement with the USSR, which provides for all payments to be effected in Indian rupees, the main items of export from India to the Soviet Union would be tea, coffee, spices, cashew-nuts, raw wool, handicrafts, jute manufactures, cotton and woollen fabrics, sports goods, leather footwear, etc. Among the main stems of import from the Soviet Union will be rolled iron and steel, oil prospecting and drilling equipment, industrial equipment and machinery, tractors and agricultural machinery, newsprint, petroleum products, fertilisers, etc. The trade agreement with Pakistan, which will remain in force for two years from September 1963 provides for Indian exports to Pakistan of animal and marine products, agricultural products, drugs, pharmaceuticals, chemicals and allied products, engineering and mining products, plastic and sports goods, cotton textiles, among others. The main items of imports from Pakistan are jute and jute manufactures, woollen blankets, carpets and rugs, cotton waste and yarn, etc The agreement with Indonesia provides for Indian exports of cotton yarn, cotton and woollen piece-goods, jute and jute products, coir yarn and manufactures. engineering goods, machine tools, etc Imports into India from Indonesia would include, among others, petroleum products, rubber, palm oil, copra, gums and resins and betel nuts.

Apart from the Iresh agreements, seven agreements already concluded with Chile, Greece, France, Australia, German Democratice Republe, Tunisia and Morocco were renewed or extended. In January 1963, a protocol was added to the Indo-UAR Trade Agreement ol 1953 extending its validity to the end of February 1966. The trade agreement with Iraq, signed in December 1962, was ratified in July 1963. A trade and payments agreement.

was signed with Poland

As a result of bilateral discussions, import quotas for textiles, jute manufactures, sewing machines, cor manufactures, handloom fabrics, etc., were obtained from the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Austria

Draft trade agreements were also exchanged during the year with Brazil and the Republic of Korea, and exploratory discussions were held with Australia for expansion of trade between the two countries

The number of trade and payments agreements in force at the end of 1963 was 31

TARIFF

The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1963, amending the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, provides for automatic levy of counter-valuing duty on imported articles equivalent to the excise duty leviable on similar indigenously manufactured articles in addition to any duty imposed under the Indian Tariff Act or any other law. Under the Finance Act, 1963, a surcharge of 10 per cort was levied on the customs duty, which is specified in the First Schedule.

to the Tariff Act, 1934, for the financial year 1963-64

On the recommendations of the Tariff Commission, protection was commund to (1) oction textule machinery, puston assembly and sericulture industries till the end of December 1966, at the existing rates of protective duties, (ii) antimony industry for five years ending December 1968, subject to review in 1966, the protective duty on antimony (other than crude antimony) being reduced from 45 per cent ad valorem or Rs. 88 60 per quintal to 35 per cent ad valorem or Rs. 85 per quintal, whichever is higher; (iii) ACSR (aluminum conductor) stell reinforced) and AAC (all-aluminum conductor) for three years ending December 1966, the protective duty being reduced from 35 to 25 per cent ad valorem; (iv) automable spark plugs for two years ending December 1965, the protective duty being reduced from 321 to 771 per cent ad valorem; and (v) power and distribution transfermes and electric motors for two years ending and distribution transfermes and electric motors for two years ending

TRADE 297

December 1965, at the existing rates of protective duty and extending the scope of protection to cover (a) power and distribution transformers up to 50,000 kva and 220 kv on the HT side, and parts thereof, and (b) electric motors wz. squirrel cage and slip-ring induction motors above 500 h.p. up to 3,000 h.p. and synchronous motors up to 3,000 h.p. and component parts thereof.

From the beginning of 1964, protection was withdrawn in the case of engineers' steel files, bicycles and diesel fuel injection equipment industries.

The price reports submitted by the Tariff Commission were examined and decisions were announced in the case of (i) fixation of fair ex-works selling prices of sheet glass, (ii) fair prices of woollen yam, fabrics and hosiery manufactures, and (iii) pricing policy of units manufacturing fire-fielding couloment

DIRECTION OF TRADE

Exports

The UK and the USA continue to be India's principal buyers During 1962-63, their respective shares in the trade were 23.71 and 16.98 per cent Next came the USSR and Japan which absorbed 5.6 and 4.9 per cent, respectively, of India's total exports

The principal countries to which India exported, and the value of exports to each, for 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63 and April-October 1963, are shown below

TABLE 159
EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(By se	a, air and land) (w	ilue in lakhs	of rupees)
Country	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	April- October 1963
UK	170,69	159,73	162,75	93,49
USA	99,83	115,05	116,59	75,42
USSR	28,78	32,03	38,28	30,31
Japan	34 88	40,45	33,99	32,50
Australia	22,22	15,85	18,82	10,30
Cevlon	18,35	16,98	13,47	9,98
Germany West	18,94	19,81	15,29	10,17
Canada	17,59	17,58	22,42	14,38
Burma	6,52	5,24	5,13	2,53
UAR (Fgypt)	13,37	12,85	13,06	4,81
F rance	7,62	7,96	8,54	4,58
Argentina	4,52	4,94	8,52	5,17
Sudan	9.48	10,30	9,01	3,7
Singapore	7 08		9,43	8,4
Netherlands	8,41		8,95	5,5
Czechoslovakia .	7,26	8,05	11,27	9,0
Kenya	4,84	5.31	5,50	3,0
Italy	9 23	9,06	9 52	7,0
Nigeria	5.74	7,05	6,17	2.0
Cuba	7 29	5,18	3,52	2,5
New Zealand	7 40	7,39	6,59	4,5
Pakistan	9,53	9,44	9,40	40
Indonesia	3,09	6,80	4,05	9
Total (including other countries)	632,42	655,17	686,35	434,4

A closer study of the country-wise figures reveals an element of diversitication in the direction of export trade. India's exports to East European countries rose from Rs 635 crores in 1961-62 to Rs 92.3 crores in 1962-63

298 Imports

The principal countries from which India imported, and the value of imports from each, for 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63 and April-October 1963 are shown in Table 160.

TARIF 160

IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (By Sea, air and land) (value in lakhs of rupers)

			The same of the sa		
Country	1960 61	1961-62	1962-63	April to October 1963	
USA	327.56	255.54	315,26	197,17	
UK	217 15	200,15	178,31	98,67	
Germany, West	122.52	122,88	96.48	49,72	
lian	29 55	47,35	45,88	33,80	
Jupan	60.78 .	59.45	62,75	36,70	
Italy	25 97	26,33	21,89	8,89	
France	21,13	16,78	12 99	7,48	
USSR	15.87	39.94	55,50	37,03	
Belgium	15.22	11.86	8,30	4,25	
Switzerland	10.38	10.75	10.23	6.82	
Australia	17.79	24.17	22,86	9,20	
Lederation of Malaya	13.50	12,92	10.71	8,61	
Saudi Arabia	14.18	18,91	11 72	14.68	
Canada	19.86	18,55	14,70	15,62	
Czechosłowskia	8,76	15.02	19.71	9.27	
Pakistan	14.01	13,86	16,67	5,37	
Burma	13.65	11.24	8,71	6.10	
Netherlands	10.54	(3.25	13.84	7 07	
	10.44	9,00	8,11	3,38	
Singapore	11.88	14,34	8.40	6.33	
Sweden	16 42	12,04	9.78	0.56	
UAR (I go pt)	12 36	11.68	5 65	2.41	
Rhodesia and Navasaland Fede-		11.68	, (4.3	~,41	
	4.92	9,44	2,56	1.70	
tation*	9 41	10.56	17,11	5,54	
Sudan	9 41	10, 11	17,11	1, 14	
Total (including other countries)	1 121,62	1,090 06	1 0 77,09	634.71	

As will be seen from the above table, the USA and the UK continued to be the main suppliers, followed by West Germany, Ispan and the USSR. The percentage shares of these countries in India's import trade in 1961-62 and 1962-63 were. USA 23.4 and 29.3. UK 18.4 and 16.6, West German, 11.3 and 8.9 and Jama 5.5 and 5.8 inspectively.

PATTERN OF TRADE

Merchandise Exports

India's exports have watnessed expansion and increasing diversification in recent years. The peak level exports of Rs. 686 errors (excluding necessyrs). In 1962-63 were higher by Rs. 31 crotes as compared to 1961-62; the increase was minify on account of larger exports of jute bags and fabries, vegetable oils, the unmanufactured tobacco and sugar. Most of the other traditional items, including cotton fabries manganese ore and concentrates, teathle articles offer than clothing, leather, raw cotton, raw wool, crude vegetable materials, iron and steel, coffee, etc. however, suffered decline of varying extent. Exports of new manufactures such as metals and metal products and machinery also declined from over Rs. 21.6 erores in 1960-61 and 1961-62 to Rs. 15.44 erores in 1960-67 erores in 1960-61 er

The principal commodutes exported by India in 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63 and April-October 1963, along with their values, are shown in the table below **

Figures for 1960-61 to 1962-63 relate to Northern Rhodesia only 1 or data relating to earlier years see India 1962 p. 338

TABLE 161 EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(By sea, air and land)

(value in lakhs of runees)

			(and the same of the cost			
Commodity	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	April to October 1963		
Tea	123,59	122,26	129,19	70.18		
Cotton fabrics	57,54	48,25	46.54	26.47		
Textile fabrics (other than cotton)	79.71	87.51	110,57	71.44		
Textile articles (other than cioth-			110,11	1,44		
ing and footwear)	61.23	65.48	56,56	35,08		
Ores of non-ferrous base metals	01,22	0.540	50,50	31,08		
and concentrates	16,49	12.81 1	9.90	5.21		
Leather	24.85	25,33	22,58	14.75		
Raw cotton (excluding linters and		,	bby/0	14,77		
waste)	8,67	11.32	12,20	6.62		
Fresh fruits and nuts (not includ-	1,07	14,12	12,20	9 (12		
ing oilnuis)	21,49	30.27	21.40	13.69		
Crude vegetable materials, medi-	21,41	-17,07	11,40	1 7 (1)		
blc*	15.95	15.36	13 61	9 36		
Raw wool	7.72 1	9 19	6.64	2 84		
Sugar	3.28	15,33	18.03	19.72		
Iron ore and concentrates	17.03	17.41	19.82	19.44		
Fobacco, unmanufactured	14.61	14.05	17.99	18 19		
Vegetable oils	8,54	5.82	13 17	9.67		
Crude minerals (excluding coal,	0,14	. 0.2	13 17	(1)		
petroleum, fertiliser materials						
and precious stones)	12.71	11,96	13.16	6.59		
Textile yarn and thread	11.21	13.95	15.22	8.6K		
Textile floor coverings and tapes-		1477	1 Jane	2,04		
tries	9 19	5.41	8,57	6.04		
Iron and steel	9.68	9,68	2,27	1.07		
Coffe	7,32	9.02	7.61	5 33		
Hides and skins, raw	10.02	8,79	11.01	5.59		
Petroleum products	1.07	3.48	4.13	5.21		
Coal, coke and briquettes	3 33	2,42	2.81	1.35		
		2,42	2,01	1,75		
TOTAL fincluding other items.						
excluding re-exports)	632.42	655.17	686.35	134 46		
	17.144	,,,,	000,0	, 40		

Imports

Textile yarn and thread

Ordnance

The following table gives the prine pal imports, with value, for 1960-61, 1961 62, 1962-63 and April-October, 1963

TABLE 162

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (By, sea, on and land)

(value in lakhs of rupees) April to Commodity 1960-61 1961-62 1962-63 October 1963 203,37 Machinery other than electric 236,99 107,81 53,29 157 99 247,14 Iron and stock 122,34 86,65 57,51 50,76 122,34 52,07 72,39 57,22 81,74 153,20 Petroleum products 35,09 Transport equipment 64.62 63.09 30 95 I lectric machinery and appliances 65,91 62.16 46,90 12 66 Raw cotton 56,91 26,33 93,87 Wheat, unmilled 35 02 Petroleum, crude and partly re-42,36 35,59 16,74 13,26 1,22 fined 17,36 30.15 34.05 Chemical elements and compounds 37,78 17,77 13,06 19,66 Manufactures of metals* 20,37 9,06

14,37

2,56

5.90

34

64

^{*}NES.: Nowhere else stated in trade classification list.

.....

	TABLE 162	(contd)		
Commodity	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	April to October 1963
Copper	21,93 22,44	23,45 18,73	25,24 21,26	13,74 12,14
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products Fresh fruits and nuts	10,50 15,07 10,41	11,30 10,15 12,18	9,24 13,82 12,15	4,87 5,85 10,34
Raw wool and harr Paper and paper-board Oilseeds, nuts and kernels Coal-tar dyestuffs and natural	11,83 11,63	15,59	13,06	6,44 4,94
indigo Aluminium Milk & cream, dried or condensed	9,85 7,69 4,99	11,18 7,93 8,43	8,92 10,50 8,14	3,65 3,75 4,85
Miscellaneous chemicals and products Zinc	9,21 9,19	12,14 : 7,35	10 50 9,02	5,86 6,07 97
Raw jute and waste Crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, fertiliser materials and precious stones)	7,64 : 6,82	6.27 7.86	3,35	6,91
Vegetable oils Fotal (including other items)	1,121 62	5,42	1,077,09	2,76

The high imports are accounted for by the large requirements of machinery and other equipment for agricultural and indistrict all development as envisaged in the Plans. At the same time imports of raw cotton, raw inter and rorn and steel have decreased substantially, indicating greater substantials in machinery. Imports of food articles recorded heavy fall in 1961-62 and 1902-63 though they were still of a high maentiale.

TERMS OF TRADE

The following three tables show the index numbers of quantity and price of India's exports and of imports and the terms of trade for the calendar years 1961 and 1962 and for the months of September 1962 and September 1963

FABLE 163 INDEX NUMBLES OF EXPORTS (Base 1958 100)

		40	lun	ne index			t an	value i	ndex
Class of Commodity	1461	196	2	Sept 1962	Sept 1963	1961	1962	Sept 1962	Sept 1963
Food	109	. 11	7	149	137	102	100	101	107
Beverages & tobacco	85	12	8	165	191	100	85	57	80
Crude materials (incluble ex-									4.
copt fuels)	111	10	4	S9	111	105	103	102	83
Mineral fuel and lubricants									
clc	69	: 7	7.	. 86	63	91	90	91	80
Animal and vegetable oils and									
fats	66		3		166	104	96	. 92	94
Chemicals	1/2	8	6	118 -	84	201	211	167	174
Manufactured goods	106	- 13	4	114	112	422	114	118	113
Machinery and transport equip-									
ment	236	. 34	0	423	379	92	79	61	74
Miscellaneous manufactured							· ′′		
orticles	133	13	0	136	173	95	101	103	149
1-		' :				L	701	_ '	147
General	105	11	2	121	122	111	106	105	105

Source Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics
Note The unit value and quantum indices are of the Passohe and Laspeyie type
respectivel. Symbolically, the unevalue index number P is given by (cond on next page)

301 CD ATAI

Not Learne | Gross Learne

TARIF 164 INDEX NUMBERS OF IMPORTS

(Buse 1958 = 100)

	1	Volun	ne index		Unit value index			
Class of Commodity	1961	1962	Sept 1962	Sept 1963	1961	1962	Sept. 1962	Sept 1963
Food Beverages & tobacco	43 69	60 72	99 209	70 18	96 98	92 103	85 109	69 87
Crude materials (inedible, ex- cept fuels) Mineral fuels and lubricants.	181	168	366	162	93	94	87	93
Animal and vegetable oils and	115	147	207	87	93	87	82	87
fats Chemicals	129 161 108	195 216 104	185 181 88	86 201 94	99 86 101	89 71 99	83 80 100	89 50
Manufactured goods Machinery and transport equip- ment	131	132	125	108	101	106	107	145
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	105	127	159	129	106	100	106	101
General	111	120	144	106	99	94	93	100

Note I of the method of calculation, see footnote to the preceding table

TABLE 165 LERMS OF TRADE

(Base 1958 = 100)

				of Trade*	of Trade	
	-	 	 			-
1961				112	106	
1962				113	107	
Suptember, 1962				113	119	
September, 1963				105	87	

STATE TRADING

State Trading Corporation

The State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. was established in May 1956 as an entirely State-owned company (authorised capital now Rs 5 ctores) Its aim is to stimulate trade, by filling the many gaps in India's foreign trade structure. Since its inception, the Corporation has been striving to increase India's exports to countries with controlled economies in order to secure from them such items as steel and raw materials without straining the country's foreign reserves. It has been endeavouring to diversify India's trade and find new markets for traditional and non-traditional export items

Σoo on

where pn and qn are the price (unit value) and quantity in the current period and no the corresponding price in the base period

The quantum index numbers are not computed directly but are derived from the unit value indices (P) as tollows

where Vo and Vn are the total values of trade in the base and current period respectively and P the unit value index number

*Ratio of overall export unit value index to similar import index

*Ratio of overall import quantum index to similar export index

Note: A favourable movement in the terms of trade is indicated by an increase in the net terms of trade and a decrease in the gross terms of trade

302 INDIA 1964

of India. It has arranged a number of link and barter deals with foreign countries for importing tertilisers, essential capital goods and industrial raw materials in exchange for exports of "hard to sell commodities" from India It has also arranged bulk contracts and effected equitable distribution of vital raw materials (such as caustic soda, soda ash, newsprint, mercury, camphor, dyestuffs and so on) so that the prices of these items are brought down to reasonable levels. The quantum and timing of the imports have been so fixed as to avoid recurring disruption in supply and to create and maintain conditions favourable for a larger production of these commodities in India. In July 1956, the Corporation was entrusted with the task of acquiring cement from Indian manufacturers, importing it, and distributing it at an equalised price at all railheads in India. With the improvement of internal supply position, it was authorised in 1958 also to export cement The Corporation continues its price support schemes for purchasing raw rute and seedlac in order to stabilise a certain operational export price. From 1963, it undertook buffer stock operations in lemongrass oil Recently it has launched a pilot Export Aid to Small Industries (EASI) scheme for developing exports of products of small and medium scale industries

The turnover of the Corporation during 1902-63 in the commodition directly traded was Rx 86 fit croses, showing an increase of 12 per cent over 1961-62. In addition the Corporation handled indirect trade worth about Rx 52 50 erores during 1962-63. The important items of export smounted to Rx 32 50 erores during 1962-63. The important items of export were non-ore, manageness ore, woollen fabluses, shoes, salt, sugar, tobacco, etc. Imports included Tertifiers cotton, newsprint, textile machinery, steel, in-distrial raw materials, etc. The trade on account of link or barter deal-amounted to Rx 51.22 cores during 1962-63 as compared to Rx 45.88 erores during 1961-62.

Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation

In April 1963 the Gowermment of India decaded to binucut, the Stat-Lading Corporation in establish a second superation called the Minital and Metals Trading Corporation of India 1 ft. I the new Corporation statist functioning from October 1963 as a centiony registered under the Companies Act and all work relating to miner is and in tale as well as assets and Bailstituses on this account were tradered from the State Trading Corporation to the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation. The main objects of the new Corporation, which is a fully Government-owned company with an authorised capital of Rs. S. crores and a subscribed capital of Rs. S. crores are (1) to organise and undertake exports of nuneral ores and concentrates and imports of metals, e.e., and (ii) to explore and develop in winaffection export of minerals, ones and concentrates with a view to diversifying and expanding their exports.

The trade handled by the Corporation is expected to reach the level of R 250 crores (Rs 150 crores of exports and Rs 100 crores of imports) per year by 1970.

Administrative measures have been adopted to achieve co-ordination between the State Trading Corporation and the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation

INTERNAL TRADE

Considering the vastness of the country, its varied climate and diverse natural resources, it is natural that the internal trade of India is many times larger than its external trade. According to an estimate in the riport of the National Planning Committee's Sub-committee on Trade, the value of the country's internal trade in 1947 was about Rs. 7,000 crores as compared to about Rs. 350 crores for external trade.

The internal trade of India can be classified under the broad heads of (i) rail-born trade, (ii) rive-borne trade, (iii) coasting trade, (iv) trade borne on other craft—by lorry, carts, etc., and (v) trade by air Complete and precise data about total internal trade cannot be had, particularly because reliable statistics of trade by air and other craft such as lorry, carts, country-craft, are not available.

RAIL AND RIVER-BORNE TRADE

Statistics of rail and river-borne trade are based on the invoices of the railway and steamer companies and are recorded on 'import' basis. For the purpose of these statistics, India is divided into a number of tradeblocks*, roughly representing the States of the Indian Union. The chief port towns of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Cochin are constituted as septiate trade block. Similarly, the less important ports in Madras and only places are grouped as 'Other Ports' each of which is treated as a separate trade block.

The following table shows the movement of selected articles by roll and river between different trade blocks, the internal trade of each block being excluded

TABLE 160
RAIL AND RIVER-BORNE TRADE - SELECTED ARTICLES

				(111 thou	iani gurur "
ftcm	1951 52	1955 56	1560-61	1961-62	1962-634
Coal & coke	20 20,35	21,66,34	31,47,96	29 32 00	32 34,14
Raw cotton***	25,63	29,00	37 19	39,82	30.00
Citton pices-goods	21.81	32,60	26.43	23.04	22.76
Rice (not in husk)	83.31	1.64.07	2.22.83	2,11,97	2.0008
Wheat	1 94,64	82.74	3 Ot 42	2 74 37	2 85 10
Raw jute	47 13	35,39	40 14	44.64	60,44
fron & steel pro-					
ducts	1.73 69	191.65	3 70,25 1	4.00.75	4.85 69
Oilseeds	80.37	94.55	45.09	82,86	95.88
Salt	1,26 39	1.24.08	1,35,39	1.51.01	1 67 34
Sugar (excluding					
khandsari sugar)	62.40 .	82,93 :	91,06 (86,62 1	1,16.26

Source Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics Calcutta-

Note. The above statistics relate to quantities only, as value figures are not record. In the rathway and steamer companies, invoices. Besides the tride carried by only two steamer companies between three trade blocks is recorded. Further, non-trade freight measurements as also included because of the difficulty in solating their.

COASTING TRADE

For purpose of statistics, the Indian cost has been divided (from Apil) 19(3) into 12 maintime blocks corresponding to the maritime States of India 19(2, 1) (Nes Bengal, (n) Oirsea, (m) Andhra Pradesh, (n) Madras, (x) Kerala, (vi) Mysore, (vi) Maharashta, (vii) Gugarat, (x) Andaman and Nicobar Islands (x) Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, (x) Pondicherry, and (xi) Goa

The coasting trade is recorded under two broad heads (1) Internal Trade, i.e., trade amongst the ports within the same maritime block, and (1) External Trade, i.e., trade between one maintime block on the one hand and all other maritime blocks on the other

^{*}Up to March 1962, India was divided into 29 trade blocks, the number was increased to 31 from April 1962, consequent to bifurcation of Bombay State

^{**}Provisional

***I igures relate to the cotton year ending August of the fiscal year

304 India 1964

The table below shows the value of the coastwise trade of India in the years 1955-56, 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63

TABLE 167

COAST-WISE	TRADE	(value in lakks of runees)

		(yazı				
	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63		
Imports Indian merchandise Foreign merchandise	164,54 13,70	209,89 6,61	243,73 3,46	240,16 2,62		
Treasure . Total Imports	178,24	216,50	247,19	242,78		
I xports Indian merchandise Foreign merchandise Treasure TOTAL I-XPORTS	143,77 15,90 6 159,73	215,03 7,85 222,88	262,74 7,28 1 270,03	255,95 4,79 — 260,74		
TOTAL TRADE	337,97	439,38	517,22	503,52		

Of the import trade worth Rs 243 crores and export trade of Rs 261 crores in 1962-63, Rs, 235 crores and Rs 250 crores, respectively, related to external trade as among the blocks and the remaining to the internal trade within the blocks themselves Imports exceeded exports during the period 1955-56 to 1959, but the trend has reversed from 1960-61.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

To establish a uniform system of weights and measures throughout the country, reform has been introduced gradually, since the passing of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, through a phased programme covering different industries, public undertakings and regions In specified areas in all the States and Union Territories, the use of metric weights were introduced in 1958 with a transition period of two years, during which the metric weights were used along-wich indigenous weights. Since October 1960, however, the use of metric weights became computory in these areas Selected industries such as cotton, just, iron and steel, engineering, chemicals, erment, paper, petroleum, viantiputir, sail, etc, also changed over. In Government departments such as the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs. Customs, etc. the use of metric weights was introduced.

During 1962, the use of metric weights and length measures was made obligatory, the system was also extended to the motor transport industry and to the levy of excise duty on alcohol. The use of metric units for land areas was authorised from October 1962, with a transitional period of three vais during which the existing units would also be recognised. The use of metric capacity measures (litte and its secondary units) became compulsivity from Anii 1963, thoughout the country.

By now the metric system has been almost fully adopted in the country in trade, freight charges, levy of taxes and duties, etc. The system has come into use in education, general and technical, including engineering and medical courses. Preparatory work in regard to its adoption in the desen of products and equipment of industry has also been done and metric standards have been published. The actual adoption of design and standards by industry will, however, have to be spread over some years.

Earlier, Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Organisations throughout the country were strengthened to enforce the new system. Steps were taken to augment the production of metric weights and measures of length and capacity. Manufacturers were given help in procuring scarce raw materials like brass, galvanied sheets and pig iron.



My choice of a truck? FARGO of course



FANGO TRUCK

Manufactured by THE PREMIER AUTOMOBILES LIMITED, Sonday

MAY JABOR

CONTACT YOUR NEAREST DEALERS



SCINDIA'S SHIPS SERVE INDIA'S NEEDS

Overseas Services

INDIA-PAKISTANJI K. CONTINENT

Calling at Aden Port Said, Port Sudan London, Liverpool Avonmouth, Middlesborough Glasgow, Gdyria Stettin, Copenhagen, Helswish, Kotka Stockholm, Gothenburg, Hamburg, Bremen, Rottenlam, Antwerp, Dunkals, Marsealles, Genoand other ports according to demand

INDIA-WEST AFRICA VIA MAURITIUS

Calling at Port Louis Mittali Port Hatcoart, Lagos/Appapa Fakoradi Freefown, Dikar Returning in Mediterranean Ports (Marseilles, Genor Treste & Rijeka) to India

INDIA-U S S R

Calling at Black Sc. Ports Littakia, Berrut, Istanbul and other Eastern Mediterranean Ports

INDIA-U S A (ATLANTIC AND GULF PORTS)

Parts of call Calcutta Trintomalee, Colombo, Alleppev, Cochin Aden, Portsaid New York, Phil delphia, Bultimore, Norfolk, Sasannah, New Orkans, Mobile, Galvaston, Houston, Berri-, Alexandri D'Icadah and other ports according to demands.

GREAT LAKES/EASTERN CANADA -- INDIA SERVICE

Subject to inducement, the vessels load at Chicago Milwauker Giren Bay, Bay Chy, Sarni Defroit, Toledo Clevelind, Erie, Buffalo Toronto, Rothester Montreal, Quebec for Bombay, Cochin, Madras & Calculta

COASTAL SERVICES CARGO

INDIA-PARISTAN-BURMA-CIYION

CARGO-CUM-PASSENGER

Bombay Kutch-Karactii Bombay-Saurashtra Bombay-Marmagoa

MANGALORE PORTS

SCINDIA GROUP OF COMPANIES

BOMBAY STEAM NAVI-GATION CO (1953) 170 IBombas Panira (Via Const

Ports) & Habour Services]
SCINDIA WORKSHOP LTD

(Ship Reparers and Marine Engineering Workshop) SCINDIA SIFAMSHIPS (LONDON) LTD , LONDON JAI ANATH INSURANCE LTD BOMBA)

KAMAL SHIPPING CO

LTD, BOMBAY
JALANATH STEAMSHIPS

LTD BOMBAY
LASILEN BUNKERIES

LTD BOMBAY
NAROTIAM & PERFIRA

LTD., COLOMBO

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

Scindia House, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.

Telephone : 268161 (12 Lines)

Grams - JALANATH (Coastal) SAMUDRAPAR (Overseas)

CHAPTER XXII

TRANSPORT

RAHWAYS

Indus's railway system with a route kilometrage of 57,404 is the second largest individual railway network in the world and the begest nationalised undertaking is the country. More than 48 lakh persons and 49 lakh tors of poods were carried, or an average, by the railways and in 1962-63. The capital-at-chaige of the railways, at the end of 1962-63, stood at R. 1 904 crores and the gross carrings at Rs 569.75 crores. The capital-at-chaige of the railways, at the end of 1962-63, stood at Rs. 1904 crores and the gross carrings at Rs. 569.75 crores. The capital-at-chaige of the railways, at the end of 1962-63, stood at Rs. 1904 crores and the gross carrings at Rs. 569.75 crores. The capital-at-chaige of the railways and solutions.

Progress

The first railway line in India of 32 kilometres was opened on April 16, 1853. The progress made by the railways since 1947-48 is indicated in Tables 168 and 169.

PROGRESS OF ALL INDIAN RAILWAYS

	(in lakes of rupees						
	Kilo- metres	Capital- al- charge	Gross earnings	Working expenses	Not earnings		
!	54.814	742,20	183,69	163,94	19,75		
					57,34		
į	56,963	1,527,83	159 38	361,85	97,50		
			569,75	431,66	138 05		
		54,814 54,845 55,900 56,963 57,089	Kilo- metres charge 54,845 838,18 55,900 975,91 56,963 1,527,83 57,089 1,690,07	Kilo- metres charge caronings 54,814 742,20 183,69 54,845 838,18 264,62 55,900 975,91 317,51 56,963 1,527,83 159 35 57,989 1,690,07 50,29	Capital- metres charge carnings expenses 54,814 74,220 183,69 163,344 54,845 838,18 204,62 214 91 94,94		

TABLI 169

KAI	LW	VAI IRAFFIC					
(For	all	Indi	ın	Rati	w.)	-}	

Year	1	Passengers originating (lakhs)	Passenger carnings (Rs lakhs)		Goods carnings Rs lakhsi
	1.			(onnes)	
1950-51	1	130,78	99,22	9.38	139,77
1955-56		129,74	108,75	11,71	177,93
1960-61		161,59	132,52	15, 6	281,26
1961-62		171,21	151,80	16,19	300,81
1962-63		177,00	170,18	18,01	343,40

Radway Zones

The 37 rankway systems, which existed in India before August 1949, have been grouped into eight zones with a view to effecting economy and efficiency in administration. Some details regarding the zones are given in Table 170.

Certain narrow-gauge feeder tailways (total length 662 km), owned and operated by private companies, were not included in the reorganisation scheme, although under the Railway Companies (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1951, Government assumed powers to ensure their efficient operation in the public interest

TABLE 170 RAILWAY ZONES

Zone	Date of creation	Consisting of	Headquarters	Track width*	Mean route kilometrage worked (March 31, 1963)
Southern	April 14, 1951	Madras and Sou- thern Mahratta, South Indian and Mysore Rathways	Madias	BG. MG NG	3,153 58 6,669 23 154 01
Central	November 5, 1951	Great Indian Pen- insular, Nizarii s State Scindia and Dholpur Railways	Bombay	B.G M.G N.G	6,148 99 1,545+53 1,166 74
Western	November 5 1951	Bombay Barod i & Central India, Surrashtra, Kotch, Rursthan and Laput Raiways	Bombay	BG MG NG	2,855 36 5,985 64 1,222 74
Northern	Amil 14, 1952	Listern Purjab, Jodhpur, Blamer Rubwey and the three repret divi- sions of the Fast Indian Rubwiys	Delin	BG MG NG	6,807 44 3 296 63 269 44
Notin Las teen	April 14 1952	Oudor and Turbut, Assum Reilway, and Latchgath district of old Bombay Baroda & Central India Railway	Constiput	BC: MC:	4,914 53
North-Fast Lionher	Linuary 15, 1958		Pandu	B G M G N G	177 99 2,641 44 83 63
Lastern	August I, 1955	Last Indian (minus the three upper divisions)	Cakutta	BG NG	3,915 63 27:58
South- Lastern	August I, 1955	Beng d Nagpus Railway	Calcutta	BG NG	4,591 \2 1,404-61

Railway Finances

Railway finances were separated from general finances in 1925, the railways contributing to the general revenues according to a fixed formula in December 1949, it was decaded that during the quinquennum beginning 1950-51 the railways should pay a guaranteed dividend of 4 per cent on the capital-ai-charge at the end of each penultimate year. The revised financial Conventions, which became applicable after 1955-56, prescribed the same rate of payment except that on new lines a moratorium was to be granted during construction and for the five years to follow on the recommendation of the Railway Convention Committee, 1960, dividend was mercursed to 44 per cent for the five years 1961—66. Since April 1963, at was further intercaved by 1 to 44 per cent as the contribution of the railways to the national defence effort during the emergency. In addition, the railways or paying a lump sum of Rs. 125 corrects to the general exchequer, for

^{*}Irack width BG I 67 metres, MG I metre, NG 0 762 and 0 7610 metre

2 389 44

transfer to the State, in lieu of passenger tax merged with fares since April 1961.

The following table gives an outline of the financial results of working of Government Railways since 1955-56

TABLE 171

RAILWAY FINANCES (in crores of rupees) 1955-56 1960-61 1961-62 1962-63 1963-64 1964.65 (Actuals) (Actuals) (Actuals) (Actuals) (Budget) (Revised) P is enger carnings-12 85 15 18 17-55 Upper 20:36 21 55 22.01 Third 94 86 133 33 116 41 148 82 158 48 161 99 Other coaching earnings 20 87 20 10 32 54 34-80 35 00 Coods earnings 180 28 286 14 306 90 349 53 391 66 432.00 Other sundry carnmes 6.81 12 63 13-61 16 68 16 88 18 00 567 93 I otal earnings 315 67 457 57 500.49 623 37 669-00 Suspense 0 62 -0.77+0.01 - 1-14 --1 15 - 1.00 566 79 Cross traffic receipts 316 29 456 80 500.50 622 22 668 DO Ordinary working 313 15* 362 38 expenses 212 95 5 393 3.1 414 68 Net miscellaneous expenditure 10 69 10.24 13 94 15 96 17 08 Appropriation di preciation ICserve fund 45 00 45 00 65 00 6" 00 80 00 83 00 Payment to worked 0 27 1 0.09 0.18 0.14 0 14 Istal working LAPORSUS 258 22 368 93* 390 51 420 52 473 48 516-83 Not radious 132 78 revenue 50 34 87 87 99 75 134 (0) Dividend to general 103 23* 36 12 14 22 55 86 75 356 81 26* 03* LLA CRITICS 24 40 37 75 | Net surplus 32 01 47-06 30 83 76 i 81 6° 78 429 78 00 ° 75 85 77 47 Operating ratio

DI VLI OPMI NI UNDER THE PLANS

1 896 81

2,136 40

1,520 87

968 98

Capital-at-charge

The main problem of the railways in the initial years of the planning era has been that of rehabilitation and replacements. First created by the economic depression, it was later accentuated by the severe strain of war and parti-Under the First Five Year Plan, Rs 423.73 crores were spent on rehabilitation and expansion of railways with emphasis on rehabilitation

During the Second Plan, with a railway allocation of Rs ctores1 *, the Railways were expected to (1) increase passenger transport capacity by 15 per cent, (ii) raise goods traffic to 16,20 lakh tons, (iii) add 1,200 miles of newlines, double 1,300 miles of track and electrify 880 miles. and (iv) increase the number of locomotives to 10 600, coaches to 28,900 and wagons to 35,41,000

^{*}This includes Rs 12 50 crores to be contributed to the General Revenues in lieu of merger of passenger tax with passenger lare

^{**}Inclusive of Rs 15 crores allotted for the Post and Telegraph and Power Supply authorities

The revised programme of rathway development during the Third Plan period, involving no outlay of about Rs. 1,477 crores, aims at (1) creating capacity for 26,40 lash tonnes, of goods traffic by 1965-66. (a) uncrease of passenger traffic by 15p creat, (m) acquisition of 2,070 locomotives, 8,601 coaches and 1,57,246 wagons, (w) doubling of 3,024 km. of track, (v) incience of 8,000 km of track; (v) outlevel of 2,667 km of new lines and (viii) construction of 2,667 km of new lines and (viii) construction of 54,000 new stiff quarters.

New Construction and Works

During the First Plan, 430 miles of damantled lines were restored, 380 miles on fare lines constructed and 46 miles of narrow gauge lines converted into metre gauge. Also, 454 miles of new lines were under construction, 52 miles were beame converted into broad gauge and saverys for over 2,000 miles of new lines were in progress. During the Second Plan, 408 miles of broad gauge and 382 miles of metre gauge new rail lines were opened to traffit, and 1,000 miles of broad gauge and 251 miles of rail tenewals and 7,102 miles of sol esteroid plan, 408 miles this two years of the Third Plan, 484 km of new lines were opened to traffit, 262 km of metre gauge, linus were converted to broad gauge, and 3662 km of rail renewals and 4 108 km of sleeper increasels were completed.

Rolling Stock

During the First Plan period, 496 becomotives, 4351 coaches and 41,192 wagons were placed on him. During the Second Plan 2,192 becomotives, 7,515 coaches and 97 994 wagons were acquired on additional reglacement account. Section hundred and five locomotives, 3356 new coaching vehicles and 35,081 new wagons were placed on line during the 1-two years of the Thod Plan.

Workshops, Plant and Machinery

The remodelling and expansion of a large number of running shed and focumotives, carriage and wagon workshops were undertaken during the Second Plan. A steel foundry with on optimum capacity of 10,000 cm of easings per animum, set up at the Chittarajan Locomotive Works went into production in November 1963, and is expected to reach its full capacity by the end of 1966. The Chittarajana Locomotive Works which has already delivered over 1,700 steam focomotives and has placed in service on the Central Railway twenty-on 3,600 by broad gauge DC electric documentives has also started producing the most modern 25 KV AC focomotives. Seventy-two broad gauge AC electric multiple unit trailer coaches were made available by the Integral Coach Factors for suburban services till the end of March 1963. The production of coach shells at this factory is now of the order of 600 per year. About 30 coachs, per month are being furnished and squipped at the turnishing unit of the factory.

Electrification

Flective traction, first introduced in 1925, is confined to areas near Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. By March 31, 1962, 1,285.55 km were electrified, 331 route kilometres of railway lines were electrified during 1962-63

Dieselisation

Discel fraction is being adopted on a progressively increasing scale. There are 454 discel locomotives at present, including six shunting locos, equipped with the "Suri Transmission". The Discel Locomotive Works at Varanasi which is to manufacture 150 broad gauge discel locomotives per annum, turned out the first locomotive in January 1964.

Amenities for Railway Users

Of the improvements carried out during recent years to offer better travel conditions to passengers, particularly third class passengers, mention may be made of the following

- (i) sate and relaxed travel—at a cost which is perhaps the lowest in the world—in all-steel light-weight coaches;
- (a) reservation of coaches for long-distance travel in important trains and reservation of accommodation in accordance with distances in certain trains.
- (m) introduction of new trains and extension of the runs of existing trains,
- (iv) introduction of new 75-berther sleeping coaches over the broad gauge and 64-berthers over the metre gauge in certain trains for passengers travelling over 800 km without levy of any surcharge,
- running of all-third class 'Janata' trains and vestibuled air-conditioned trains.
- (17) improvement of catering facilities.
- (sii) improvement of drinking water facilities provision of tans, waiting halls, new or improved over-bridges and new or improved objections, and
- (viii) camping coach facility at certain stations

Staff Welture

As against an annual average of a little over Rs. 4 crores spent on the Construction of new quarters and staff welfare measures during the First Plan period. Rs. 10 crores per annum were spent during the Second Plan period. During the first two years of the Third Plan, expenditure on staff welfare exceeded. Rs. 11 erores per annum.

While 40 000 staff quarters were constructed during the Fust Plan period, 57,000 were built during the Second Plan period. Provision has been made to 54,000 new quarters in the Third Plan, in addition to those to be provided under composite schemes relating to workshops, yards and lines 14,562 quarters were constructed during 1962-6.

At the cnd of 1962-63, there were 83 hospitals and 526 health units' hispensaries. A number of chest clinics for domiciliary and out-door treatment of T B patients have been established in addition to expansion of faultines by way of additional beds. During 1962-63, 1,00-475 pupils were receiving instruction in 715 schools. For the benefit of children of tailway workers studying in places away from their parents, 12 subsidised hostels have been set up. Mobile libraries have been fortined for the use of staff posted at way-ode stations. The first mobile library was inaugurated on the North-1-stein Railway in December 1988.

In December 1957 if was deceded to offer the choice of a pension scheme to all railway employee. A scheme of large-scale upward re-distribution of posts calculated eventually to benefit 1,70,000 railwaymen in non-gazetted cadres was announced in February 1957. Steps are also being taken to explore awenues for quicker promotion of class Vt staff. The Class IV staff Committee's recommendations have been accepted by Government.

OPERATING STATISTICS

Passenger Traffic and Earnings

The salient features of passenger traffic and earnings therefrom on all lindian railways during 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1961-62 are shown in Table 172

TABLE 172

PASSENGER TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS

	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Number of passengers (in hund- reds) A C. First Class Second Class Third Class	129 73,55,0 85,8 1,90 30 1 1,68,75 2 126,13,63,9	161 38,86,2 1,44,4 3,46,00,1 1,11,36,9 156,8-),04 8	171,23,70 0 1,58,0 4 11,47,0 1,11,12,0 165,99,53 0	177,03,04,0 1,83 0 4,61,17 0 1,10 14,0 171,29,93,0
Passenger miles/km* (in thousands)	1 % 8 12,87	7,806,06,58	8,228,39,79	8,449,77 07
A C First Class Second Class Third Class	5,[2,79] 77 38 58 124 36,83 3 701,44,67	10,99,85 193,29,67 179,87 12 7,421,89 94	11,65,86 211,23,32 181 05 21 7,824,45,40	13,04 38 228,97 77 183,40,25 8,024,34 67
Earnings from passengers (in th su- sand supers) A C First Class Second Class Third Class	108 75.48 87,51 5,88,01 6 12 22 95,87,44	132 51,76 1,18,08 8,33 72 5,74 21 118 33,98	151,8±21 1,38 15 9,81,59 6,36,64 134,55,44	170,17 62 1,61 42 11,79 42 6,97,26 149 79,31
Average rate charged per passenger AC First Class Scound Class Third Class	pics pc, mile 32-8 14-6 9-45 4-97	10 7 4 31 3 19 1 59	P per km 11 8 4 65 3 52 1 72	12 4 5 15 3 80 3 6

Goods Traffic and Earnings

The goods traffic carried and earnings therefrom on all Indian railways are shown in the following table.

TABLE 173
GOODS TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS*

	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Tons/tonnes of goods carried (in thousands)	11 (2) 22	10.00.10	1610.55	40.00.00
Revenue carning traffic (in thou-	11,52,73	15,76,43	16,18,55	18,00,90
sand tons/tonnes)	9,19,65	12,12,01	12,69,66	14,07,26
Non-revenue earning traffic (in				
thousand tons/tonnes)	2,33,08	3,64,43	3,48,89	3,93,64
Not ton miles/tonne km (in				
thousands)	3,647,18,50	8 775,84,97	9,129,23,55	10,076,55,99
Revenue carning traffic (in thou-				
sand ton miles/tonne.km)	3,088,17,87	7,241,18,18	7,542,69 09	8,321,21,64
Non-revenue earning traffic (in				
ton miles/tonne km) Average miles/ km a ton/tonne	550,00,63	1,534 66 79	1,586,54,46	1,756,34,35
of goods was carried	244			
Revenue earning traffic (in miles/	316 4	556 7	564-05	559 5
km)	115 8	597.5	594-1	
Non-revenue earning traffic (in	113 8	19/1	594-1	591 3
miles/kms)	239.8	421.1	454.7	445-9
Firnings from goods carried (in	-37 6	421.1	414 /	445.9
thousand rupers)	177,92,19	281,25,56	303,81,17	. 343,39,63
Average rate charged per ton/tonne	111,72,17	201,23,30	303,01,17	343,37,03
of goods per mile/km	11.1	3-88	3 99	4 13
	(pies)	(P)	(P)	(P)

^{*}The 1955-56 figures are in miles, tons and ton-miles while those for 1960-61 [961-62 and 1962-63 are in km, tonnes, and tonne-km

The principal commodities carried by Government railways are shown in the following table

TABLE 174 PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES CARRIED

			(1)	n thousands)
	1955-56 (tons)	1960-61 (tonnes)	1961-62 (tonnes)	1962-63 (tonnes)
Coul	3,53,37	5,03,96	5,38,92	6,14,00
Cement	39,56	65.48	67,08	69,00
Iron and steel®	36,55	75,88	81,32	94,00
Metallic ores tother than manga-			******	,
nese ore)	43,73	1,11,40	1.26.07	1.52.95
Manganese ore	13.78	12,30	12,50	12,15
Foodgrains	90,44	1 26,59	1 22,33	1.23,00
Raw 1ate	5,12	6 44	7.66	9,31
Tea	2,58	2.50	2.41	2.04
Paper and paper products	2,56	4,42	4.60	4,65
Jute manufactures	2,90	2,63	2.49	2,31
Raw cotton	7 39	5,36	4,12	4.34
Cotton textiles	5,48	3,80	3,79	3,48
Oil seeds	17,66	15,17	13,34	14 39
Sugare inc	34,08	32.37	33,71	28,85
Sugar	13,36	14,88	14,60	16.0
Salt	18 58	19.81	22.22	24 00

Punctuality Ratio

The punctuality ratio be on Government railways is shown below.

TABLE 175 DIA CHIATTE DATE

	PU	ACTUALITY	KAHO		
	All including electric multiple unit trains	Mail and important through trains	Mixed trains	Suburban trains	Other passenger trains
Broad Gauge					
1955-56	77 99	77 84	85 33	84 57	74 66
1960-61	85 75	79 67	87 91	86 64	79 63
1961-62	84 48	79 04	85 15	84 46 92 89 r	76 93
1962-63	85 27	80 07	88 53	77 78 94 05 b	79 56
Metre Gauce		1 1		27 001	
1955-56	75 14	61 96	75 81	74 71	71.70
1960-61	82 58	82 94	84 98	93 09 82 33†	78 31
1961-62	81 26	80 04	85 67	97 90	76 68
1962-63	83 29	81 22	87 29	78 09	79 93

FARES AND FREIGHT

The assumption of "common carrier liability" by the Indian Railways on January 1, 1962, in respect of goods entrusted to them brought about a fundamental change in the sphere of railways' responsibility. Suitable steps have been taken to meet the challenge of the increased responsibility ensure expeditious disposal of claims preferred.

^{*}Includes machinery, etc

^{**}Percentage of passenger and mixed trains not losing time to the total number of trains

on all Government railways
filecting unityrained the Contral, Eistern and Western Railways including
non-subarban electric trains between Kalyan-Karjat and Kasara in case of broad gauge
and all electric multiple units of Southern Railway in case of metre gauge

The railways switched over to the decimal counage from September 15, 1957, in the case of passenger fares and from October 1, 1958, in the case of Iriepht on goods, parcels and other traffic. The commercial departments of the railways have adopted the metric system of weights and measures from April 1, 1960. The unit of weight for the purpose of charge from that date is a quintal or 100 kg and the distance between stations is reckoned in kilometres instead of in miles.

Passengers fare and rate tables showing the fares or rates for various distances from 1 to 5,000 km have been printed and are available for

arriving at the fare or freight rates.

Following the recommendations made by the Railway Freight Structure Inquiry Committee, the revised railway freight structure came into force with effect from October 1, 1958.

ADMINISTRATION

The responsibility for the overall control and administration of the railways vects in the Railway Board, which was first set up in 1905. The Board now consists of a Chairman, who is ex-efficio. Secretary-General to the Union Railway Ministry, the Financial Commissioner and three Members, each in charge of Transport, Mechanical and Engineering, who are of the status of Secretaries to the Union Railway Ministry.

Constant and close consultation between the public and the railway administration is secured through the following committees. (i) Divisional Regional Railway Users' Consultative Committees, (ii) Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee, at the headquarters of each railway zone, and (iii) the National Users' Consultative Commit at the Centre.

ROADS

Table 176 shows the progress of road construction from 1947 to 1961

PROGRESS OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION

	191	1951	1950	1901
		-	1	
Surfaced Road Unsurfaced Roads		97,50 9612 150,94		1 46 513 2 94 113
bira	1,4	1232 248.51	3 09 656	4,10,626

During the first two years of the Third Plan, an estimated 11,000 miles of surfaced roads were constructed

In 1947, the Central Government assumed responsibility for the construction and maintenance of certain roads selected by them as suitable for inclusion in the system of national highways. These were statutorily declared as national highways under the National Highways. Act, 1956. State highways, district and village roads are, the responsibility of the State Governments.

National Highways

On April 1, 1947, when the Centre took over the hability for the national busys, approximately 1,600 miles of road and thousands of culverts and bridges, (including about 150 major bridges) did not exist. Missing toad links which accounted for 1,600 miles have since increased to about 1,900 due to addition of new roads to the national highway system. The progress on national highways since then is indicated in Table 177.

TABLE 177
PROGRESS OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

	Missing links constructed (in miles)	Major bridges constructed	ment of existing sections (in miles)	Widening of carriage- way (in miles)
April I, 1947 to March 31, 1956	746	34	3,9001	
April 1, 1956 to March 1961	640	40	3,500 (2.300
Third Plan targets	300	85	1,200	1,000
Progress made during the first three years of the Third Plan	120	26	950	400

The national highway mileage in the States and Territories of the Indian Union after reorganisation of States is as follows

TABLE 178

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS (STATE HERRITORY-WISE)*

-			
	State/Union Territory	1	Miles
	Andhra Pradesh	i	1 412
	Assum	1	837
	Bihai	- 1	1,167
	Gujarat		676
	Jammu & Kashmu		338
	Kerda		260
	Madhya Pradesh	- 1	1.669
	Madras		1.050
	Maharashtta	- 1	1 487
	Mysore	1	816
	Orissa		852
	Punjab		784
	Raiasthan		~82
	Uttar Pradesh		1 455
	West Bengal		894
	Delhi	1	45
	Himachal Pradesh	1	200
	Maniput		132
	Nagaland		69

The roads declared as National Highways under the National Highways Act, 1956, are shown in Table 179

FABIT 179 NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

(Note Tigues in brackets represent the length of the highway in miles)

No.	National Highway No	Description of national highway
1	; 1	Connecting Delhi, Ambala, Jullandur and Amritsai and pro-
	1	ceeding to the border between India and Pakistan (282)
2	1 1A	Connecting Juliundur, Madhopur, Jummu, Bamhal Simagar,
-		Baramula and Uri (414)
3	2	Connecting Delhi, Mathura, Agra, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi,
-	_	Mohama, Barbi and Calcutta (934)
4	3	Connecting Agra, Gwalior, Shivpuri Indore, Dhulia, Nasik,
-	1 "	Thana and Bombay. (725)
_		Thana and Bombay. (723)
5	1 4	Starting from its junction near Thana with the highway specified
	i	in serial No 4 and connecting Poona, Belgaum, Hubli, Bangalore
	1	Ranipet and Madias (772)

*Sikkim, which is included in the system, has a national highway mileage of 39, which is shown as part of the highways in West Bengal

TABLE 179 (contd)

Serial No.	National Highway No	Description of national highway
6	5	Starting from its junction near Baharagora with the highway specified in serial No 7 and connecting Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Visakhapatnam, Vijayavada and Madias (933)
7	6	Statting from its juration near Dhulia with the highway specified in terial No 4 and connecting Nagpur, Raipur, Sambalpur, Baharagora and Calcutta (1,028)
8	7	Starting from its junction near Varanasa with the highway specified in serial No 3 and connecting Mangawan, Rewa, Jabalpur, Likhnadon. Nagpur, Hyderabad, Kurnool, Bangalore, Krishnagii, Salem, Dindigiil, Madurai and Cape Comorni (1,474)
9	8	Connecting Delhi, Jaipur, Ajmer, Udaipur, Ahmedabad, Baroda and Bombay (892)
10	8A 8B	Connecting Ahmedabad, Limbdi, Morvi and Kandla (236) Starting from its junction near Bamanbhore with the highway specified in serial No. 10 and connecting Rajkot and Porbandar (129)
12 13	10	Connecting Poona, Sholapur, Hyderabad and Vijayavada (498) Connecting Delhi and Fazilka and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan (252)
13A	11	Connecting Agra, Jaipur and Bikaner (364)
13B	12	Connecting Jabalpur, Bhopal and Biaota (265)
13C 14	13 22	Connecting Sholapur and Chitradurga (307) Connecting Ambala Kalka, Simli, Narkanda, Rampur and Kalpa and proceeding to the border between India and Tibet near Shipki-La (287)
15	24	Connecting Dellis, Barcilly and Lucknow (274)
16	25	Connecting Lucknew, Kanpur, Thansi and Shivpuri (199)
17 18	26 27	Connecting Jhanst and Lakhnxlon (248) Connecting Allah ibad with the liighway specified in serial No. 8 near Mangawan (59)
19	28	Starting from it, junction near Batauni with the highway specified in serial No. 23 and connecting Muziflatpur Pipia, Gorakhpur and Lucknot. (356)
20	28A	Starting from its junction near Pipra with the highway specified in serial No. 19 and connecting Sagauli and Rayaul and pro- ceeding to the border between India and Nepal (42).
21	N	Connecting Gorakhpur, Gazipur and Varanasi (123)
22	30	Starting from its junction near Mohania with the highway specified in serial No. 3 and connecting Paina and Rokhtivarmir (144).
21	31	Scitting from its junction near Bathi with the highway specified in serial No. 3 and connecting Bakhtiyarpur, Mokameh, Putrica Dalkhola Siliguri, Sivok and Cooch-Behar and proceeding to its junction with the highway specified in serial No. 28 near Painful (595).
24 24A	31 /	Connecting Styok and Gangtok (58)
	31B	Stating from North Salmara to its junction with N.H. No. 37, near Goalpur (110)
244.4	32	Statting from its junction near Gobindpur with N.H. No. 2 (112)
2.	;	Stating from its junction near Barhi with the highway specified in serial No. 3 and connecting Ranchi and Tatanagar and proceeding to its junction with the highway specified in serial No. 7 near. Baharagoja. (220)
26	. 14	Statung from its junction is ar Dalkhola with the highway specified in secral No. 23 and connecting Berhampore, Barasat and Cascutta (277).
2.7	35	Connecting Barasat and Bingaon and proceeding to the border between. India and Pakistan (38)
.28	37	Striting from its junction near Gorlpara with the highway specified in serial No. 23 and connecting Gauhati, Jorahat
29	38	Kimargaon, Makum and Saikhoa Ghat (437) Connecting Makum, Ledo and Lekhapani (34)
30	39	Connecting Mandan, Ledo and Lekhapani (34) Connecting Kamargaon, Imphal and Palel and proceeding to the border between India and Burma. (274)
31	40	Connecting Jorabat and Shillong and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan near Dawki (100)

TABLE 179 (concld)

Serial No.	National Highway No.	Description of national highway
32	42	Starting from its junction near Sambalpur with the highway specified in serial No 7 and proceeding in Angul to its junction with the highway specified in serial No 6 near Cuttack (163)
33	43	Connecting Raipur and Vizianagaram and proceeding to its junction with the highway specified in serial No 6 near Vizianagaram (348)
34	45	Connecting Madras, Tiruchirapalli and Dindigul (242)
35	46	Connecting Krishnagiri and Ranipet (82)
34 35 36	47	Connecting Silem, Combatore, Trichur, Ernakulam, Triyandrum and Cape Comorin (382)
37	47A	Starting from its junction near Trichur with the highway specified in serial No. 36 and connecting with the West. Coast. Road near Chalisseri. (18)
38	49	Connecting Madurai and Dhanushkodi (90)
39	50	Connecting Nasik with the highway specified in serial No. 5 near Poona (120)

Other Roads

The Government of India also aid the development of certain arterial roads in the States. These include, inter alia, the Passi-Badarpur Road in Assam and the West Coast Road in the States of Maharashtra, Mysore and Kerala. Nearly 415 miles of roads were constructed or improved from April 1956 to the end of the December 1961.

Under a special programme approved in May 1954, for the development of cetain selected State roads of inter-State or of economic importance, about 925 miles of new roads were constructed and about 1,975 miles of existing roads improved during the Second Plan period. In the Till Plan about 500 miles of new roads are expected to be constructed and 1,000 miles of existing roads improved under this programme.

Roads in the States' Sector

Under the programmes drawn up by the States and Union Territories for the Second Plan period, about 22,000 miles of surfaced roads were constructed. About 25,000 miles of surfaced roads are expected to be added during the Third Plan.

Border Roads Development Board

Established in March 1960, the Board is charged with the task of accelerating the economic development of the border areas by making these areas accessible through the development of arterial routes

Twenty-Year Plan

A new long-term plan for road development, under consideration, university bright of the metallic plan a developed and agricultural area within 4 miles of a metalled road and 15 miles of any road, (b) in a semi-developed area within 8 miles of metalled road and 3 miles of any road, and (c) in an undeveloped and uncultivable area within 12 miles of a metalled road and 5 miles of any road. These tagets, when achieved, will provide an average of 52 miles of road pres 100 sq. miles of area as against about 36 miles at present.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Motor Vehicles

The number of motor vehicles on road in India at the end of March 1962 was 7,10,822 compared to 2,11,949 at the end of March 1947. There

318 NDIA 1964

were 1,07,584 motor cycles and autorickshaws, 3.04,618 private cars and jeeps, 59,089 public service vehicles, 24,191 motor cars, 1,77,418 goods vehicles and 37,922 miscellaneous vehicles. About 10 lakh vehicles are expected to be on road by the end of March 1966

Administration

Passenger transport has been nationalised in varying degrees in the States In many of them statutory corporations have been set up to reoviding this service. Their were about 18,000 vehicles being operated by the undertakings in the public sector at the end of the Second Plan Goods transport continues to be in the private sector. In the Assam and North Bengal area, however, a road transport organisation has been set up under soverminental auxilies for essential services.

An Inter-State Transport Commission has been set up for the development, co-ordination and regulation of road transport services on inter-State route. The Commission has brought about reciprocal agreements between

all the States except Kerala and Madras

For ensure proper co-ordination between the different modes of transport on the one hand, and Central and State policies on the other, the (overnment of India have set up the Transport Development Council, the R and and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee and the Central Transport Co-ordination Committee

An Association of State Road Transport Undertakings was set up in 193 to co-ordinate the activities of the undertakings and to secure procetional uniformity, high standards of service and economic operation.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The length of navigable widerways is over 5,000 nules. The important ones, are the Ganga and the Brithmapotra and their tributaries, the Godavari and the Krishna and their canals the backwaters and canals of Kerala, the Buckinghani canal in the Madras and Andhra States the West Coast canals and the Mananadi canals in Orises.

To co-ordinate the development of water framport on the Ganga, the B abmoputa and then fributaries, the Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transtert Board was set up in 1982 by voluntary co-operation of the Central and

Star Governments

At present, LSS7 miles of rivers are navigable by mechanically-propelled excels and 3.887 mile sly large country boats. Navigation can be developed on bullow stretches to some extent by deepening the channels, by regulation excels dedening, and by the use of rards specially designed to negotiate such stackies. Deep ning by dredging entails heavy outlay. Attention has, the other been focused on the need of seculity designed shallow early the total or the focused on the need of seculity designed shallow early.

th retore been focused on the use of specially designed shallow craft. Central schemes costing approximately Rs. 7.57 crores have been included in the Third Plan for the development of inland water transport in the country. A further provision of Rs. 1.48 crores has been made in the

Third Plan of the State Governments

The Central plan provides for the purchase of survey launches, dredger, and tuge. Port facilities at Pandu and Gauhatt will be developed. Work on the river port at Pandu is already in progress. The plan also includes development of inland water transport on the Brahmaputra, Ganga, Rupharain, Mahanadi, Narbada and Tapir rivers and the Hiji canal, Rajisthan canal, Orissa canals, Buckingham canal, Badagara-Mahe canal, Occhin Coulon canal and Damodar Valley canal Water transport facilities on Thana Creek and Govind Sagair Lake (Himachal Pradesh) and Kerborne (Maharashita) are also to be developed during the Third Plan period

SHIPPING

Progress during the Plans

At the end of December 1963, ships totalling 12.1 lakh GRT were on the Indian Register-vessels of 39 lakh GRT on the coastal trade and 8.2 lakh GRT on the overseas trade.

The tonnage at the end of the Second Plan was 9.5 lakh GRT including ships under construction. The Third Plan target of acquiring an additional tonnage of 5.5 lakh GRT was exceeded at the end of 1963 taking into account orders placed for new ships and negotiations for acquisition of second-hand ships

National Shapping Board

The National Shipping Board which advises the Government on the policy relating to shipping was reconstituted in 1963

Shinning Corporation of India

The Shipping Corporation of India, brought into existence in October 1961, by merging the Eastern and Western Shipping Corporations has a fleet of 25 dry cargo vessels, 2 passenger-cum-cargo vessels and 2 coastal tankers aggregating about 2,20,270 GRT. The cargo vessels operate on India-Australia, India-Far Fast-Japan, India-Black Sca West Coast of India-West Pakistan-Japan, India-Pakistan-UK-Continent, India-Poland and India-USA routes. The passenger-cum-cargo vessels run on Bombay-East Africa and Madras-Singapore routes. The tankers are on time charter to oil companies for carrying refined products along the coast

The Mogul Line Ltd., which is a sub-idiary company of the Shipping Corporation of India, has a fleet of 4 passenger-cum-cause ships of about

26,000 GRT engaged in the Hai pilerim traffic

Other Shipping Companies

There are more than 30 other Indian shipping companies. Of these 8 are operating both in the overseas and coastal trades, namely the Scindia Steam Navigation Co (2.9 lakh GRT), Javanti Shipping Co (2.1 lakh GRT) India Steamship Co. (1.3 lakh GRT), Great Eastern Shipping Co. (128 Jakh GR1), Suriendra Overseas (057 Jakh GRT), Bharat Line (0.41 lakh GRT), Ratnakar Shipping Co. (0.28 lakh GRT) and Malabar Group of Companies (0.26 lakh GRT)

The Shipping Co-ordination Committee, set up in 1958, ensures effective use of available Indian shipping and co-ordinates the shipping attangemen's

for government-owned or controlled cargoes

INOSA

The Indian National Steamship Owners' Association came into existence in 1930, with the main object of organising united action to promote and protect the interests of national shipping, ship-building and allied industries The Association, recognised by the Government as a representative body of Indian shipowners has been given due representation on most of the Government bodies concerned with shipping

Hindustan Shipvard

The Visakhapatnam Shipyard was purchased from the Scindias by the Government in March 1952, and its management entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., in which all the shares are held by the Government. The first vessel built at the yard was launched in March 1948 vard's production capacity is at present about 3 ships of modern design per year The Shippard has so far delivered 36 ocean-going ships including a passenger-cum-cargo vessel and a naval craft of an aggregate gross tonnage of 1.68.191. Seven ships are under various stages of production.

Second Shipyard

A second shippard is being established at Cochin with an initial capacity to build ships totalling about 60,000 GRT per year. The capacity is to be

increased later on to 80,000 GRT per year.

The project has been included in the Third Plan among the projects for which foreign credits are yet to be arranged and a provision of Rs. 15 crores has been made. Land has been acquired and arrangements are being made for obtaining technical and financial collaboration.

Training Institutions

Seventy-seven cadets passed out of T. S. Dufferin during the year ending June 1963, who have all been employed on board ships.

Six thousand lour hundred and thirty-three candidates took advantage of the training facilities available at the Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay, till the end of November 1963. Ninety-three cadets, representing the tenth batch of trainees, passed out of the Marine Engineering College, Calcutta, durine 1963.

The three ratings training establishments—TS. Bhadra, T.S. Mekhala and TS. Neur Laskin—together trained 15,220 boys, 8,198 for the deck department and 7,022 for the engine room department, till the end of September 1963

PORTS

India has seven major ports, namely, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Mormugao, Cochin, Visakhapatnam and Kandla. During 1962-63, these ports handled 427 lakh tonse of cargo as against 339 lakh tons in 1961-62.

The ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are administered by statutory port rust boards subject to the overall control of the Central Government. Under the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, applicable to all major ports except Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, statutory port trusts for the administration of the ports of Cochin. Kandla and Visakhapatnam started functioning from April 1, 1964. The administration of the major port of Morningao is also likely to be handed over to a statutory port trust in course of time.

The traffic handled by, and the financial results of the working of the major ports, during 1962-63 are as follows

TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS OF MAJOR PORTS

TABLE 180

Post	Ships	Gross tonnage (lakhs)	Imports (lakh tons)	Exports (lakh cons)	Surplus (+) or deficit(—) in earnings (Rs lakhs)
Calcutta Bombay Madras Mormugao Cochin Kandla Vesikhapatnam	1,821 3,346 1,214 620 1,330 311 605	205 2 217 7 84 4 46 2 78 1 25 2 45 0	54 8 110 8 25 9 1 1 19 6 14 1 17 2	47 2 48·6 12 0 53·5 4 0 3·3	+ 52 27 + 169 78 + 35 31 + 6 14 - 4 30 + 23 99
TOTAL	9,247	701 8	243 5	183 6	+ 275 23

A provision of Rs 75 erores has been made in the Third Plan for the development of six major ports. The two important schemes included

TRANSPORT 321

in it are the setting up of a satellite port at Haldia in the Hooghly estuary and modernisation of Bombay docks. Mangalore and Tuticorin are also

to be developed as major ports during the Third Plan.

Work on the expansion of Cochin and Madras ports is nearing completion. The construction of four additional berths at Visakhapatnam, two of which will be equipped with a mechanical ore handling plant enabling the port to export over 80 lakh tons of iron ore annually is in progress Schemes for the development of Mormugao port are under consideration.

Minor Ports

The Indian coastline is also served by a large number of minor ports (about 225, of which 150 are working ports), which together handle is coastal and overseas traffic of about 78 lakh tons per annum. The administration of these ports is the responsibility of the State Governments. Various works of improvement were undertaken under the First and Second Five Year Plans. The development programme for minor ports included in the Third Plan is estimated to cost Rs. 11.54 crores in the Central sector and Rs. 4 44 crores in the States' sector. The Central programme meludes, among others, the setting up of a dredger-cum-survey launch pool with an initial strength of two dredgers and six survey launches It is expected that at the end of the Third Plan, the minor ports will be able to handle a traffic of about 90 lakh tons

National Harbour Board

For advising the Central and State Governments on the co-ordinated development of ports with special attention to minor ports, the National Harbour Board was constituted in 1950, consisting of representatives of Parliament, the Government of India, the maritime States, major port authorities, and non-official members representing trade, industry and labour. A committee of the Board meets every year to screen and accord priorities to schemes for hydrographic surveys.

CIVIL AVIATION

Indian aircraft flew about 535 lakh km carrying about 12 3 lakh passengers and nearly 767.7 lakh kg of cargo and mail on scheduled and non-scheduled services taken together during 1963

Progress Since 1947

Tables 181 and 182 show the progress made by civil aviation in India since 1947, on scheduled and non-scheduled services.

TABLE 181 CIVIL AVIATION (SCHEDULED SERVICES)

	Year	kms flown (thousands)	Passengers (thousands)	Freight (thousand kg)	Mail (thousand kg)
1947		1,50,66	2,55	25,61	6,37
1951 1956 1961		3,13,77 3,77,88 4,43 80	4,49 5,59 9,73	3,97,57 4,36,42 4 00,70	32,57 57,53 75,34
1962 1963 (Estimated)		4,52,04 4,70,70	10,33 11,58	3 77 04 3,72,55	81 58 88,31

TABLE 182
CIVIL AVIATION (NON-SCHEDULED SERVICES)

Year		Km flown (thousand)	Passengers carried (thousand)	Freight carried (thousand kg.)
1947		 65,19	62	13,57
1951		1.06,45	66	5,96,94
1956		92,26	114	4,40,31
1961		95,67	110	3,91,27
1962		87,40	98	3,49,93
1963*		64,38	76	3,04,84

Air Corporations

The Indian Airlines Corporation whose operating fleet consists of 12 Viscounts, 3 Skymasters, 10 Fokker Friendship, 38 Dakotas and three Caravelle Jets, links up most of the principal centres in the country and also provides services to the neighbouring countries, wz Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Afghanistan and Nepal. The Corporation carried 9,06,546 revenue passengers on its services and its aircraft flew a total of 3,58,13,926 revenue kilometics during 1962-63.

The Air-India Corporation, with its fleet of 6 Boeing 707 Jets provides services reaching out to 21 countries. During 1962-63, it carried 1,65,736 revenue pussengers on its services and its aircraft flew over 1,38,94,000 revenue kilometres.

Flying Clubs

There are 16 subsidised flying clubs with headquarters at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Patna, Calcutta, Lucknow (with satellite centres at Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi), Jullundur, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Japur, Indore (with a satellite centre at Bhopal), Bangalore, Trivandrum, Coimbatore, Baroda and Patala. There are three, Government gliding centres at Poona, Bangalore and Lucknow and four subsidised gliding clubs at New Delhi Pilani, Deolali and Ahmedabad During 1963, cight Private Pilots' Licences and one Commercial Pilot's Licence were issued to candidates trained by the flying clubs.

Aerodromes

Eighy-two aerodromes are controlled and operated by the Civil Aviation Department. These are

1. International Aerodiomes: Bombay (Santa Cruz); Calcutta (Dum Dum), Delhi (Palam).

Dum), Delhi (Palam).

II Maior Aerodiomes Agartala, Ahmedabad, Begumpet, Delhi (Safdarjung); Gauhati, Madras (St. Thomas Mount), Nagpur, Tiruchira-palli

III Intermeduae Aecodromes: Amrisar, Aurangabad: Baghdogra, Balurghat, Baroda, Belgaum, Bhavnaga, Bhunter (Khul); Bhopai; Bhubaneswar (Cuttack), Bhuj, Bombay (Juhu); Cormbatore; Cooch-Behar; Gaya, Indore, Japur, Junagadh (Keshod), Kailshahar, Kamalpur, Kandla, Khowar, Kumbhigram, Lucknow (Amausv); Madurai, Mangalore (Baipe), Mohanban; North Lakhmigur (Lilabarn), Passighat, Patna; Phoblach, Porbandar, Port Blair, Rajkot; Ranchi; Rupsi, Trivandrum; Tulihal; Udalupur, Varanasi, Visakhapatnam

V Minor Aerodromes: Akola; Bahala; Bilaspur; Chakulia; Cuddapah, Donakonda, Jhans; Jharsuguda, Jabalpur; Karnpur (Civil); Khandwa; Kolhapur, Kotah, Lalitpur; Malda, Muzaffarpur (Rewaghat), Mysore;

^{*}Lstimated

TRANSPORT

323

Palanpur (Dessa); Panagarh; Panna; Raipur; Rajahmundry; Ramnad, Satna, Shella, Sholapur; Tanjore; Vellore; Warangal; Vijyawada.

The aerodromes at Ahmedabad, Patna, Bombay (Santa Cruz), Calcutta (Dum Dum), Delhi (Palam), Delhi (Safdarjang), Madras (St Thomas Mt), Tiruchirapalli, Varanasi, Jodhpur*, Bhuj, Port Blair and Amritsar have been declared customs aerodromes.

Two new aerodromes at Raxaul and Joghani (both in Bihar) are under construction.

Aircraft

On December 31, 1963, 540 aircraft held current certificates of registration and 216 current certificates of airworthiness.

Air Transport Agreements

Air transport agreements have been concluded with Afghanistan, Australia, Cevlon, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Italy, Japan, Neiherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Irag, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Similar agreements concluded with Lebanon, Iran and the Federal Republic of Germany are awaiting ratification

INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

The India Meteorological Department, with its headquarters at New Delhi and regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Nagpur provides weather service to a wide variety of interests such as aviation. navigation, railways, communications, irrigation and power projects, agriculture, etc. Its scientific activities cover observation and research in climatology including weather forecasting, agricultural and hydrological meteorology, atmospheric electricity, terrestrial magnetism, seismology and astrophysics including solar and stellar physics and radio astronomy, through its divisions and observatories at Poona, Shillong, Colaba, Alibag Kodaikanal

The Department's Northern Hemispherical Analysis Centre, also located at New Delhi, has attached to it one of the five Northern Hemisphere Exchange Centres spread over different countries and a sub-continental broadcast centre for exchange and dissemination of meteorological data for international use

The Institute of Tropical Meteorology, a unit of the Department, is engaged in research in meteorology and allied fields. An International Meteorological Centre has been established at the Institute in connection with the International Indian Ocean Expedition. The Institute and the Centre have received financial assistance from the UN Special Fund

A special unit has also been constituted at Trivandium for collaboration with the Department of Atomic Energy in India's programme of launching rockets, for peaceful purposes, from the International Rocket Base at Thumba.

TOURIST TRAFFIC

Administrative Set-up

A Tourist Traffic Branch was set up under the Ministry of Transport in 1949 and a chain of regional tourist offices has since been established in important cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Tourist information offices have also been set up at Agra, Aurangabad, Cochin, Jaipur and Varanasi. These offices work in close collaboration with the State Governments, travel agents, hoteliers and carr 's Abroad, India has tourist offices in New York, San Francisco, London, Melbourne, Paris, Toronto and Frankfurt.

^{*}Jodhpur is an Air Force aerodrome

A separate Department of Tourism in the Ministry of Transport has been set up. A Tourist Development Council, including representatives of the public, the travel trade and the State Governments, advises the Government on tourst problems. Four Regional Tourist Advisory Committees, which were discontinued in 1962 consequent on the setting up of Tourist Advisory Bodies by State Governments, have been reconstituted to look into the regional problems concerning promotion of tourism in the Eastern, Northern, Southern and Western zones.

Hotel Industry

6 651 88

The major recommendations of the Hotel Standards and Rates Structure Committee, constituted in 1957 to adves the Government on the question of laying down the criteria for standardisation and gradation of hotels in India and the question of presenting a suitable rate structure, are being implemented. The Hotel Classification Committee set up by the Government in 1962 has classified 186 hotels, considered capable of catering to foreign tourists, in five categories according to "Stars" allotted to them. Fifte-ning resturants have also been considered fit for recognition

Financial assistance and tax benefits have been extended to the hotel industry. An Institute of Catering and Hotel Management in New Delhi offers full-time and short-term courses in specialised branches of hotel

management

Relaxation in Tourist Regulations

Regulations relating to police, registration, currency, exchange control, and customs have been relaxed to promote tourist traffic. As a result of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on Tourism, which submitted in report in August 1963, Juquor and landing permits have also been liberalised. A special inter-departmental committee makes periodic inspection of the various ports of entry with a view to ascertaining the possibility of Jurither simplification of such formalities. Concessional tackets are offered by the railways for round trip journeys and circular tours. Special concessions are given to students and pilgrims as well as to tourists visiting hill resorts during summer. At present, there are 50 officially recognised travel agencies and shikai (big game) agencies to serve tourists. The services of an increasing number of educated, specially trained and approved travel guides are also available. A staff training school imparts training to lisch incruits as well as personnel engaged in tourist promotion activities.

Information

Tourist information material in the form of guide books, pamphlets, tolders, maps, posters and picture cards is being brought out. These are produced in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian and in the Indian languages, and are being distributed through tourist offices in India and abroad. A few publications have also been issued in Japanese and Thas for distribution to tourists coming from Japan and Thailand. An individual monthly magazine entitled Traveller in India is issued to attract tourists.

Travel films are also made for distribution and exhibition abroad

Number of Tourists

Approximately 1.41 lakh tourists visited India during 1963 which was more than double the number in 1956 Development Plans

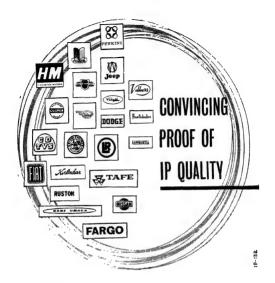
Development Plan

The Central and some of the State Governments have formulated plens to provide for the development of tourism. The programme envisages additional accommodation, transport and recreational facilities at important tourist centres, especially those situated in out-of-the-way places. Broadly, these are of three kinds '(1) schemes for the development of facilities at

TRANSPORT 325

a limited number of places visited largely by foreign tourists, (n) facilities at places mainly for home tourists, and (iii) schemes for places of regional and local importance, which are visited by home tourists of low and middle income groups. Schemes in the first category are being taken up by the Central Government. Schemes in the second group are being implemented by the States with assistance from the Centre and those in the third group exclusively by the States.

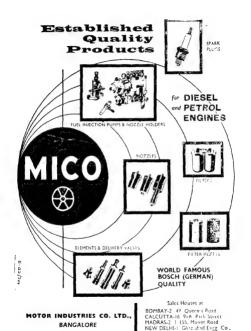
The allocation in the Third Plan for expenditure by the Central Government on tourist traffic development schemes is Rs. 35 crores, while the State Governments are expected to spend Rs. 4.5 crores.



Our production so far has exceeded 2.5 million pistons, 31 million piston rings and 0.8 million cylinder liners—majority of this volume for Original Equipment. Here are some of the leading names with which India Pistons is proudly associated in the successful development of ancillaries manufacture.

This kind of Original Equipment leadership means that you can specify IP quality products with confidence.

INDIA PISTONS LIMITED, SEMBIAM, MADRAS-11.



44 Janpath



Wherever you go, t.avel in cityle and enjoy the supreme comfort of TMB bases

TATA MERCEDES-BENT huses—the first choice of State Transport undertakings — provide safe, comfortable, speedy travel.

TATA ENGINEERING &
LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY LIMITED
Sales Office 148, Mishalma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.



CHAPTER XXIII

COMMUNICATIONS

The Posts and Telegraphs services constitute the second largest State undertaking in India, next only to the railways. The number of persons employed on March 31, 1963 was 4,27,029 while the capital outlay was Rs. 18131 crores

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs functions through 15 territornal units—14 posts and telegraphs circles and 1 postal circle for Delhi only There are five telephone districts for the critis of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, New Delhi and Hiderabad, three tele-communication units each for Madras, Bombay and Calcutta regions, a tele-communication circle for Jammu and Kashnur and a number of other administrative units on a functional basis. The Department works as a commercial-cum-utility service and makes over a part of its surplus earnings as a contribution to the general revenues, the rest accrues to the credit of the Department. The administration of the Department versis in the Posts and Telegraphs Board constituted on December 14, 1959

POSTAL SERVICES

The postal traffic and postal revenue since 1951 are shown below.

TABLE 183

POSTAL TRAFFIC AND REVENUE

	Number of article		Postal revenue	
Year	Total (in crores)	Average per head of popula- tion	lotal (in crores of rupees)	Average per head of popula- tion
1951 1955-56 1960-61 1961-62 1962-63	227 0 229 7 402 9 431 2 481 9	6 37 8 40 9 21 9 71 10 97	21 04 29 43 40 78 45 62 50 90	0 59 0 82 0 93 1 04 1 16

Some statistics regarding the postal services are given below,

TABLE 184
POSTAL STATISTICS

	1	1		
	1950-51	1955-56	1961-62	1962-63
Number of post offices .	36,094	55,042	82,223	87,484
Miles/Kilometres of surface mail routes*	1,69,105	2.42.282	5.47.931	5.63.414
Miles/Kilometres of airmail routes*	18,994	18,959	47,159	47.394
Number of postal articles handled (crores)	227 01	299 7	431 2	481 9
Number of insured articles (lakhs) .	37 23	40 00	44 0	47
Number of money orders (croses) .	5 14	6 50	8 1	8 6
Postal revenue (crores of rupees)	21 04	29 43	45 6	50 9

Table 185 shows the number of post offices and letter boxes in the urban and rural areas in India.

^{*}Figures are in miles for 1950-51 and 1955-56 and in kilometres for 1961-62 and 1962-63

TABLE 185 URBAN AND RURAL POST OFFICES AND LETTER BOXES

-	On March 31,		On March 31,		On March 31,	
	1951		1956		1963	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Post Offices Permanent Temporary Letter Boxes	4,665	21,441	5,567	32,575	6,682	49,113
	619	9,369	977	15,923	1,518	30,171
	23,253	61,726	32,701	78,528	41,665	1,24,160

The number of new post offices opened between April 1, 1963 and October 31, 1963 was 1,396.

Urban Mobile Post Offices

The urban mobile post offices scheme is in operation at Nagpur, Madras, Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. The mobile post office visus importance enters of the city at specified hours after the ordinary post offices have closed for the day. It works on all days of the year, including Sunday and postal holidays. The mobile post offices at Nagpur, Bombay and Madras also book money orders in the morning ship.

Air Mail and All-up Schemes

An inland night air mail service links up the principal cities of India, namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Nagpur Under the "All-up Scheme" all inland letters, letter cards, post cards and money orders are normally carried by air without any air surcharge.

Air Parcel Service with Foreign Countries

India has an airmail service for most of the countries and an air parcel service to Acta Alghanisma. Argentine Republic, Australia, Australa, Bahrana, Barbados, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, British East Affrica, British Honduras, British Guiana, Bermuda, Brazil, British East Affrica, British Honduras, British Guiana, Bermuei, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chine (Popole's Republic), Chile. Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Domunican Republic, Dubai, Ethiopia, El Salvador, Fiji, Finiand, France, Germany (Pederal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Gana, Gibrallar, Greece, Grenade, Guiatemial, Hong Kong, Hatti. Indonessia, Iran. Iraq. Ircland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait Lebanon, Malaysta, Mauritus, Maxco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nicara, North Borneo, Norway, Northern Rhodessa, Nyasaland, Pakistan, Panama Republic, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portuguese East Africa, Sarawak, Saudi Arabia, Sieria Leone, St. Lucia, South West Africa, Southern Rhodessa, South Korca, Sudan, Surnam-Sweden, Swetzeland, Syrin, Thailand, Tartola, Tobago, Trinidad, Turkey, Union of South Africa, UAR, UK, USA, USSR, Utuguay, Venezuela, Yugoslava and Zanzibar.

Însuired air parcel service în available for Aden, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britsh Fast Africa, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Özechoslovakia, Denmark, Dubai, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Girmany (Democratic Republic), Girmany (Democratic Rish Republic), Girmany Kuwati, Malaya, Netherlands, Pakistan, Peisan Guif, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, UK, USA, USSR and Zanzibar.

Facultues are also available for booking insured airmail letters for Aden, Austria, Belgium, British East Africa, Burma, Ceylon, Cescholovakia, Denmark, France. Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Hong Kong, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Switzerland, Svira, Thalandi, UAR, UK and Zanzibar

Postal Savings Bank

Facilities are available at most post offices in the country for depositing savings, the maximum limit of the deposit for an individual depositor being Rs. 15,000 and for a joint account Rs. 30,000. The interest rates on these savings accounts are 3 per cent per annum on any sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 in the case of an individual and Rs. 20,000 in the case of soint account and 24 per cent per annum on the remainder of the balance.

B-weckly withdrawal facilities, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, are now available in respect of individual accounts at all post offices doing savings bank work. Since 1958, a new system has been introduced in all postal flead offices and sub-offices by which savings account holders can withdraw and deposit money by cheque. A system of nomination for savings bank has been introduced since August 1, 1960. To ensure expeditious action at the savings bank counter, Teller System has been introduced in New Delhi head office. Under this system deposits and withdrawals can be made without precentation of the pass book and withdrawals up to Rs. 250 are permissible by the counter clerk himself.

Postal Life Insurance

Postal life insurance business between 1950-51 and 1962-63 was as follows

TABLE 186 POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE

- Andreas of the Control of the Cont		New business effected		usiness
	No of policies	Sum assured (in crores of rupees)	No of policies	Sum assured (in crores of rupees)
(a) Cod Wing				
1950-51	6.546	1 43	84,630	17 64
1955-56	17,074	3 29	1.26.305	26 89
1961-62	7 669	1 51	1,49,449	30 32
1962-63	7,590	1 96	1,52,515	31 45
(b) Military Wing	i			1
1950-51	875	0 52	1,573	0.89
1955-56	1,026	0.81	7,326	4 71
(961-62	338	0-17	9,363	6 04
1962-63	329	0 20	9,516	6 12

TABLE 187

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE: EXPENSE RATIO*

	1	Civil wing		Mele	ary wing	1
Year	Total premium income (in thousand rupees)	Total expenses (in thousand rupees)	Expense 1440 (%)	Total premium income (in thousand rupees)	Total expenses (in thousand rupees)	Expense
1950-51 1955-56 1961-62 1962-63	73,34 1,11,61 1,27,99 1,34,61	9,52 12,69 12,74 11,48	13 46 11·37 9 96 8 53	6,38 21,70 28,32 28,39	80 50 45 62	13 03 2·30 1·61 2 18

TELEGRAPH SERVICES

Some salient statistics regarding the telegraph services are given in Table 188.

^{*}The percentage of expenses to the premium income of the Post Oshie Insurance Fund and military wings combined) for 1962-63 is 7.42

TABLE 188

TELEGRAPH STATISTICS

	1950-51	1955-56	1961-62	1062-63
Number of telegraph offices (including licensed offices)	8,205	9,893	11,896	11.957
Number of telegrams excluding P & T ser- vice telegrams (in lakhs)	2.79	3,35	4.07	4 07
Mileage/Kilometrage of over-head wires*	7 21,243	8,67,199	17,95,656	18.56,669
Mileage/Kilometrage of underground cable conductors*	7,13,880	10,03,437	27,51,947	32,71,315
Carner VFT channels (in miles/km)	3,94 912	4,79,210	12,47,573	15 38 034
Telegraph revenue (in crores of rupees)	5 94	67	11.1	11 6

Out of 4,07 lakh telegrams (excluding the P. & T servec telegiams) transmitted during 1962-63, 367 1 lakhs were inland and 39.4 lakhs loreign telegrams. The revenue derived from these telegrams amounted to Rs 848 crores (Rs. 715 crores from inland and Rs. 1.33 crores from foreign telegrams).

Telegraph Service in Hindi and other Indian Lauguages

Introduced on June 1, 1949, first at Agra, Allahabad, Gaya, Jabalipur, Rappur, Lucknow, Nagpur, Patna and Varanass, the Hindi telegraph service is now available at about 2,162 offices in the country. The service is available in all the P & T. circles. About 4,300 operators have hitherto been trained in Devanagari telegraphy.

Telegrams can be sent in any Indian language provided they are written in Devanagari script. In addition, the following special facilities are available in the Hindi telegraph system.

- (1) Greetings telegrams on festive occasions:
- (u) Emergent telegrams to call relatives and friends in case of serious illness or death,
- (iii) Tendering of telegrams in Hindi on phonogram system where such a facility exists.
- (1v) Telegraphic money orders; and
- (v) Registration of telegraphic abbreviated addresses at concessional rates.

Telegraph traffic in Hindi has progressively been increasing As against only 5.784 telegrams in 1950-51, 58.522 in 1955-56 and 1.76,747 in 1961-62 the number of telegrams in Hindi despatched in 1962-63 was 2.25.417.

TELEPHONE SERVICES

Table 189 shows the number of telephones, telephone exchanges, trunk calls and the amount of telephone revenue.

TABLE 189

TELFPHON	F. STATIS	TICS		
	1950-51	1955-56	1961-62	1962-63
Number of telephones	1,68,000	2,78,000	5,21,000	5 81,000
Number of telephone exchanges (including				
PB Xs and PXs	3,700	5,817	8,805	9,637
Number of trunk calls (m lakhs)	71	1,86	3,63	4,12
Telephone revenue (in crores of tupees)	9 07	14 4	31 1	35 1

Own Your Telephone Scheme

The scheme is now in operation at Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bombay, Bangalore, Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Madras and Nagpur

*Figures for 1950-51 and 1955-56 are in miles and for 1961-62 and 1962-63 in kilometres

Measured Rate System

This system is in operation in 91 telephone exchanges. Subscriber pays for every additional local call over a prescribed number of free calls every quarter plus a fixed quarterly rental.

Ship to Shore Service

Under this service the subscribers can have telephonic contact with short part of the respective exchange the so lar been introduced at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras

Telephone Industry

In 1963-64 the Indian Telephone Industries (Private) Limited, Bangaloni, manufactured 1.46.132 telephones, 1.51,460 auto-exchange lines including spares and ancillary items worth Rs 7.20 crores, and transmission equipment and measuring instruments worth Rs 1.80 crores. The Company has undertaken the production of several new types of equipment for the railways and defence. The newly developed telephone instrument named "Priyadarshini" whose performance is far superior to the instrument now in use has gone into mass production.

Teleprinters

The newly established Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., manufactured 980 machines in 1963-64

Wireless Planning and Co-ordination

This wing of the Department of Communications, assigns radio frequencies and operating heences to official and non-official users of wireless. Cases of radio interference are investigated and solved through national and international co-ordination. A network of monitoring stations has been set up for the frequency management. Of the nine stations planned to be set up during the Third Plan, seven are functioning in Delhi, Nagpur, Bombay, Calcutta, Shillone, Srnagar, and Gorakhour.

OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS

The Overseas Communications Service, which was nationalised on January 1, 1947, is responsible for the operation and development of telecommunication link of India with foreign countries except Ceylon, Pakistan

During 1962-63, the Service handled about 28 lakh messages of about 8 8 crore paid words, 48,000 radio-telephone calls, about 800 radio photo-telegrams, about 10,000 international telex calls and about 17 lakh words for multi-destination press broadcasts.

Radio Telephone Service

India has direct radio telephone service with the following countries: Aden. Afghanistan, Australia, Bahrain, Burma. China, Ethiopia, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Poland, Soudi Arabia, Switzerland, UAR, UK, USSR and Vet Nam (South).

Raito telephone service via direct connection with international networks is vasiable between India and the following countries. Abadan, Algeria Argentina, Asmara, Austria, Australia, Balearie Islands, Barbados, Belgium, Bermiuda, Brazil, Birishi Guiana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Canary Islands, Central African Republic, Ceuta, Chad Republic, Chile, Congo, Costa, Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Doba, Dubai, Facoe Island, Fiji, Finland, French Sahara, Forbishar Bay (Canada),

Ghana, Gibraltar, Goosbay Labrador (Canada), Greece, Guatemala, Hawan, Honduras, Iceland, Irish Republic (Enc.), Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Leeward Islands, Luxembourg, Mongolian Republic, Mexico, Morocco, Muscat, Netherlands, New Foundland, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Rhodesia, Runania, Ryukyu Island, Sierre Leone, Spann, Spanish North Affrica, South Affrica, South Mest Asweden, Tanger, Trinidad, Tunista, USA, Vatican City, Windward Islands and Yugoslavia. Telephone service is also available with such ocean lines as are equipped for the purpose.

Radio Telegraph Service

Direct radio telegraph service operates between India and Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, China, Prance, Germany (Pederal Republic), Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Malayssa, Philippines, Poland, Rumania, Viet Nam (North) and (South), Switzerland, Thaaliand, UAR, UK, USA, USSR and Yugoslavia Telegraph service with other countries of the world is available through direct links with international networks.

Radio Photo Service

Direct radio photo service operates between India and China, France, formany (Federal Republic), Italy, Japan, Poland, UK, and USSR In addition, the service is available wa London to Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cechoslovakiia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greco, Jamaica, Malaysia, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Rumania, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, UAR, USA and Yugoslavia

International Telex Service

The Telex Service which was inaugurated between Bombax and Ahmedabad and UK on June 16, 1960 has been extended to other countries, namely: Argentina, Australia, Austra, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopa, Faroe Island, Fin, Finland, France, Germany (Democratic Republis, I. Ghana, Greece Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Irish Republic, Israel, Italy, Konya, Lebanon, Luoenboure, Malaysia, Malla, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand Norway, Pentand, Rumanna, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thuland USA, USSR and Yugoslavia This service enables the subscribers to exchange telegrams on teleprinter machines direct with subscribers of other countries. The service was also introduced for the Calcutta group in 1963 and from New Delhi from May 28, 1964

Other Services

The Overseas Communications Service also handles news transmissions on behalf of the Government of India for the benefit of Indian consular posts abroad and on behalf of certain press agencies to different areas outside India. Twenty-one teleprinter channels have been leaved to Government agencies and private bissness concerns for communication by permanent teleprinter lines directly between the patties—Facilities also exist for spoken despatches by correspondents of broadcasting organisations.

CHAPTER XXIV

LABOUR

In the organised sector of India's economy, the largest number of workers are employed in the factories. In 1962, the average daily employment in factories for which figures are available stood at 41.12 lakhs.*

The following table gives the State-wise break-up of average daily employment figures in factories subject to the Factories Act for 1957 and 1960 to 1962 on the basis of the returns submitted by them.

TABLE 190 EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

EMILOTA	IENI IN PACI		n thousands)*		
State II and Tamatana	Average daily number of workers employed					
State/Union Territory	1957	1960	1961	1962†		
Andhra Pradesh .	. 197	217	228	234		
Assam	72	79	80	83		
Bihar .	180	189	192	20		
Gujarat		346	361	37		
Keraja	155	168	172	17		
Madhya Pradesh	155	159	169	17		
Madras	325	325	330	34		
Maharashtra	- 1	784	827	85		
Mysore	113	172	178	19		
Orissa	25	30	33	4		
Punjab	99	127	132	14		
Rajasthan	48	57	56	6		
Uttar Pradesh .	283	314	338	35		
West Bengal	688	723	739	79		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3	2 !	2			
Delhi	57	69	72	7		
Himachal Pradesh	1	2	2			
Manipur .			_			
Tripura	. 2	2	2	1†		

The average daily number of workers employed in coal mines in 1962 was 4.32.909 (22.44,977 underground, 63,882 open workings and 1,24,050 surface). The corresponding figure in respect of all mines covered by the Mines Act was 6,86,843 (2,76,868 underground, 2,24,408 open workings and 1,85,567 surface). The total number of workers employed in the cotton mill industry in 1962 was 92,8571, the daily average number of workers employed being 7,98,512 (4,17,638 first shift, 2,64,483 second shift and 1,16,391 timt shift).

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Employment Service, started in 1945, consists of a network of Employment Exchanges each staffed by personnel trained in n carefully devised procedure. The Employment Exchange renders employment assistance to all employment seekers. It also discharges certain special responsibilities, such as the provision of employment assistance to displaced persons, discharged government employees and those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, enacted in 1960, makes it compulsory for employers usually employing 25 or more workers to notify their vacancies to the Exchange.

 Figures relate to reorganised States and Union Territories and include estimated employment in working factories not submitting returns
 Provisional

††Less than 500 in 1957, 1960 and 1961

At the end of November 1963, there were 352 Exchanges (excluding 20 Universities Employment Bureaux) in the country. The table below gives figures relating to the activities of the Exchanges.

TABLE 191

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

	No. of xchanges	No of Regis- trations	No. of applicants placed in employ- ment	No of applicants on the Live Register	Monthly average number of em- ployers using the Exchanges	No of vacancies notified
1956	143	16,69,895	1,89,855	7,58,503	5,346	2,96,618
1961	325	32,30,314	4,04,077	18,32,703	10,397	70,839
1962	342	38,44,902	4,58,085	23,79,530	11,472	7,90,445
1963•	352	38,37,995	4,90,894	26,05,715	13,452	8,33,595

The day-to-day administrative control over the Employment Exchanges was manuferred to the State Governments with effect from November 1, 1956. The Central Government now limit their responsibilities to policy-making, co-ordination of procedure and standards and to rendering of assistance whenever needed.

Several schemes, such as (i) the 'collection of employment market information, (ii') occupational research and analysis, (iii) the publication of career pamphlets and handbooks on training facilities, and (iv) vocational guidance and employment counselling, have been implemented to improve the quality of service rendered by the Exchanges

The Central Committee on Employment, constituted in 1958, advises the Government of India on problems relating to employment, creation of employment opportunities and the working of the National Employment Service

Craftsmen's Training

There are 284 training centres functioning under the Craftsmen Training Schemes. The other training Schemes are the National Apprenticising Training Scheme, the Scheme for the Training of Industrial Worker (part-time classes) and the Revised Scheme for the Establishment of Worker and Orientation Centres for Educated Unemployed Six Central Training Institutes for Instructors have been set up so far at Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Ludhiana and Madras and one Institute for Women Instructors at New Delhi At present working on an unform pattern, the Institutes will acquire a total training capacity of 2,060 by the end of the Third Plan

A Central Apprenticeship Council has been conclutated under the Apprentices Act, 1961, to advise the Union Government on matters concerning regulation and control of training of apprentices in trades and allied materis Similarity, it National Council for Training in Vocational Trades has been set up to advise the Government on all questions of training policy, to co-ordinate vocational training and to lay down uniform standards. It also awards national certificates of proficency to craftsmen and apprentices.

National Institute for Labour Research

The National Institute for Labour Research has been set up to undertake research on Jabour matters Registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860, its membership consists of (1) a chairman nominated by the Government of India, (2) representatives of (a) Central and State Governments, (b) employees' and employees' or (c) educational and the control of

research institutions, (3) persons interested in labour research who would like to be associated, and (4) persons co-opted by the members

WAGES AND EARNINGS

Annual Earnings

Table 192 gives the average annual earnings of factory workers for 1956, 1961 and 1962.

TABLE 192

AVERAGE PER CAPITA ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS DRAWING LESS THAN RS. 200 PER MONTH

(Excludes railway workshops, food, beverages, tobacco and presses groups)

State/Union Territory		1956	1961	1962*
Andhra Pradesh	 	595	1.080	1,077**
Assam		1,526	1,234	1.054
Bihar .		1,236	1,484	1,385
Gujarat	٠.	-,	1.617	1,666
Kerala		736	1.118	1.124***
Madhya Pradesh		982	NA	NA
Madras		950	1,411†	1,488††
Maharashtra .			1,609	1,696
Mysore .		853	1.278	1.210
Orissa .		949	1,154	1,309†††
Punjab		991	1,110	1,193
Raiasthan		770	730	1,310
Uttar Pradesh		1,014	1,201	1,277
West Bengal		1,142	1,310	1,325
Andaman & Nicobar Islands		689	1.149	1,244
Delhi		1,467	1,5311	1,67811
Tripura		854	NA.	NA

Real Earnings

The rise in real wages, after making allowance for the rise in the consumer price index, has been as follows.

TABLE 193
INDEX OF REAL EARNINGS OF WORKERS

1	1957	1960	1961	1962*
General index of earnings All-India working class	170	183‡‡‡	194@	201@
consumer price index Index of Real earnings	128 134	143 129111	145 134@	149 135 @

*Provisional

*Excludes figures relating to industry groups 'Metal Products' (except machinery and transport equipment) and furniture and fixtures (wooden) under Sec. 2m (i) in public

***F:xcludes figures relating to the industry group 'Basic Metal Industries'

Fxclude figures relating to industry group "fextles" in the public sector †Excludes figures relating to establishments in the industry group. "Fextles" in the public sector and 'Products of Petroleum and Coal' in the private sector ††Excludes figures relating to industry group. "Water and Sanitary Services".

‡Estimated

*Excludes higher relating to the establishments in the industry groups 'Printing. Publishing and Allied Industries' under Sec 2m (n) in the private sector, 'Chemical and Chemical Products' in the public sector, 'Products of Petioleum and Coal' in the private sector

"Non-Mettalic Mineral Products' (except products of Petroleum and Coal) under Sec 2m (t) in the private sector and 'Miscellaneous Industries' under Sec 2 m (t) in the Public sector.

##Excludes figures for Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh

@Excludes figures for Madhya Pradesh

Working Class Consumer Price Index

Tables 194 and 195 show the different series of consumer price indices with base shifted to 1960=100.

TABLE 194 GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Base : 1960 = 100

		(Labou	r Bureau's	New Series)	New Series)		
Centre	1	1961	1962	Centre	1961	1962	
Ahmedahad		102	104	Hyderabad	104	106	
Alleppey		102	105	Indore	106	111	
Alwaye, .		104	106	Jalpaiguri	101	105	
Ammathi		105	114	Jamshedpur	101	105	
Amritsar		102	106	Jharia	100	103	
Asansol		99	104	Kanpur	101	105	
Balaghat		105	111	Kodarma	106	107	
Bangalore	.	105	108	Kolar Gold Fields	102	104	
Barbil .		98	99	Laboc	102	111	
Bhavanagar	- 1	102	104	Mariani	99	101	
Bhopal	.	108	112	Monghyr	104	104	
Calcutta	: 1	101	107	Mundakayam	103	107	
Chikmagalur	.	102	102	Noamundi	99	100	
Darieeling .		99	103	Rangapara	105	109	
Delhi		103	107	Ranigani	98	103	
Digboi		104	107	Saharanpur	102	106	
Doom Dooma		102	104	Sambalpur	100	105	
Gudur		106	109	Srinagar	104	108	
Guntur .		105	112	Varanası	102	108	
Gwalior	1	106	110	Yamuna Nagar	102	104	
Howrah	i	100	106				

TABLE 195 GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS*

Base 1960 - 100 (Other than Labour Bureau's New Series)

Centre	Original ase (-100)	Factor**	1	1961	1962
		-			
Ajmer ,	1944	1 73		105	107
Bombay	July 1933 to June 1934	4 20		103	106
Combatore	July 1935 to June 1936	4 94		101	104
Jaipur	July 1955 to June 1956	1 25		107	109
Madras	July 1935 to June 1936	4 63		103	105
Madurai	Do	4 44	ì	105	108
Nagpur	August 1939 - 100	5 12	ì	97	98
Sholapur	Feb 1927 to Jan 1928	3 57		9)	107
	1 11 7 1				

The general all India average working class consumer price index numbers (base 1949=100) for 1961 and 1962 were 126 and 130 respectively

Regulation of Wages

The regulation of wages is governed by the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, and the Minnum Wages Act, 1948, as amended subsequently. The former extends to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmur and applies to persons employed in any Institute and Statement of the Pactories Act, 1948, and no any railway, and in recept of wages and salaries which average below Rs 400 a month. The Act has been extended to mines, plantations, docks, wharves or jettles in the ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Visakhapatnam,

[•]The index number for these centres in the Labour Bureau's new series are not yet published. Here induces as in the existing series have been given on base shifted to 1960, 100.

^{**}To obtain the index on original base, the figures given should be multiplied by the conversion factor

LABOUR 339

oil-fields in the country excepting the State of Jammu and Kashmir and certain other establishments to which the Act can be extended,

Minimum Wages

The Mmimum Wages Act, 1948, empowers the appropriate Government to the Schedule. Such rates have been notified and enforced in most of the schedule of the Schedule. Such rates have been notified and enforced in most of the scheduled employments. The Act, as amended in 1957, extended, nuter ala, the date for initial fixation of minimum wages for the employees in scheduled employments, including agriculture, to December 31, 1959. The time limit for initial fixation of minimum wages has been done away within the subsequent Amendment Act of 1961.

Wage Boards

The function of the Wage Boards is to fix a wage structure on the principle of fair wages. Central Wage Boards set up by the Government of Indua for cotton textiles, sugar, cement and jute industries have submitted their reports. Wage Boards for plantations, iron and steel, coal manning, iron ore, immestione and dolonime mining industries have been set up. A second Wage Board for working journalists has been constituted under the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellancous Provisions Act, 1955.

Wage Census Scheme

The scheme envisages collection of occupational wage rates and earnings data in respect of workers employed in major factories, mining and plantation industries. Approximately 3,000 sampled establishments were covered in course of the field survey launched in July 1958. Besides having information on the extent of overtime and incentive bonus schemes obtaining in the extents of overtime and incentive bonus schemes obtaining in the extents of sample workers were collected occupation-wise. The result of the survey is being embodied in two reports—one general (published in 1963), the other industry-wise (yet to be published). The Second Wage Census Scheme has also been undertaken.

Steering Group on Wages

The Steering Group, consisting of nominees of the Union and State Governments and representatives of workers and employers, studies the tiends in relation to wages, production and prices, and plans the collection of material for drawing up a wage map of India, industry-wise and region-wise, for the guidance of wage-fixing authorities

Coal Mines Bonus Schemes

The Coal Mines Bonus Schemes framed under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, apply to all coal mines in India except those in the State of Jammu and Kashmir Colheries covered by the schemes till the und of September 1963 totaled 826. Under these schemes, colliery employees other than those in Assam are entitled to receive a third of their basic earnings as quarterly bonus by virtue of a minimum qualifying attendance during the quairter; 27,8,872 workers whose monthly basic earnings did not exceed Rs. 300 qualified for the bonus for the quarter ending June 1963. In Assam, the dauly-rated workers are entitled to both weekly and quarterly bonus while the monthly-rated employees get quarterly bonus only.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Industrial Disputes

In 1962 there were 1,491 industrial disputes (1,630 in 1957) involving 7,05,000 workers (8,89,000 in 1957) and 61,21,000 man-days were lost (64,29,000 in 1957).

Industrial Employment Standing Orders

Under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Central Government have framed model rules for adoption by industrial

establishments employing 100 workers or more.

The Act was amended in 1961, inter alia, empowering the appropriate Governments to extend its provisions to establishments employing less than 100 workers; making provision for appointment of additional certifying officers and enabling the Central Government to delegate its powers to State Governments whenever necessary. The Act was further amended in 1963, making the Model Standing Orders framed by the appropriate Government operative in all industrial establishments covered by it, until the Standing Orders are certified, restricting jurisdiction of the State Industrial Courts to establishments in the State sphere; and enabling State Governments to delegate powers to their officers

The measure has been extended to all establishments in Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal employing 50 workers or more. In Assam the Act applies to all industrial establishments (except mines, quarries, oilfields and railways) which employ 10 workers or more. In Madras, all the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 are within the purview

of this measure.

Duccipine in Industry

A Code of Discipline has been evolved with the approval of the Indian Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee. The employers and workers avoid breaches of the Code by setting their disputes through constitutional methods rather than by resorting to direct action. The implementation organisations at the Centre and in the States, which long to the theorem of the Code, have settled a number of complicated and long-standing disputes. The Evaluation and Implementation Organisation at the Centre has been successful in persuading the parties concerned to withdraw cases pending in High Courts or the Supreme Court and settle them out of court in 48 per cent of the cases so far taken up by it. The Central Employers' and Workers' Organisations have set up committees for dissuading their affiliate members from filing appeals in higher courts against judgments of industrial tribunals or labour courts.

Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, 889 works committees in central undertakings were functioning at the end of the second quarter of 1963

Tripartite Machinery

'The machinery at the Centre mainly consists of the Indian Labour Connerence, the Standing Labour Committee, the Industrial Committees and the Committee on Conventions. There is also the Labour Ministers' Conference which is closely associated with the machinery, though not tripartite in character.

Industrial Truce

A joint meeting of the central organisations of employers and workers adopted an Industrial Truce Resolution in November 1962 to the effect that during the Emergency there would be neither interruption nor slowing down of production of goods and services; production would be maximised and defence efforts would be promoted in all possible ways. The resolution laid down steps for promoting industrial peace, production, price stability and savings. A Standing Committee has been set up to supervise implementation of the truce resolution in all its aspects.

Conciliation Machinery

The administration of industrial relations in the central sphere undertakings rests with the Chief Labour Commissioner. To assist the Chief LABOUR 341

Labour Commissioner, there is a field organisation consisting of Regional Labour Commussioners, Conciliation Officers and Labour Inspectors. Similarly, the State Governments have their own conciliation machineries headed by the Labour Commissioners.

Adjudication Machinery

There is a three-tier machinery for the adjudication of industrial disputes—Labour Courts, Industrial Tribunals and National Tribunals—with original jurisdiction. Besides the Labour Courts at Delhi and Dhanbad, there are three Industrial Tribunals at Dhanbad, Bombay and Calcutta. In addition, there is an Industrial Tribunal at Delhi for the Delhi Administration, which is utilised by the Central Government. The States have their own tribunals and labour courts, which also function, when necessary, as ad hot tribunals for the adjudication of disputes in the central sphere. National Tribunals are set up as and when necessary.

Workers' Participation in Management

The scheme for workers' participation in management is in operation in 29 undertakings. The desirability for extending the scheme to as many establishments as possible has been recognised on all hands and efforts are now being directed towards this end. The sub-committee of the Indian Labour Conference has since been reconstituted as an independent body and designated as the Committee on Labour Management Co-operation. The Central and State Governments have set up special agencies for expeditious implementation of the scheme.

Code of Efficiency

A committee has been appointed to explore means for realising the objectives for which the Code of Efficiency was suggested by the subcommittee of the Indian Labour Conference in December 1959.

Worker's Education

The Central Board for Workers' Education consisting of representatives of Government, both Central and State, organisations of employers and labour and eduationists, is a registered society whili implements the workers' education scheme in three distinct phases, namely the training of top-level instructors known as Education Officers, of worker-teachers and of workers. Two hundred Education Officers, of whom 124 joined service with the Board, were trained by the end of November 1963. The Board has established 21 regional and 20 sub-regional workers' education centres in the country, which trained 3,666 worker-teachers and had 276 of them under training by the end of November 1963. On the thousand six hundred and six until level classifier were in existence at the end of November 1963, which had trained 89,698 workers and were important graining to 26,087 other workers.

TRADE UNIONS

Tables 196 and 197 show the number and membership of the registered trade unions in India and of those affiliated to the four national federations.

TABLE 198

REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP

	Centra	Unions	State Unions		
	1955-56	1961-62*	1955-56	1961-62*	
Number of unions on registers	174	225	7,921	7,636	
Number of unions submitting re- turns	105	174	3,901	4,557	
Membership of unions submitting returns	2,12 848	4,18,801	20,61,884	20,15,111	

Provisional Does not include figures for Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

TABLE 197
MEMBERSHIP OF ALL-INDIA ORGANISATIONS

	Numbe	er of U affiliated	Insons	Membe		
İ	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
Indian National Trade Union						
Congress	727	886	860	9,10,221	10,23,371	10,53,386
All-India Trade Union Congress Hind Mazdoor	807	814	886	5,37,567	5,07,654	5,08,662
Sabha	151	185	190	1 92,948	2,41,636	2,86,202
United Trade Union Congress	182	172	229	82,001	90,629	1,10,034
TOTAL	1,867	2,057	2,165	17,22,737	18,63,290	19,58,584

SOCIAL SECURITY

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

The provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, apply to all prennial factories using power and employing 20 or more persons and cover labourers and clerical staff with mouthly earnings up to Rs. 400.

By the end of November 1963 the insurance scheme was extended to about 20.12 lakh mdustral workers in 157 centres in the country. Medical care was provided to about 20.77 lakh units of families of insured workers At the end of 1962-63, employees' contribution stood at Rs. 6.02 crores and employers' contribution at Rs. 6.54 crores crores was given to insured persons by way of benefits, of which Rs. 3.55 crores accounted for sikhness, Rs. 20.07 lakhs for materiaty, Rs. 1175 errores for disablement and Rs. 36.36 lakhs for dependant.

Employees' Provident Fund

The Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, which was originally applied to six major industries to provide for the benefit of computiony provident fund to industrial workers, covered 84 industries and establishments at the not of January 1964. The Act applies to such of the factories and establishments in the industries covered as have completed three years of existence where the employment strength is 50 or more, and five years of existence where the employment strength is 20 or more, but less than 50 persons

All the employees in the factories and establishments covered drawing basic wages and dearness allowances including the cash value of food concessions, if any, and the retaining allowances, if any, not exceeding Rs. 1,000 per month, are eligible for membership of the Fund, after completing one year's continuous service or 240 days' actual work during a period of 12 months or less. The employees have to contribute at the rate of 64 per cent of basic wage, dearness allowance including the eash value of 100d concession and retaining allowances, if any, while the employees have to contribute at the same rate for their employees. The employees have to contribute at the same rate for their employees. The employees may if they so desire, contribute at a higher rate up to 8½ per cent. At the end of October 1963, the number of exempled and unexempted establishments covered under the Act was 24,345. The corresponding number of subscribers to the Fund was 37 fol.1974, while the provident fund contributions amounted to Rs. 437.79 crores, and Rs. 134.11 crores were refunded to outgoing members.

A Death Relief Fund ensuring a minimum assistance of Rs. 500 to nominees/heirs of deceased members has been set up.

LABOUR 343

The Act, as amended, empowers the Central Government to specify by notification any establishment or class of establishments to which the enhanced rate of 8 per cent would apply. It also specifies certain industries where the employers and the employees compulsorily contribute at the rate of 8 per cent.

Coal Mines Provident Fund Schemes

The Coal Mines Provident Fund Schemes framed under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, apply to all coal mines us India except the State of Jammu and Kashmır. One thousand two hundred and thrity-sax collieries and organisations were covered under the Schemes by the end of September 1963 In terms of the schemes, the employee and the employer are to contribute at the revised rate of 8 per cent of the total emoluments of the employee. From June 1963 onwards, the employees can also contribute, voluntarily, up to 8 per cent of their emoluments over and above the compulsory contribution without any similar obligation on the employers. The number of subscribers to the Fund was 4,09,910 and the amount of the Fund which is invested in Central Governent securities was about Rs 37.97 crores at the end of September 1963.

Maternity Benefits

Legislation concerning the payment of maternity benefits is in operation in almost all the States. Some of the State Acts apply to all regular defactories within their jurisdiction, while others apply to non-seasonal factories only. The quantifying period and the rates of benefit vary from State to State. Two Central Acts—the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 and the Plantations Labour Act, 1951—also regulate payment of maternity benefits. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, was enacted to provide uniform standards for maternity protection. It applies in the first instance to all factories, mines and plantations, except those to which the Employees' State Insurance Act applies The Act was brought into force in mines from November, 1963. In establishments other than mines, its administration is the responsibility of State Governments. So tar, Kerala, Andriae Pradesh and West Bengal have brought it into effect in such establishments).

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, as amended in 1962, raised the wage limit for coverage of compensation under the Act from Rs 400 to Rs 500 and revised the rates of compensation.

LABOUR WELFARE

Provision for amenities such as canteens, creches, rest shelters, washing faulities, medical aid and for the appointment of welfare officers has been made in respect of industries and establishments covered by the Factorie Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, and the Plantations Labour Act, 1951. In addition, legislative measures for the constitution of Funds for financing welfare schemes in coal and mica mines have been enacted and are in force

Motor Transport Workers' Act

In May, 1961, the Motor Transport Workers' Act was enacted to provide for the welfare of motor transport workers and to regulate the conditions of their work. It contains provisions for canteens, rest rooms, uniforms, hours of work, leave, etc. The Governments of Andhra Pradsch, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Maharashira, Punjab, Uttar Pradsch and West Bengal have so far framed rules under the Act.

Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Fund maintains 2 central hospitals, 8 regional hospitals-cum-maternity and child welfare centres, 3 dispensaries, a TB. clinic and a T.B. 344 popra 1964

hospital. Anti-malaria measures and a scheme of domiciliary treatment are also in operation.

The Fund is also running adult education centres, women's welfare centres, children's parks and a family counselling service. A scheme for

imparting elementary education to miners' children is in progress.

Under the housing subsidy-cum-loan scheme 3,698 houses have been

constructed and 103 are under construction. The allocation of 31,022 houses amongst collieries under construction. The allocation of 31,022 houses amongst collieries under the new Housing Scheme has been completed; of these construction work on 15,612 houses has been completed and 13.786 houses are under construction Out of 25,000 houses and 417 barracks sanctured under the Low Cost Housing Scheme, 1,896 houses and 9 barracks have been constructed and work on 5,915 houses and 38 barracks in progress. The earnings of the Fund are estimated to be Rs 3,28,54,000. The expected expenditure on general welfare measures and that on housing was Rs. 2,984,4600 for the vear 1963-64.

The organisation managing the activities of the Fund has also set up three central consumer co-operative stores and 318 co-operative stores/ societies which receive financial assistance from the Fund

Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Fund provides medical, educational and recreational facilities for mica mine workers. Three hospitals have been established by the Fund at Karma (Bihar), Kalichedu (Audhra Pradesh) and Tisti (Bihar) and another is being established at Gangapur (Rajasthan). Several dispensaries with matermity and child welfare centres are attending to the medical needs of mica miners. Nine mobile dispensaries are also in operation in certain areas. The Fund maintains several primary exhools awards scholarships and distributes books and stationery free of cost. During 1963-64 the sumprovided to the mica producing States included Rs. 5 97 lakhs to Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 15. 70 lakhs to Bihara and Rs. 6.25 lakhs to Raiasthan

Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare

The Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1961, has been enacted to provide for the levy and collection of a cess to promoting wellare of labour employed in the iron ore mining industry as is being done for coal and mace miners under the Coal and Maca Mines I about Welfare Funds The Act was enforced in the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Du with effect from the 1st October 1963. To begin with cess is being levied at the rate of 25 naya paise per metric tonne.

Safety Measures in Mines

The Mines Act, 1952, and the rules, regulations and bye-laws made thereunder, provide for the regulation of labour and safety in mines. The fatality rate per thousand persons in coal mines declined from 0.73 in 1956 to 0.61 in 1962 while the rate for all mines remained constant at 0.53. A National Mines Safety Council including representatives of mine owners, workers and mine managers, has been set up for promoting safety through education and propaganda.

Welfare of Plantation Labour

Under the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, all plantations are required to provide housing accommodation to their resident workers and their families and to maintain hospitals or dispensaires. Some of them also run elementary schools for the education of the labourers' children Recreational facilities and training in useful handicrafts such as tailoring, kinting, weaving and basket-making, are provided in some of the tea estate centres with the help of donatons from the Tea Board.

LABOUR 345

The Act has been amended to check, inter alia, fragmentation of plantations by employers in order to escape the liabilities.

Labour Welfare Funds in Central Government Industrial Undertakings

These welfare funds were created on a voluntary basis in 1946 for financing welfare activities among workers.

Labour Welfare Centres

Most States and Union Terratories are running a number of welfare centres. These centres cater to the recreational, educational, vocational and cultural needs of the workers and their children. All private industrial establishments of some standing also maintain welfare centres for the benefit of their workers.

Relief and Assistance for the Handicapped

The Third Plan provides Rs 2 crores for setting up a Relief and Assistance Fund for Handicapped Groups. To begin with State Governments and Union Territories have been asked to set up pilot projects to provide assistance, through local bodies, to the old and handicapped and to destitute wounen and children on a limited scale. In the pilot stage, 25 per cent of the expenditure will be borne by the local community while the rest will be provided by the Central Government, administrative costs being the responsibility of the State Governments.

CHAPTER XXV

HOUSING

The problem of housing in India is a complex one requiring finances on a large scale and dependent for its solution on concerted efforts on the part of individuals, co-operatives, and State and Union Governments, to be planned and executed over a number of years. There is acute shortage of housing in urban and rural areas and much of the available accommodation is qualitatively of sub-standard variety. The shortage in urban areas has been largely due to considerable increase in population since 1921, the heavy shift of population from the rural to the urban areas, the haphazard growth of towns due to lack of sufficient State or municipal control over building activity and the comparative inability of private enterprise to keep pace with the growing demand

The responsibility of Government and public bodies to provide adequate accommodation for their employees was recognised even before Independence. The Government of Bombay pioneered in this direction in 1921 by establishing a Development Department. The effort, which was discontinued after 15,000 tenements were built, was resumed in 1949 and a special Housing Board was set up for building houses for industrial workers and other low income groups, developing land and assisting in the production and distribution of building materials Improvement Trusts in Bombay, Calcutta, Madias and Kanpur also undertook public housing schemes Municipalities have also been ergaged in building houses not only for their essential staff, but occasionally for low income groups in general. The Municipalities and Improvement Trusts, however, operate under severe limitations, particularly in the matter of finance

The activities of the Central Government till 1950 were confined largely to providing houses for their employees, particularly in the essential services The influx of displaced persons from Pakistan provided the Union Government an opportunity to undertake for the first time a large-scale housing programme for persons other than their own employees. A similar extension of State activity was made in West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Punjah

The record of private employers is not uniform in respect of provision of houses for their workers. While a number of employers have invested part of their earnings in providing better living conditions for their workers, construction of houses by employers generally in post-war years has fallen short of expectations Co-operative housing societies, particularly in Madras, Maharashtra and Uttai Pradesh, have also attempted, though to a limited extent, to provide accommodation for middle and low income groups

The bulk of the building activity has, however, throughout been in the hands of private enterprise, which for a variety of reasons has been unable

to keep pace with demand

According to the 1961 Census, there were 789 lakh occupied residential houses in the country-651 lakhs in the rural areas and 138 lakhs in the Out of these, about 19 per cent or 124 lakh houses were pucca in the rural areas and 45 per cent or 62 lakh houses were pucca in the urban areas The shortage of pucca houses was, therefore, 527 lakhs in the rural areas and 76 lakhs in the urban areas. The number of rural households was about 689 lakhs or 38 lakhs in excess of the rural houses, and the number of urban households was about 156 lakhs, or 18 lakhs in excess of the urban houses. If this excess in the number of households over the

HOUSENIG 347

number of houses is taken into account, the effective shortage of pucca houses would be somewhat higher than that indicated above,

Since May 1952, when a separate portfolio for Housing was created in the Union Government, organised efforts are being made on a governmental basis, to step up housing activities in general and in particular to provide suitable financial assistance for construction of houses to individuals, cooperatives, industrial employers, planters, local bodies, etc., through the introduction of various housing schemes. Annual conferences of State Ministers and occasional seminars, symposia and exhibitions have helped in creating a keen sense of awareness of the gravity of the problem and crystalising the progressive action to be taken to meet the situation. Corresponding to the Housing Wing in the Union Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabitation, the State Governments have established separate departments (or boards) for promoting housing activities. Statutory Housing Boards have been established in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madres, Maharashtra, Mysore and Gujarat, and a non-statutory Housing Board has been set up in Weet Benegi.

PROGRESS UNDER THE PLANS

The period of the First Five Year Plan was devoted to the formulation of the initial stages in the evolution of a national housing programme. Two urban housing schemes envisaging an expenditure of Rs 38.5 crores were mitiated for the construction of 1,20,000 dwelling units. This effort was supplemented by housing programmes for certain sections of the population like displaced persons, Government servants, etc. launched by the Central and State Governments and local authorities. It has been estimated that public authorities provided about 7,00,000 houses or tenements during the First Plan period.

During the Second Five Year Plan period, six more schemes were promulgated. Disbursement from Government sources provided funds to the extent of Rs. 84 crores while Rs. 17.2 crores came from the Lite Insurance Corporation. Substantial housing programmes of their own were also undertaken outside these schemes by the Union and State Governments as well as local bodies. The total outlay on public housing during the Second Plan period was of the order of Rs. 250 crores and 5.00,000 houses were constructed. In the private sector, an investment of about Rs. 1,000 crores is estimated to have gone into housing and other private construction. Considerable attention has also been paid by public authorities to the question of improving housing conditions in rural area.

For the Third Five Year Plan, the total provision for social housing schemes is Rs 182 crores consusting of Rs 122 crores from Plan resources and Rs, 60 crores from the Life Insurance Corporation. The total number of houses anactioned in the first three years of the Third Plan is 1,25,227 against the target of 4,35,000; this leaves a balance of 3,09,778 houses to be sanctioned during the remaining two years of the Plan. In financial terms a total of Rs, 86,04 crores has been allocated against a Plan provision of Rs, 182 crores.

A brief resume is given below of the progress made under the public housing schemes launched by the Union Government to help the State Governments to provide better housing conditions

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

The Subsidied Industrial Housing Scheme, which came into operation in September 1952, envisages the grant of long-term, interest-bearing loans and liberal subsidies by the Government of India to the State Governments and through them to other approved agencies, such as statutory housing boards, local bodies, industrial employers and registered co-operative

348

societies of industrial workers. The assistance is for construction of houses for industrial workers, covered by Section 2(1) of the Factories Act, 1948, and mine workers (other than those engaged in coal and mice amines) falling within the meaning of Section 2(b) of the Mines Act, 1952. The financial assistance and the number of houses sayctioned under the Scheme till the end of 1963 are shown in the following table.

TARIF 198

SUBSIDISED INDUSTRIAL HOUSING

Agency	Assistance	No of houses		
	Loan	Sabsidy	Total	sanctioned
State Governments .	23 49	22 51	46 00	1,23,895
Co-operative societies of indus-	4 50	2 78	7 28	31,258
trial workers	1 38	0.57	1.95	6 241
Central Government (in Delhi)	_	_	0 95	2,664
Total	29 37	25 86	56 18	1,64,058

About 1,25,000 houses were completed till the end of September 1963.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

The Low Income Group Housing Scheme, which was introduced in November 1954, provides for the grant of long-term, interest-bearing loans to the State Governments for the purpose of housing persons having an annual income not exceeding Rs. 6,000. The total loan assistance admissable under the scheme is 80 per cent of the cost (including cost of land) subject to a maximum of Rs. 8,000 per house. Short-term loans, repayable rate period not exceeding five years, are also advanced under the Scheme by the Central Government to the State Governments to a requisition and development of land and for the subsequent sale of the developed sites to eligible persons on a no-profit-no-loss, basis

A sum of Rs 5412 crores inclusive of Rs 1 82 crores released by the Life Insurance Corporation was drawn by the State Governmenty/Union Territories Administrations under the Scheme till March 31, 1963 Another sum of Rs 677 crores was likely to be disbursed to State Governments and Union Territories during 1963-64. Up to the end of 1962, 1.16,139 houses were sanctioned and 83,587 houses were completed by the end of 1963

The Scheme has been amended to enable public authorities to provide houses to economically weaker sections of the community on subsidised reints. The entire cost of such houses is met by the Central Government, 75 per cent in the form of loan and 25 per cent in the form of subsidy.

The State Governments have also been authorised to utilise up to 10 per cent of their annual allocation for the provision of amenities like schools; dispensaries, welfare centres, post offices, shops, police posts, etc., in colonies built by them or their agencies under the Scheme

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme

The Plantation Labour Act, 1951, makes it obligatory for every planter to provide housing accommodation for all his resident workers. A scheme known as the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme was formulated in April 1956 to help planters, specially the smaller once, to fulfill this obligation. The Scheme envisages the grant of assistance in the form of interest-bearing

HOUSING 349

loans (to the extent of 80 per cent of the cost of houses) to the planters through the State Governments. In view of the slow progress of the Scheme, a Working Group, set up by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, has been examining all aspects of plantation labour housing, including the question of grant of subsidies to the planters on the lines of the Subsidies to Moral Planters on the lines of the Subsidies to Moral Planters on the mass of the Subsidies Industrial

Housing Scheme.

The planters have been experiencing practical difficulties in taking advantage of the Scheme, in view of their mability to furnish the security prescribed by the State Governments for the loans. The State Governments have, therefore, been asked to constitute a "Pool Guarantee Fund" to indemnify themselves against bad debts that they might meur as a result of relaxation of the security provisions. The Pool Guarantee Fund is to be raised by charging an additional interest at 1 per cent per annum The losses, it any, in excess of the assets in the Fund, would be shared equally by the Government of India, the State Government and the Commodity Board concerned. Since the inception of the Scheme in April 1956, the State Governments have sanctions from the State Government and the Commodity Board concerned. Since the inception of the Scheme in April 1956, the State Governments have since setting the second projects for 1,362 houses costing Rs. 29 54 lashs, but the number of houses actually completed so far is 700 only Against these sanctions, the State Governments have disbursed Rs 14.89 laks to the planters.

Slum Clearance Scheme

The Slum Clearance Scheme came into operation in May 1956. Under this Scheme, financial assistance for slum clearance work is given to the State Governments and through them to municipal and local bodies Financial assistance is envisaged for rehousing of families residing in slums and whose income does not exceed Re 250 per menser in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi, and Rs 175 per mensem elsewhere. The Scheme is for the present confined mainly to Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Kanpur and Ahmedabad where the problem has to be tackled without delay. Other urban areas are also clieble for Central assistance if slum elearance work is ustified.

Two hundred and filty-nine slum clearance/improvement projects formulated by the State Governments were sanctioned or approved till the end of 1963, for construction of 70.400 housing units at an estimated cost of Rs 2.2 10 crores, out of which 33.400 housing units were completed. In the Umon Territories, projects costing about Rs 3.20 crores have been sanctioned for construction of about 7.500 develing units, out of which more than 7,000 units have been completed. In addition, 4.720 plots of 80 sq yds and 7.669 plots of 25 sq yds each have been developed in Delhu under the Jhuggis and Jhopris Removal Scheme, for allotument to squatters, who have been squatting on Government/public land in Delhi Twenty-two thousand two hundred and seventy housing units were completed by the end of September 1962. Six thousand and thriteen houses, and 121 shops were constructed in Delhi till the end of 1962.

Village Housing Projects

The Village Housing Projects Scheme, which was introduced in October 1957, envises the establishment of housing projects in about 5,000 villages mostly selected from suitable Community Development Blocks It is based on the principle of audic self-help. Financial assistance is given in the form of loans to the extent of two-thirds of the construction cost or Rs, 2,000, whichever is less Technical advice and guidance is provided free of charge though the Rural Housing Cells set up by the State Governments for this purpose and also through the Block Development staff

All the 5,000 villages allotted for development under the Scheme were selected, survey conducted in 3,400 villages and layout plans drawn up for 2,600 of them Loans amounting to Rs 5.08 crores were sanctioned by State Governments for construction of 41,000 houses. A sum of Rs, 4,08 crores was diblursed to beneficiaries, and 16,200 houses were completed

350 INDIA 1964

About one half of the funds allocated under the Scheme may now be ulisted for provision of house sites for landless agricultural workers and for laving of streets and drains in the selected villages.

Land Acquisition and Development Scheme

The Scheme, introduced in October 1959, provides for grant of loan assistance to State Governments to facilitate acquiration and development of land on a large scale for making developed plots available at reasonable prices to intending house-builders, more particularly to those in the lower income brackets. The Scheme is also intended to help in the stabilisation of land prices, rationalisation of urban development and promotion of self-sufficient composite colones

A sum of Rs. 2 20 crores was drawn by the State Governments during the Second Plan period. The Third Five Year Plan envisages an overall provision of Rs. 26 crores for the Scheme Rs. 9 5 crores are to be found from Government sources and the balance to be provided from the contributions to be made by the Life Insurance Corporation. The State Governments are expected to constitute a Revolving Fund out of the loan assistance released to them from time to time, for the purpose of the Scheme.

Commitments up to Rs. 32 21 crores for acquisition and development of 15,615 acres of land have so far been entered into by the States. Against these, about 3,567 acres have been acquired and about 1.649 acres are under development.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme

This Scheme introduced in February 1959, as a non-Plan scheme financed through funds drawn from the Life Insurance Corporation, envisages grant of house-building loans to modividuals or co-operative secretics of persons whose income ranges between Rs. 6,001 and Rs. 15 000 per anium. The total loan assistance admissible under the scheme is 80 per cent of the cost (including the cost of land) subject to a maximum of Rs. 20,000 per house The Life Insurance Corporation of India has so far adsanced about Rs. 14 18 crores for the purpose Up to the end of 1963, the State Governments and Union Territories had sanctioned under this Scheme loans amounting to about Rs. 20 80 cores for construction of 13,133 houses, out of which 6,156 had been completed.

Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees

This Scheme which is being financed from the Life Insurance Corporation funds, is intended to assist the State Government in providing accommodation to their low-paid employees and was introduced in 1959. Up to the end of 1963, State Governments had sanctioned the construction of 11,000 houses, at a cost of Rs 10.74 crores, out of which 6,727 houses had been completed.

NATIONAL BUILDINGS ORGANISATION

The National Buildings Organisation was set up in July 1954, to ensure a tational approach to the problem of housing and to achieve reduction in building custs through development of building materials, techniques, designs and practices, and generally to help in the promotion of building activities through co-ordination of research and dissemination of useful unformation. The Organisation also serves as the Regional Housing Centre for the Dry Tropical Zones of the ECAFE region in collaboration with the United Nations Technical Assistance Organisation.

The Organisation has a well-equipped library of publications and films and publishes quarterly and monthly journals. It has also brought out a

number of publications on building science and alhed subjects.

The Organisation co-ordinates the activities of Regional Researchcum-Training Centres on Rural Housing set up by the Government of India in six existing engineering institutions located at Bangalore, Anand Sibpur, HOUSING 351

Roorkee, Chandigath and New Delhi for promoting research in the improved utilisation of local building materials and in the development of designs and construction techniques for village houses. These Centres also train technical personnel employed by the State Governments in the planning and implementation of projects under the Village Housing Projects Scheme and design and construct research-cum-demonstration houses in 'laboratory villages'.

Short-term training courses on (i) Timber Engineering, (ii) Exact and Economical Designs of Multi-storeyed Buildings, and (iii) Organisation and Utilisation of a Technical Library, were conducted by the Organisation in 1963.

CHAPTER XXVI

STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES*

	ANDHRA PRADESH		
,06,286 sq miles al language Telugu	Population . 3,59, 83, 447	Capital	Hyderabad
Governor	A. Pattom Thanu Pillar		

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers		Pe	rtfolio	
Brahmananda Reddy	Chief Minister	Planning	Manor	Ind

tration, Law and Order, Legislature and Election Commercial Taxes Industries, General Adminis-N. Ramachandra Reddy Finance, Medium and Small Industries

M Chenna Reddi M N Lakshminarasiah Panchayati Raj, Panchayats, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Accommodation Control and Small Savings T Ramaswamy Co-operation A C Subba Reddi Public Works

Ahmed Alı Khan Y Sıvarama Prasad Home Health P V Raju Education

Ministers of State Smt T N Sadalakshmi Alanati Venkataramiah M R Appa Rao P V Narasimha Rao A Balarami Reddi B V Gurumurthy

Area. 1. Principa

> Social Welfare Municipal Administration and Housing and Endowments Excise and Probibition and Cultural Affairs

Law and Prisons Agriculture Transport, Labour Information Public Relations and

Louism Chief Secretars M P Par

HIGH COURT P Chandra Reddy Chief Justice

P. Satyan travana Raju. N.D. Krishne R. o. Manohat Pershed. Purne Judges P.J. Reddy, P. Basi Reddy, N. Kumarayye, K. V. C. Nair, G. Chandrayckhara, Sastry, H. Anantanarayun, Ayyar, K V L Narasimham, Sharfuddin Ahmed, I. Venkatesam,

Gonal Rao Ekbote, Mohd Mirza

Advocate-General B V. Subramaniam

Chan man

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION Chan man Gholam Hyder Y Pitchi Reddy, W. Venketaswenii Naidu G. Simhadii Members

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker B V Subba Reddy Deputs Speaker Vastales Krishnin Naik 107 Aalwakuithi Smit F Shantabar (Con.) 277 Faralped P Tlemma Reddy (Con.) 113 Kankipadu M Lakshinata wamy (CP)

LUGISLATIVE COUNCIL Dennis Channan G Subb Rain M. Hanumantha Rao

30 Soil Annapurnamma Legislative Assembly . For a list of the names of the Members of the State Legislatures. It dia 1962' may be

consulted. The present edition of the Reference Annual notices only the changes that have occurred between June 1, 1963 and May 31, 1964. The rew names, or vacarcies as II colse may be, are shown against the relevant serial numbers as occurring in 'India' 1962. The personnel of the State Councils of Ministers, High Courts and Public Service Commissions are also as on May 31, 1964

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

(On Revenue Account)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Badget Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Tixes on Income other than Corporation			
Tax	7.55 88	9,22 68	8.34 - 99
Estate Duty	35 00	35 00	35 00
Land Revenue (net)	15,13 00	16,46 48	16,50 00
State Facise Duties	9,45 99	11,02 26	11.99 73
Stamps	3,16 50	2 92 51	3,18 83
Forest	4,00 00	4,00 00	4,01 69
Registrat on	1 40 30	1,40 /0	1,44 69
Taxes on Vehicles	3 71 47	4 90 00	5 00 00
Siles Tax	15,14 00	17 80 00	19,00 00
Other Taxes and Duties Erigation, Nivigation, Embankment and	1,42 41	1,99 65	1,47 64
Dramage Works (act)	2,72 81	2,77 96	2,74 79
Debt Savices	12.91 51	13.30 43	14,83 56
Civil Administration	6 95 67	6.63 67	6,84 42
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public		,	0,01 1-
Improvements (net)	74 47	74 47	74 47
Electricity Schemes	1,63 67	1,75 32	1,71 //3
Miscell meous (net)	1 73 60	2,36 24	17171
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust-			
ments between Central and State	20.20.52	21.37.50	*****
Governments	30,29 52	31,37 70	36,04 47
GRAND TOTAL -REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,18,35 80	1,29,05 07	1,36,00 42
RIVENUE EMPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Irribation-ment and Demange Works Demands of the Revenue General Administration Administration of Justice Italia Police Neurolin Medical Public Hould Agriculture Animal Hould Agriculture Animal Hould Agriculture Animal Hould Agriculture Animal Hould Medical Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Engineers Schemes Miscellanous Departments Laterardinary, including Community Laterardinary, including Community Perpocety NFS, and Local Development Laterardinary, including Community Perpocety NFS, and Local Development	5,74 32 7.65 60 12.92 26 7 36 78 1.38 54 58 75 6 48 36 12.90 22.21 17 6.10 16 2.94 55 2.94 55	4,32 IS 8,68 26 19,00 54 7,40 74 1,32 33 1,57 75 6,25 58 12 94 12,92 24 664 95 2 78 08 4,41 20 1,92 05 1,94 49 2,11 19 4,92 92 14,22 31 1,12 10 1,2 10 1,3 2 33 1,3 2 33 1,2 10 1,2 10 1,3 2 33 1,3 2 33 1,3 2 33 1,3 2 33 1,4 1 20 1,9 4 10 1,9 4 10 1,9 4 10 1,9 4 10 1,9 4 10 1,1 10 1,1 10 1,2 10 1,2 10 1,3 2 3 1,1 2 10 1,9 4 10 1,1 2 10 1,1 3 10 1,1 3 10 1,1 4 10 1,2 10 1,2 10 1,3 2 3 1,4 1 2 0 1,4 1 2	4,92 10 8 63 69 15,80 25 7 87 7 42 1,40 78 6,53 80 14 44 25,97 71 7,36 19 2,82 24 5 80 05 5 80 05 5 2,33 11 2,00 47 2,41 62 5 5 0 25 5 13 20 83 3,44 23 12,20 6t
Works GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,18,25 80	5,51 98	6 44 23
	1	1,20,74 45	- 5,75,02 70
SURPLUS(+) DEFICIT () ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)10 00	(+)2,30 62	(+)14 66

ASSAM

Area · 78,529 sq miles * Principal languages : Assai	Population, 1,22,09,330 * Capital · Shillong mese and Bengali
	Governor : Vishnu Sahay
	COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
Ministers	Portfolios .
Bimala Prasad Chaliha	Chief Minister, Appointments, Home, Political, Genera Administration, Secretariat Administration Department Information and Publicity, Minority Affairs, Public Work Department (Roads and Buildings), and General Co-ordination
Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Finance, Law, Panchayats and Community Projects
Kamakhya Prasad	Power (Electricity), Industries (including Cottage Industries)
Tripathi	Planning and Development, Town and Country Planning Labour and Statistics
Siddhinath Sarma	Revenue, Forests, Transport and Political Suffereis
Dev Kanta Barooah	Education, Co-operatives and Tourism
Baidyanath Mookerjee	Medical, Excise, Printing and Stationery
Moinul Haquechowdhury	Flood Control and Irrigation, Agriculture, Veterinary and Livestock, Pisciculture and Parhamentary Affairs
Ruppath Brahma	Supply, Trade and Commerce, Registration and Stamps Relief and Rehabilitation
Mahendra Nath Hazarika Chatrasing Teron	Khadi and Village Industries, Sericulture and Weaving and Jails Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes, Loca Self-Government and Social Welfare
Munisters of State	
Girindra Nath Gogoi	Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)
Radhika Ram Das	Revenue
Emerson Sangma	Tribal Aicas
Deputy Ministers	
Lalit Kumar Doley Smt Komol Kumari	Tiibil Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes Co-opera tives and Forests
Barua Devendra Nath Hazirika	Education and Social Welfare Panchayats and Community Projects
	• •
Parliamentary Secret Sai Sai Terang	arv
	Chief Secretary A N Kidwai
	HIGH COURT
Chief Justice	Gonalu Mehrotra
Putsne Judges Advocate-General	. C Sanjeevarow Nayudu, S K Dutta
	PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
Chairman	H C. Bhuvan
Member	Abdul Her

Speaker: Mahendra Mohan Choudhury Deputy Speaker Dandesw at Hazarik Nowgong Roop Ram Sut (Con)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

(On REVENUE ACCOUNT)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation			
Tax .	5,79 -51	7,01 -66	6,84 7
Estate Duty	10 00	10 00	10 0
Land Revenue (net)	4.19 65	3 49 03	4,71 8
State Excise Duties	1,96 48	2,17 80	2,25 -1
Stamps	56.96	81 68	83 2
Forest .	2.00 00	2,17 47	2,36 8
Registration .	9 50	9 50	9 6
Taxes on Vehicles	88 59	1,27 51	1.32 8
Sales Tax	4,25 81	4,98 12	5,49 1
Other Taxes and Duties	2,53 97	1.50 97	2.79 8
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and	4.33 31	1,30 57	2,15
Drainage Works (net)	1 55	1 86	1.8
Debt Services	16 48	25 41	27 3
Civil Administration	1,47 56	1,47 49	1,46 4
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public	1,47 30	1,47 47	1,40 4
Improvements (net)	28 07	28 61	31.2
Miscellaneous (net)	2.34 86	2,41 64	
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust-	2,34 80	2,41 04	2 28
			i
	26.04.61	25 (0 22	20.50
Governments	25,94 61	25,68 77	30,59
GRAND TOTAL- REVENUE RECEIPTS	52,63 60	53,77 52	61.78
Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Hubbandly Industries and Supplies	1,00 74 3,73 13 1,50 01 26 66 30 31 7,43 34 8 86 9,38 01 2,51 70 1,73 60 2,72 73 77 59 55 50 94 70	32 77 8,04 64 9 11 10,08 36 2,55 77 1,76 42 2,78 49 77 80 61 37	1,23 4,90 1,55 28 34 7,98 10 11,90 2,92 1,85 3,17 85 74
Miscellaneous Departments	94 /0	95 30	1,28
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public			
Improvements .	815 57	9,07 90	8,94 4
Miscellaneous	2, 82 67	3,16 85	3,11
	2,02 07	3,10 03	3,11
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Develop-		į	1
ment Works	3,72 91	3,21 16	3,96 (
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	50,96 61	55,56 89	59,06
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT() ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	()1,66 99	(-)1,79 39	+2,71

BIHAR

Population • 4.64.55.610 Canital Patna Area 67.196 sa miles Principal language Hinds

Governor: M Ananthasayanam Ayyangar

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS Ministers Portfolios K B Sahay Chief Minister Political Appointments, Industries, Finance, Labour, Planning and Forests Education, Agriculture and Local Self-Government S. N. Sinha River Valley Projects, Irrigation and Power M. P. Sinha B C Patel . . Land Revenue A Q Ansan Public Health and Jails H. N. Mishra Co-operation R T. Singh Vaday Public Works and Public Health Engineering Jafar Imam Law and Excise Mungeri Lal Food, Supply, Commerce and Animal Husbandry S K Bage .. Community Development and Gram Panchavats Information Smt. Sumitra Devi Muniters of State Linance, Taxation, Statistics, Audit and National Ambika Sharan Singh Savings Dumar Lal Baitha Housing and Welfare (excluding Scheduled Tribes) Girish Liwary I docation N K Sinha General Administration and Juds Sahdeo Mahto River Valley Projects Trugation Power Law and ENDS Barrar Hembrom Welfare of Schoduled Trabes Raghavendra Naram Smeh Transport Sheo Shankar Sinha Religious Trusts Bileshwar ikam Louis n Chief Serveta v 5 I Manimdar HIGH COURT Chief Tustice Rumanamann Puisne Judges

K Ahmad S C Misra, R K Chowdhury, K Sahai, U N Sinha, N L Untwalia, H Mahapatra, Tarakeswar Nath, Anant Singh, S. P. Singh, Ramraina Singh, G N Prasad, S P Singh,

A B N Sinha, R J Bahadur Mahabir Prasad

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

B N Rohtagi Ekbal Hussain, Jagat Nandan Sahay, Bhagwat Prasad

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker Lakshmi Narayan Sudhansu Deputy Speaker: Satvendra Narayan Agrawal Banka Sint Vindya Vasini Devi (Con.)

Parb atta Suresh Chandra Mishra (Con.)

Alvo, atc-General .

Chairman

Members ..

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR

(On REVENUE ACCOUNT)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation	1	1	
Tax	9,64 16	10,42 28	10,49 9
Estate Duty	40 00 i	39 95	40 0
Land Revenue (net) .	9.75 19	10.50 10	11.22 3
State Excise Duties	6,13 70	6,31 55	6,75 -0
Stamps	3,98 42	4.28 56	4.58 1
Forest .	2.59 29	2.59 81	2.56 8
Registration	88 50	99 07	1.04 7
Taxes on Vehicles .	15 05	20 00	22 1
Sales Tax	12,11 02	15,66 27	16,96 5
Other Taxes and Duties	2,02 65	2,56 23	3,86 5
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and			
Drainage Works (net)	1,99 54	1,62 29	2,17 8
Dabt Services	3,83 51	4,47 10	4,51 2
Civil Administration	8,40 96	10,18 62	9,94
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public			
Improvements (net)	60 11	59 95	56 5
Miscellaneous (net)	1,14 45	1,22 54	1,27
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust-			
ments between Central and State			2015
Governments	24,15 56	25,35 83	30,15
Extraordinary	3 26	3 56	3
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	87,85 37	97,43 71	1,06,79
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Einbankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) Debt Services (net) Ober Service	2,22 53 10,63 56 3,16 50 1,20 90 1,41 17 6,17 87 8 60 15,69 35 4,50 58 3,69 54 4,62 45 1,73 15 4,00 67 2,70 67 2,70 53 3,61 52	2,38 29 11,37 90 3,24 33 1,27 69 1,40 83 6,50 75 9 48 15,76 65 4,53 21 3,61 03 4,57 78 1,64 30 4,04 40 3,00 05 3,86 43	6,34 7 2,32 8 10,74 6 3,19 7 1,30 0 1,44 4 6,57 6 10 0 17,69 2 5,22 9 3,48 2 5,72 6 1,99 3 1,15 2 2,56 8 5,14 2
Improvements	2 93 94	2.90 67	3.31.5
Miscellaneous	4.82 87	5,03 13	4,92 5
Extraordinary, including Community	,	2,00 10	7,72 3
Projects, NES, and Local Development			
Works	6,08 76	6,31 55	9 06 1
Electricity Schemes	(-)7 51	()4 51	()6
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT .	85,52 42	88,17 00	92,26 -
SURPLUS (+) DLFICIT () ON REVLNUE ACCOUNT	(+)2,32 95	(+)9,26 71	(+)14,52

CUJARAT

Area: 72	.245 sq	miles	
Principal	languag	e: Guj	arati

Population : 2,06,33,350 Capital : Ahmedabad

Governor: Mehdi Nawaz Jung COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers Portfolios

Ministers Portfolios

Balwantrai Gonalu Mehta . . Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning,

Finance, Industries and Electricity
Hitendra Kanaiyalal Desai
Home, Information, Law, Sports and Cultural
Activities. Accommodation Control. Government

Activities, Accommodation Control, Government
Printing and Stationery and Jail
Smt. Indumati Chimanial
Education, Social Welfare, Prohibition, Excise
and Rehabilitation

Vijay M. Trivodi . Public Works, Ports and Civil Supplies.

Vajubhai Manilalshah . . . Panchayats. Community Projects, Co-operation, Sarvodaya, Municipalities and Road Transport

Bahadurbhai K. Patel Maldeoji M. Odedra Smt. Urmilaben P. Bhati Devendrabhai M. Desai

Madhaysinh F Solanki

Bhanuprasad V Pandya Jayarambhai A Patel Parliamentary Secretary Karimji Rahemanji Chhipa Public Works and Ports Finance, Planning, Industries and Electricity

Health, Jails, Social Welfare and Civil Supplies Community Projects, Panchayats, Sarvodaya, Transport and Municipalities Revenue, Accommodation Control, Agriculture, Forests and Home

I ducation, Prohibition and Excise Agriculture and Irrigation

V L Gidwani

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice . . . J M Shelat Pusne Judget . . N M Mashhoy, V B Raju, P N Bhagwatt, A R. Baksht, B I Divan, N K. Vakil, J B Mohta, M V

Advocate-General . . . J M. Thakore

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman . . . R T Leitva
Members . . . R S Parikh, P V Divatia

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker Fatehali H Palejwala Deputr Speaker Premjit T Leava

Amreli , Narbheshankar Nanji Panen (PSP) Chikhli Gulabbhai Bhalubhai Patel (Con.)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of supecs)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Fstimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			i
faxes on Income other than Corporation			
Tax .	4,68 20	5,75 90	5,17 63
Estate Duty	18 00	18 00	21 00
Land Revenue (net)	5 41 11	6,03 56	6 18 48
State Excise Duties	33 62	34 79	36 75
Stamps	2,20 83	2,71 76	2,90 24
Forest	1 61 00	1,64 50	1,80 12
Registration	15 76	16 31	17 92
Taxes on Vehicles	2,45 00	3,13 00	
Siles Las	15 00 00	18,95 00	
Other Taxes and Duties	5,71 06	6,75 06	7,37 36
Irrigation, Navigation, Embannikment and	7.01.00		83 92
Drainage Works (net)	1 01 00	64 35	7,12 98
Debt Services	6 16 67	6,64 89	
Civil Administration	4 80 19	4,86 00	5,31 97
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Im-	60 72	64 70	76 60
provements (nct)	2.08 98	2 63 91	2.46 36
Miscellaneous (net) Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments	2,08 98	2 63 91	2,40 30
between Central and State Governments	22,11 33	22.78 98	24.65 25
1 xtra udinary	5.85 74	5,85 74	5.61 44
Atta dutilally	2,63 /4	3,03 /4	1,01 44
GRAND TOTAL REVENUL RECEIPTS	80,39 21	89,76 45	94 14 92
KETELLEDINGENTO			
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation Debt Services (net) Cannage Works Debt Services (net) Cannage Morita Debt Services (net) Cannage District Destricts Destri	4,72 20 4,82 05 14,57 26 3,53 54 1,00 14 28 50 5,68 50 84 60 83 82 13,08 85 2,97 48 2,32 75 87 31 1,14 73 2,23 45 3,00 18	4,88 25 5,09 25 17,48 62 3,55 03 98 99 29 08 6,08 29 1,25 65 82 97 14,71 42 2,74 70 2,25 40 2,63 88 54 82 84 69 1,00 34 2,48 53 2,45 68	5,53 59 5,68 44 16,90 50 2,80 45 10,2 84 29 68 5,99 08 1,27 67 83 40 14,93 75 3,10 32 2,98 56 73 26 101 53 1,44 54 3,00 78
Miscellaneous :	10,46 14	11,10 37	10,77 82
Extraordinary including Community Projects	70,90 14	11,10 37	10,17 02
NES, and Local Development Works	2,55 82	2,60 37	3,73 31
GRAND TOTAL FYPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	79 06 16	83,93 55	88,37.82
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT(-) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)1,33 05	(+)5,82 90	(÷)5,77·10

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Area · 86,023 sq miles Capital: Srinagar Population 3.560,976 Principal languages: Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu Sadar-ı-Rivayat Karan Sıngh COUNCIL OF MINISTERS Ministers Porttohos G M Sadiq . Prime Minister, General Administra-tion, Cabiner Work, Civil Secre-tariat, Education, National Cadet Corps, Planning, Information, Publicity, Law, Ladakh Affairs, Trade Agencies and Franchise and Legislation Mir Q tsim Revenue I vacuee Property, Relief and Rehabilitation, Food and Agri-culture, Lind Revenue, Supplies and Price Control, Forests, Social Welfare and Community Development Home, Law and Order, Militia, Police, Transport, Road Building, Housing, Tourism, Public Works, Central Stores and Purchases DP Dhar Tidoch in Dutta Finance, Health, Industries, Municipalities and Excise and Taxation Chief Secretary F N Mangat Rai HIGH COURT Chief Justice . .. J N Wazır Pursue Judges . M Farl Alt, J N Bhaab Advocate-General .. J iswant Singh LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY Speaker G M Mir Rajpun . Deputy Speaker Hemraj Jandial No change

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman S N Fotedar Deputy Chairman Ghayas-ud-Din

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

(On Revenue Account)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1964-65
EVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation			
Tax	72 57	83 47	81 80
Estate Duty .	3 05	3 05	3 0
L ind Revenue (net)	70 20	76 38	80 2
State Excise Duties	65 02	59 02	60 0
Stamps	15 00	16 51	16 8
Forest	5,00 00	4,75 00	5,00 0
Registration	6 23	5 27	5 7
Taxes on Vehicles	15 50	21 00	23 0
Sales Tax	35 10	62 00	69 0
Other Taxes and Duties	11 00	26 10	35 1
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and	1		
Drainage Works (nct)	1,15 00	1,03 06	1,23 8
Debt Services	64 29	41 52	13 8
Civil Administration	3,20 63	1,84 53	59 5
Public Work and Miscellaneous, Public			
Improvements (net)	2,04 52	2.08 87	2,15 2
Miscellaneous (net)	2,67 13	2,69 21	2,95 3
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust-	,		
ments between Central and State Govern-			
ments	6.85 22	7 92 11	7,25 2
Extraordinary	1,02 00	2 00	77 0
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS	25.52 46	24,29 10	23,84 9
Embankment and Dramage Works Debt Services, the title to the title to the title to the title to the title to the title to the title to the title to the title to the title to the title title to the title t	82 98 3,16 67 61 56 15 25 7,04 1,11 22 0 49 3,04 02 1,22 96 65 35 62 54 20 24	1,06 47 2,21 16 61 88 15 08 6 85 1,35 20 0 47 3,03 25 1,19 99 37 46 59 24 54 55 17 86 1,46 70	1,05 l 3,22 4 65 9 16 0 7 3 1,67 l 0 8 3,64 4 1,62 6 59 5 75 7 43 8 27 5
Industries and Supplies Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Im-	2,57 93 68 40	60 38	90 9
Industries and Supplies Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Im- provements	68 40 1,01 48	60 38 1,75 03	55 1 90 9 1,07 9
Industries and Supplies Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Im- provements Miscellaneous	1,01 48 4,42 65	60 38	90 9 1,07 9
Industries and Supplies Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Im- provements	1,01 48 4,42 65	60 38 1,75 03	90 9 1,07 9 5,46 4
Industries and Supplies Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Im- provements Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Projects	1,01 48 4,42 65	60 38 1,75 03 5,60 21	90 9

KERALA

Area: 15,002 sq miles Principal language Ma	layalı	m Po	opula	tion 1,69,03,715 Capital Triverdiam
		Gover	nor	V V Giri
	(OUN	CIL (OF MINISTERS
Ministers				Portfolios
R. Shankar				Chief Minister General Administration Planning Education, Information an Publicin' Stationery and Printing, Museum Zio and Archaeology and Heme Police Anti-corruption and Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice
T A Thomman				Law and Legislation, Land Reverue Jails Flections Agricultural Income Lex and Commercial Laxes
K A Damodara Menon				Finance Industries, Commerce, Panchayars Mining and Geology, Cement, Iron and Steel, Stores Purchase and Insurance
P P Ummei Koya				Public Works, Lourism, Sports and Electricity
K T Achuthan				Transport Labour, Excise and Prohibition
E P Poulose			•	Food and Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Irrigation Civil Supplies, Co-cretation Dairying Social Wellare and Community Development
K Kunhambu	••	••	•-	Harijan Uplift Registration, Housing and Fisheries
M P Govindan Nair				City Improvement Trust, Municipalities Health Ayurveda, Forests, Devaswems and Charitable Institutions,
				Secretary Patnark
		Н	IGH	COURT
Chief Justice				M S Menon
Puisne Judges				J K. Joseph P J Raman Nayar, C A. Vaidalingam S Vclu Pillai, Smi Anna Chandy, P Govinda Menon, T C Ragha- van, M Madhavan Nair, P. Govindan Nair, K K Mathew
	PU	BLIC	SI R'	VICE COMMISSION
Chanman				V Mariyarputham
Members				P T Bhaskara Panicker, C O T Kunhi Pakki A P Udayabhanu
	L	EGISL	ΑΠ	/L ASSEMBLY
Speaker Alexander Par-				Deputs Speaker Smt Nafeesath Beel i
		1	lo ch	lange
		-		

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

(On REVENUE ACCOUNT)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation			
Tax	5.72 72	6,58 45	6,09 43
Estate Duty	16-34	18 42	18-56
Land Revenue (net)	1,96 89	60.02	1,29 01
State Excise Duties	3,68 OC	3,96 00	4,05 00
Stamps	2,58 54	2,54 35	2,61 - 26
Forest .	5,00 00	4,80 00	5,00 00
Registration	52 00	53 40	53.75
Taxes on Vehicles	3,00 00	3,80 00	3,90.00
Sales Tax	13,37 00	15,62 00	16,62 00
Other Taxes and Duties	31 80	1,19 84	1,81 00
Itigation, Navigation, Embankment and			
Drainage Works (net)	28 51	33 88	35 26
Debt Services	3,42 65	3,29 15	2,93 73
Civil Administration	6,78 35	6,07 14	5,96 97
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Im-	50 70	30 88	31 22
provements (net)	5.90 40	6.45 59	6.85 39
Miscellaneous (net) Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust-	3,70 40	0,43 39	0,00 39
ments between Central and State Govern-	1	í	İ
ments	18.41 00	18.85 32	21,04 71
Fxtraordinary	2 10	1 69	1 03
GRAND FOTAL -REVENUE RECEIPTS	71,67 00	75,16 13	79,58 32
REVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Recental Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, 1 mbankinet and Drainage Works Debt Netweet (including the Control of Property Administration of Justice Administration of Justice Ports and Pilotage Scientific Departments Executing Departments Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Histobandry Industries and Supplies Medical Industries and Supplies Medical Medical Agriculture and Medical Medical Industries and Supplies Medical Medical Industries and Supplies Medical Industries and Supplies Medical Industries and Supplies Medical Industries and Supplies Medical Industries and Supplies Industries and Sup	1,49 29 5,61 29 1,79 63 1,05 63 1,05 63 1,05 63 41 60 7 32 8 87 22,29 16 2,45 77 2,68 27 48 43 3,06 33 3,06 33 3,06 33 2,28 76 8 60 70 4,25 67	3,46 25 1,67 61 5,63 08 1,181 50 1,06 26 45 85 2,99 65 2,99 65 2,99 67 2,21 53 21,57 64 22,3 32 22,61 06 50 37 20 2,77 17 2,71 21 9,58 84 4,35 48 2,30 30	3,71 27 1,55 96 6,40 61 1,66 96 1,10 76 47 20 3,42 28 6 95 2,367 68 2,36 36 2,36 7 68 2,38 62 2,367 74 10,15 98 4,42 66 2,63 74
GRAND FOTAL EXPLIDITURE ON			
REVENUE ACCOUNT	70,86 78	70,04 10	75,99 74
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (-) ON RE- VENUE ACCOUNT	(∹)80 22	(+) 5,12 03	(+) 3,58 58

Area 1,71,217 sq miles Principal language Hindi	Population · 3,23,72,408 Capital · Bhopal
Go	overnor · H V Pataskar
	NCIL OF MINISTERS
Ministers	Portfolios
Dwarka Prasad Mishra .	Chief Minister, General Administration, Horr Publicity and Rehabilitation
Shambhunath Shukla Shanka: Dayal Sharma . Mishrilal Gangwal	Figure Figure 1. Figure 1. I ducation and Languages Planning and Development and Economics and Statistics
Naresh Chandra Singh Ganeshram Anant Sant, Padmavati Devi Narsinghrao Dikshit Govind Narain Singh Gulshi Ahmed Gautam Shaima	Tribal Welfare Co-operation Social Welfare Commerce and Industry and Natural Resource Local Government (Urban and Rural) Law, Separate Revenue and Registration Food and Civil Stopphes
Ministers of State	
Sajian Singh Vishnar Vasantrao Wickey Rama Charan Rai Arjun Singh Kunj Biharilal Guru	Flectricity Forests and Home Public Health Agriculture and General Administration Revenue, Land Records, Land Reforms, Survaind Settlement
Parmanand Bhai Patel Rameshwar Piasad Sharma Vedram Shyam Sundar Patidar	Public Works (Bridges and roads) Public Works (Irrigation) Jails Labour and Housing
	Chief Secretary
	R P Noronha
	HIGH COURT
Chief Justice Puisne Judges	P V Dixit T P, Naik, Abdul Hakim Khan, V P Newask, P K Tare, H R Krishnan, K L Pande, S Srivastava, S B Sen, P R Sharma, N ! Golwalkar, S P Bhargava
Advocate-General .	. M Adhikari
PUBLIC	SI.RVICL COMMISSION
Charman	. K. Radhakrishnan
Memhers	Lai Pradyumn Singh, R. C. Murab, Manohar Singh, Mchta
He	SLATIVL ASSEMBLY
Speaker Kunjilal Dube	Deputy Speaker N P Shrivastava
Bina Shyam Sunder Naram Morena Hari Ram Singh (Con Parasia Sewak Ram Dubey (Co Sitamau Kishore Singh (JS) Sonkatch Vacant)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH

(On REVENUE ACCOUNT)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS Taxes on Income other than Corporation Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax on Use State Evense Dutes State Evense Dutes Stamps Forest Registration Taxes on Vehicle Other Taxes and Dutes Limpatron, Navigation, Embinkment and	6,27 86 28 52 12,00 95 6,31 00 2,47 00 11,50 00 28 21 2,60 20 13,57 00 5,29 00	7,78 66 28 52 10,15 29 6,41 00 2,35 00 11,50 00 26 85 2,40 00 13,72 00 4,72 69	6,94 14 28-52 10,56 87 7,31-00 2,50 00 12,75 00 27 66 3,00 00 16,30 00 5,72-70
Dranage Works (net) Deht Services Civil Administration Public Works and Miscellaneous Public	1,08 44 6 73 46 2,91 11	1,19 35 12,18 53 2,93 16	1,55 83 6,12 81 3,07 79
Improvements (net) Misculaneous (net) Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust- ments between Central and State	53-55 97 28 21.86 58	64 68 1,33 04	65 28 195 54
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	94,70 16	1,03,07 85	1,07,72 97
RELYALT LYPNDITURE Reven Description in the Revenue Revenue Description in the Revenue Revenue Description in the Revenue Revenue Description in the Revenue	85 87 10,21 51 3,97 04 1,22 41 53 99 7,24 50 14 28 25,21 12 4,16 07 3,74 80 3,33 69 1,79 41 91 03 1,55 24 4,07 00 6,26 52 5,56 07	6,10 23 	1,16 39 11,46 05 4,41 52 1,36 01 65 87 7,887 37 20 59 28,37 32 4,39 01 4,27 48 4,39 01 4,72 48 4,72 37 1,47 86 6,82 43 6,61 23
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	95,18 77	96,98 · 57	1,08,41 · 20
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT(-)ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	()48-61	(+)6,09 28	() 68·23

MADRAS

			MADRAS
Area: 50,331 sq mil Principal language	es Tami	1	Population: 3,36,86,953 Capital Madra
		Governor	Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar
			CIL OF MINISTERS
Ministers			Portfolios
M, Bhaktavatsalam			Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning, Finance, Education, Labour, Legislature, Flec- tions, Religious Endowments and Official Language
R, Venkataraman			Industries, Commercial Taxes, Nationalised Transport, Technical Education, Electricity, Housing, Handloome, Yarn, Texhiles, Mines and Mintrals, Iron and Steel Control, Prices and Supply of Goods Act, Companies, Newsymit Control, Fx-Servicemen, Legislation on Chits, Law and Transport
P. Kaklan	••		Police, Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Animal Hus- bandry, Harijan Welfare, Prohibition, Bhoodan and Gramdan
P. Ramaiah.,	-	••	Public Works, Resenue, Legislation on Money Lends ing, Legislation on Weights and Measures, Indian Overseas, Refugees and Evacuees, Passports and Ports
Smt Joths Venkatau	halam		Public Health and Medicines, Women's and Chil- dren's Wolfare, Orphanages, Accommodation Control, Beggars and Cinematograph Act
N, Nallasenapathi radiar .	Sark.	ara _l Man-	Fried, Co-operation Courts, Foresis and Cincliona, Khadi and Village Industries
G Bhuvarahan	-		Information and Publicity, Registration, Stationery and Printing, Government Press, Prisons, Appro- sed Schools and Vigilance Services and Enbergs
S M. A Mand	-		Municipal Administration, Community Develop- ment and Panchayat.
			Chief Secretary
			5 k Chettur
			HIGH COURT
et at base			S Ramachandra Iver
Chief Justice			M Anantanaravanan, K Vecraswami, K Stee
Puisne Judges	••		masana, I Venkatadri, P Ramakrishna Ayyar P S Kaliksam P Kunhamed Kutti, R Sadasiyam K S Venkataraman, K S Ramamurti, M Natesan
Advocate-General			N Krishnaswami Reddy
		PUBLIC	SERVICE COMMISSION
Chanman Members			J Sivanandam S Chinnappan, E Adikesavan
Speaker S Chella	Pandi		ISLATIVE ASSEMBLY Deputs Speaker K Parthasaraths
Bodi Navakanoor Tiruwimamalai	Sound	araval Se	Dat(Con)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman M A Manickavelu Naicker	Deputy Chairman V. K. Paliniswamy Gounder
R Venkataraman	M Ethirajulu
O P Ramaswami Reddiar	H V Hande
M A Manickavelu	K K Kothandaraman
M A. Muthiah Chettiar	Smt Lakshmi Krishnamurthi
A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar	Mohaniai Mehta
S B Adityan	N V Natarajan
A. Chidambara Mudaliar	V K. Ramaswami Murdaliar
A Chidambaranathan	M Sankaralingam Pillai
C P Chitrarasu	Smt Saraswathi Pandurangam
G R Damodaran	Sivasubramania Pandian
K Dorasswamy Naidu	N R Thingarajan

INDIA 1964

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

(On REVENUE ACCOUNT)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Extimates 1964-65
AND THE DECEMBER			
EVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation	9,36.00	10,88 00	9.96 0
Tax	40 30		37 0
Estate Duty	4.30.46		4,70 5
Land Revenue (net)	29 91	35 09	35 0
State Userse Duties	690.6"	6.29 58	6 44 4
Stamps	2 12 66		2 29 9
Forest	1,46 (12	1.40 30	
Registration	11.50 24		
Taxes on Vehicles	25.76 41		
Sales Tax	25,76.41	6,76 36	7.10 1
Other Tax s and Duties	, ,,,,	6,75 86	7,10 1
Irrigation Navitation, Embankment and	4.03.78	3.54-02	3 83 9
Diamage Works (net)	12.50.71	11,50 84	13.78.7
Debt Services	9.52.79		10 36 3
Civil Administration		10,82,65	10 30 3
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public	94 (19	1.24 91	1 10 0
improvements (net)	6.04 7	6.95 84	
Miscellaneous (net)	, 5,04 /	0'.1, 24	7,76.7
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjactments between Central and State Covernments	23 14 87		
	0 88		25 63 8
Works Extraordinary	0.00	0.77	1,00 7
GRAND TOTAL -REVENUE RECEIPTS	1 24,45 09	1 30,98 11	1 35 47 5
OKAND TOTAL -REVENUE RECEIPTS	1 24,45 09	1 1 417.52 11	1 -2 -1 2
Direct Demands on the Resente	15199	3,62.58	3,55.9
Revenue Account of Jurgation Navadation,	1		i .
Embanknicht und Diamage Works	5 27 39	5,79 49	< 75 1
Debt Services (net)	11 44 87	12,53 97	
General Administration	67, 18	7 07 93	7,21 8
Administration of Justice	159 04	1,66 23	
Police	1 40 87	1,49 40	
Scientific Departments	7,26 (14)	7,48 62	
I ducation	28 71 46		7 1
Medical			30,73 7
Public Health	7,06 57		7,91 8
Agriculture and I islicites		2,48 42 5,86 88	
Animal Husbandes	1 75 86 2 53 61	2,86.88	
Co-operation	253 61	1,89 58	1,94 1
Industries and Supplies	5,65 75		2,42 0
Miscellaneous Departments	. 1,02 /5 145 80		6,47 3
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public	.4, 5,,	6,13 14	6,32 2
Improvenients	9 07 23	9.24 30	
Miscellane ers	15 37 05	17,76 42	8,95 9
Extrao dinary, including Community		11,70 42	18,70 5
Projects, NLS and Local Development Works	5,76 89	6,56 59	6,44 3
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON			
REVENUE ACCOUNT		1,34,00 07	1.40.81
REVENUE ACCOUNT	1 27 19 35	. ,,14,00 07	1,40.01
SURPLUS (:) DI FICITI) ON RI VENUE ACCOUNT	-	(-)3,01 96	

STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

MAHARASHTRA

	MAHARASHTRA
Area : 1,18,717 sq mile Principal language Maratl	s Population 3,95,53,718 Capital . Bombay
Gove	rnor Smt Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
	COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
Munisters	Portfolios
V. P. Naik .	Chief Minister, General Administration, Revenu and Planning
D S Desai	Home
G B Khedkar	. Rural Development
P K Savant	Agriculture
Shantilal Shah	Public Health, Law and Judiciary
S K Wankhede . S B Chavan	Finance
	Irrigation Power and Buildings and Commun cations
S G Barve	Industries and Electricity
Homi J H Taleyarkhan .	Food, Civil Supplies, Housing, Printing Presse Fisherics, Small Savings and Tourism
D Z. Palaspagar	Prohibition Social Welfare
Smt Nirmala Raje Bhosale	
M D Choudhari	Education and Forests
K S Sonavane N M Tidke	Co-operation Labour
Rafig Zakaria	Urban Development and Wagfs
Deputs Ministers	
Gundu Dashrath Patil	. Planning, Industries and Electricity
N N Kailas	F ducation
Yeshwantrao Jijaba Mohite	Agniculture
Madhusudan Atmeram Varrale	Irrigation and Power and Buildings and Commun cations
Rajaram Anant Patil	. Revenue and Forests
Hari Govindrao Vartak	Public Health Khar Lands and Fisheries
Bhikaji Jijaba Khatal	Co-operation, Food and Civil Supplies
Kalyanrao Pandharmath Patil	
Dhondiram Shidoji Jagtap	 Rural and Urban Development and Legislative Affairs
Digambar Narshi Padvi	. Social Welfare and Housing
	Cluef Secretary
	N T Mone
	HIGH COURT
Cluef Justice	Il K Chainani
Puisne Judges	Y S Tambe, S P Kotwal, N A Mody, V M Tarkunde, D V Patel, V S Desai, K K Desa V A Naik N I. Abhyankar, M G. Chital Y V Chandrachud, D G Palekar, R M Kantawal V G Wagle, H R Gokhale, L M Paramp V D Tulzapurkar, H D, Bal
Advocate-General	J M Seervas
Print	IC SERVICE COMMISSION
PUBLI	C SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman .. . S P P Thorat
Members . . . S N Mane, L M Patil, D. Y Gohokar

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker T. S Bharde	Deputy Sp.	eaker	K	Т	Girme
Ambegaon : V A Awate (Con) Bhagur Ampt Pao Tuleram Vole (Con)	Khamgaon				t (Ind.)

	LEGISLATI	VE COUNCIL	
Chairman V S Page		Deputy Chairman N N De	÷531
Parekh Nathalal Manek- chand Thorat Sambhaurae	Legislative Assembly	Shirole Bhansaheb Laxanrao Limaje Madhav Purushotham	Legislative Assembly
Marutirao	27	Baramukh Hari Chandra	Local
Ramachandrarao Chinta-		Sadashiv	Authorities
manrao	,-	Abad Laxmichand	
Kumbhare Ramachandra Balan	**	Ramchand	
Jethmal Knanlal		Shinde Sadashiv Anna-	
Pawar Viswanth Chiman	39	saheb	.,
Dhende Bhanrao Vithobaii	**	Ramrao Danyangoba	
Ashtai Marcoti Appa			**
Gavai Ramakrisna Surya-		Jadhas Baburao	m
bhan		Aba Saheb	

STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

(On REVENUE ACCOUNT)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation			
Tax	14,21 75	15,66 30	14,67 24
Estate Duty .	35 -00	36 00	36 00
Land Revenue (net)	6,98 02	7,82 38	7.34 -00
State Excise Duties	1.41 00	1,49 -71	1.53 -34
Stamps	6,57 00	7,17 82	7 51 26
Forest	6.14 54	6,66 -75	6,60 22
Registration	50 00	55 94	56 02
Taxes on Vehicles	6.52 00	6.47 73	6,50 16
Sales Tax	40.23 37	53,01 -46	55,55 52 21,27 87
Other Taxes and Duties	17,83 11	19,95 30	21.27 87
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and	,		
Drainage Works (net)	1.86 25	2.37 98	2.23 92
Debt Services	10,12 00	9.34 60	10.36 66
Civil Administration	10.31 26	10,85 20	11,30 68
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public	10,01	10,00	,
Improvements (net)	92 15	97 15	88 85
Miscellaneous (net)	2.56 67	2,53 85	4.10 53
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust- ments between Central and State Govern-			,
ments	30 69,34	26,66 08	34,93 94
Electricity Schemes .	2,46 20	2,26 00	2,69 05
Extraordinary	0 97	0 57	-
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,59,70 63	1 74,20 82	1,88,45 26
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irraption, Naviga- tion, Embankment and Dramage Works Debt Services (net) On Administration of Justice Jaik Police Ports and Pilotage Scientific Departments Heritage Scientific Departments Heritage Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries and Supplies Industries and Supplies Identifications Industries and Supplies Electricity Schemes, Public Works and	16,22 08 4,58 36 19,72 82 8,12 31 2,41 05 1,18 11 12,58 41 36 73 24 32 23,99 00 9 05 11 3,59 87 6,78 87 1,25 85 2,84 74 1,94 51 1,618 90	17.77 94 4.96 78 20.22 51 8.83 85 25 23 20 1,29 67 14,40 45 45 90 21 16 28,77 32 9,07 31 5,21 81 6,04 58 91 08 2,60 27 1,81 6 7,30 64	18,11 10 6,69 27 22,23 21 9,53 33 2,46 25 1,27 22 13,87 35 60 69 45 93 31,92 72 9,52 45 4,60 78 7,10 82 3,23 97 1,85 45 8,15 04
Miscellaneous	20.28	29 39	20 62
Works and Miscellaneous Public Improve- ments	6,69 44	6,89 53	8,57 87
Miscellaneous	24,48 95	23,94 44	27,75 23
Extraordinary, including Community Pro-	24,40 33		
jects, NES and Local Development Works	7,96 81	7,37 83	8,74 13
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,60,46 53	1,68,77 82	1,87,94 -25
SURPLUS (+)DEFICIT(-) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(-) 75 90	(+) 5,43 00	(+)51 01

372 INDIA 1964

MYSORE

	MISURE
Area 74,220 sq miles Principal language Kannada	Population 2,35,86,772 Capital Bangalore
	Governor S M. Srinagesh
	COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
Munsters	Portfolios
S Nijalingappa	. Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning
S R Kanthi	Power and Irrigation Education
B D Jatti	. Finance
M V Krishnappa .	Supply
M V. Rama Rao	. Law, Courts, Freise and Prohibition, Organisation and Methods
R M Patil	Home and Tourism
Sint Yasodharamma Dasappa	Social Welfare
K Mallappa K Nagappa Alva	Commerce and Industries Public Health and Medical
Vecrendra Patil .	Public Works and Flectricity
B Rachiah	Forests, Fisheries and Sericulture
Ramakrishn i Hegde	Co-operation, Development and Rural Local Administration
D Devaraj Uis	Labour, Housing and Road Transport Corporation
K Puttaswamv G Narayana Gowda	Municipal Administration Agriculture and Food Production
G Narayana Crowda	APPRENTINE and FOOD PROJECTION
Deputs Ministers	
Addul Gaffar	I mance
Magsood Alı Khan	Mines and Geology
Sint Grace Fucker	Litterion
Y Ramichandia	Mansapal Administration
K Prabhakar	Social Welfare
Mada a parter the	P1 111. 11°
Kondeju Bisappa	Co-operation
Alut Hanumanthappa	Miner Irrigation
R Davanand Sagar	Serientare
Parlimentary Secret	
G B Shankar Rao H C Bornah	Publa, Works
H C BOLDAN	Agriculture
	Chief Secretars
	K Balachandran
	HIGH COURT
Chief Justice	H Hombe Gowda
Putsar Intger	
	A R Sonnath Iyer, M Sadasıvayya, K S Hegde A Naravan Pat, Ahmed Alı Khan, B M Kalagate, Gı K Govind Bhatt, T K Tukol, K R Gopi- vallabh Iyengar, D M Chandrasekhar
4 Ivocate -General	. S Krishna Rao
	PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
Chairman	. R Chennigaramiah
Members .	
	 Nanjaraja Urs, K R Marudevegowda, S. A. L. Razvi S D Kothavale

		LEGISLA	TIVE ASSEMB	LY		
Speaker	B Vaika	inta Baliga	Deputv Speaker	A. R	Panch	agavı
Byapur .	Sharana	yya Vastrad (Con)			
Dharwar .	SVA	gnihotri (Con)				
Turuvekere	В Вуг.	ppaji (PSP)				
			TIVE COUNCIL	L		
Chairman	G V Ha	LEGISLA		_	mt M	R Lakshamma
Chairman S C Kubas	G V Ha	LEGISLA	Deputy Chaum	an S		R Lakshamma gislative Assembly
	G V Ha	LEGISLA	Deputy Chaum	an Si anthiai		

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

(On REVENUE ACCOUNT)

J	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1964-65
EVENUE RECEIPTS	i		
Taxes on Income other than Corporation	-	1	
Tax .	5,85 98	6,64 41	6,25 53
Estate Duty	22 00	22 88	23 27
Land Revenue (net)	7,21 90	7,87 66	7,82 73
State Excise Duties -	2,94 39	3,39 97	3,48 65
Stamps	2,80 00	3,25 00	3,32 -00
Forest -	8,84 50	9,00 88	9,18 52
Registration .	39 00	47 75	49 98
Taxes on Vehicles	6,50 00	6,75 00	5,70 00
Sales Tax	12,25 97	13,75 00	14,71 00
Other Taxes and Duties	3,36 00	3,54 57	5,43 76
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and			
Drainage Works (net)	51 16	62 66	61 -25
Debt Services .	6,82 04	7,73 93 .	7,30 71
Civil Administration	14 80 41 .	14.44 01 .	16 89 80
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public			
Improvements (net)	65 73	1,07 39	95 B
Miscellaneous (net)	1,68 38	1,43 64	1,55 -57
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust-			
ments between Central and State			
Covernments	24 24 (03	23,61 34	27,07 43
RAND IOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS	99.11 52	1,03,86 (19	1.11.04.03
Direct Demands on the Resenue Resenue Account of Irrigation Nasigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	7,26 66	7,64 05	8,60-36
	4,36 96	5,77 74	5,14 42
Dubt Services (net)	11 01 20	11,54 93	12,53 57
Debt Services (net) General Administration	11 01 20 2 82 10	11,54 93 2,97 00	12,53 57 2,99 00
Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice	11 01 20 2 82 10 1 05 79	2,97 00 1 07 42	J2,53 57 2,99 00 J,10 69
Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jatis	11 01 20 2 82 10 1 05 79 43 66	2,97 00 1 07 42 45 98	J2,53 57 2,99 00 J,10 69 44 85
Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jais Police	11 01 20 2 82 10 1 05 79 43 66 4,49 62	2,97 00 1 07 42 45 98 4,50 30	J2,53 57 2,99 00 J,10 69 44 85 4,95 47
Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice July Police Ports and Pilotage	11 01 20 2 82 10 1 05 79 43 66 4,49 62 3 90	11.54 93 2,97 00 1 07 42 45 98 4,50 30 4 26	J2,53 57 2,99 00 J,10 69 44 85 4,95 47 6 02
D.b. Services (net) Ceneral Administration Administration of Justice Jaik Police Ports and Pilotage Scientific Department	11 01 20 2 82 10 1 05 79 43 66 4,49 62 3 90 16 17	11.54 93 2,97 00 1 07 42 45 98 4,50 30 4 26 13 89	J2,53 57 2,99 00 J,10 69 44 85 4,95 47 6 02 16 97
D.bd. Services (net) Ceneral Administration Administration of Justice Justic Police Ports and Pilotage Scientific Department Justicians	11 01 20 2 82 10 1 05 79 43 66 4,49 62 3 90 16 17 18 75 75	11,54 93 2,97 00 1 07 42 45 98 4,50 30 4 26 13 89 18,70 44	12,53 57 2,99 00 1,10 69 44 85 4,95 47 6 02 16 97 21,91 50
Debt Services (net) Ceneral Administration Administration of Justice Jaik Police Police Police Securities Department Lifuction Medical	11 01 20 2 82 10 1 05 79 43 66 4,49 62 3 90 16 17 18 75 75 3,53 27	11, 54 93 2,97 00 1 07 42 45 98 4,50 30 4 26 13 89 18,70 44 3,49 56	12,53 57 2,99 00 1,10 69 44 85 4,95 47 6 02 16 97 21,91 50 3,81 91
Debt Services (net) Ceneral Administration Administration of Justice Jatis Police Ports and Pilotags Scientific Department Education Medical Public Health	11 01 20 2 82 10 1 05 79 43 66 4,49 62 3 90 16 17 18 75 75 3,53 27 3,34 04	11, 54 93 2,97 00 1 07 42 45 98 4,50 30 4 26 13 89 18,70 44 3,49 56 3,00 00	12,53 57 2,99 00 1,10 69 44 85 4,95 47 6 02 16 92 21,91 50 3,81 91 3,49 35
Debt Services (net) Ceneral Administration Administration of Justice Jaik Police Police Police Securities Department Lifuction Medical	11 01 20 2 82 10 1 05 79 43 66 4,49 62 3 90 16 17 18 75 75 3,53 27 3,34 04 2,72 74	11, 54 93 2,97 00 1 07 42 45 98 4,50 30 4 26 13 89 18,70 44 3,49 56 3,00 00 3,37 89	12,53 57 2,99 00 J,10 69 44 85 4,95 47 6 02 16 97 21,91 50 3,81 91 3,49 35 3,80 51
Debt Services (net) Ceneral Administration Administration of Justice Jatis Police Ports and Pilotage Scientific Department Medicial Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development	11 01 20 2 82 10 1 05 79 43 66 4,49 62 3 90 16 17 18 75 75 3,53 27 3,34 04 2,72 74 1,43 37	11, 54 93 2,97 00 1 07 42 45 98 4,50 30 4 26 13 89 18,70 44 3,49 56 3,00 00 3,37 89 1,57 70	12,53 57 2,99 00 1,10 69 44 85 4,95 47 6 02 16 97 21,91 50 3,81 91 3,49 35 3,80 51 2 14 91
Debt Services (net) Ceneral administration Administration of Justice Justice Police Ports, and Pilotage Scientifis Department Lifucation Medical Agricultural and Justice Agricultural and Justice Agricultural and Rural Development Aminial Hubbandiy	11 01 20 2 82 10 1 05 79 43 66 4.49 62 16 17 18 75 75 3.53 27 3.34 04 2.72 74 1.43 37 75 91	11, 54, 93 2, 97, 00 1, 07, 42 45, 98 4, 50, 30 4, 26 13, 89 18, 70, 44 3, 49, 56 3, 00, 00 3, 37, 89 1, 57, 70 77, 87	12,53 57 2,99 00 1,10 69 44 85 4,95 47 6 02 16 97 21,91 50 3,81 91 3,49 35 3,80 51 2 14 91 71 56
D.N. Servees (net) Ceneral Administration Administration of Justice Administration of Justice Police Ports and Pilotage Forts and Pilotage Forts and Pilotage Liftschitton Liftschitton Liftschitton Liftschitton Liftschitton Liftschitton Liftschitton Cooperati	11 01 20 2 82 10 1 05 79 43 66 4.49 62 3 90 16 17 18 75 75 3,33 27 1,43 37 75 91 9,16 72	11, 54 93 2,97 00 1 07 42 45 98 4,50 30 4 26 13 89 18,70 44 3,49 56 3,00 00 3,17 89 1,57 70 77 87 9,90 93	12,53 57 2,99 00 J,10 69 44 85 4,95 47 6 02 16 97 21,91 50 3,81 91 3,49 35 3,80 51 2 14 91 71 56 10,91 03
DAN Servees (net) General Administration Administration of Josice Administration of Josice Police Ports and Pilotage Ports and Pilotage Ports and Pilotage Medical Medical Holistration Medical Holistration Medical Holistration Medical Holistration Medical Holistration Medical Medical Holistration Medical Medic	11 01 20 2 82 10 1 05 79 43 66 4.49 62 16 17 18 75 75 3.53 27 3.34 04 2.72 74 1.43 37 75 91	11, 54, 93 2, 97, 00 1, 07, 42 45, 98 4, 50, 30 4, 26 13, 89 18, 70, 44 3, 49, 56 3, 00, 00 3, 37, 89 1, 57, 70 77, 87	12,53 57 2,99 00 J,10 69 44 85 4,95 47 6 02 16 97 21,91 50 3,81 91 3,49 35 3,80 51 2 14 91 71 56 10,91 03
D.N. Servecs (net) Ceneral Administration Administration of Justice Ceneral Administration of Justice Police Ports, and Plotage Ports, and Plotage Forts, and Plotage Forts, and Plotage Forts, and Plotage Forts, and Plotage Netherland Agricultura and Rural Development Animal Hirschndis Cooperation Indicates, and Supplies Uniformed Politics Public Forts, and Supplies Fublic Fubli	11 01 20 282 10 105 79 43 66 4,49 62 16 17 1875 75 3,33 27 3,34 04 2,72 74 1,43 37 75 91 9,16 72 3,25 39	11.54 93 2,97 00 1 07 42 45 98 4,50 30 4 26 13.89 18.70 44 3,49 56 3,00 00 3,77 89 1,57 70 77 87 9,90 93 3,16 65	12,53 57 2,99 00 1,10 69 44 85 4,95 47 6 02 16 97 21,91 50 3,81 91 3,49 35 3,80 51 2 14 91 71 56 10,91 03 3,27 55
D.K. Servees (net) Ceneral Administration Administration of Justice Police Ports and Plotage Ports and Plotage Securitis, Department Medical Public Health Agraculture and Rural Development Administration and Securitis Industries and Supplies Medical Public Health Agraculture and Rural Development Administries and Supplies Miccellancous Departments Public Works Public Works And Miscellancous Public Miscellancous Public Miscellancous Public Newschizencies	11 01 20 282 10 105 79 43 66 4.99 62 16 17 18 75 75 3.33 27 1.43 37 75 91 9.16 72 12.53 39 12.08 13	11, 54 93 2,97 00 1 07 42 45 98 4,50 30 4 26 13 89 18,70 44 3,49 56 3,00 00 3,77 89 1,57 70 77 87 9,90 93 3,16 65	12,53 57 2,99 00 1,10 69 44 85 4,95 47 6 02 16 97 21,91 9 3,81 91 3,89 35 3,80 51 2 14 91 71 56 10,91 03 3,27 55
DAN Servecs (net) Ceneral Administration Administration of Justice Jain Jain Jain Jain Jain Jain Jain Jain	11 01 20 282 10 105 79 43 66 4,49 62 16 17 1875 75 3,33 27 3,34 04 2,72 74 1,43 37 75 91 9,16 72 3,25 39	11.54 93 2,97 00 1 07 42 45 98 4,50 30 4 26 13.89 18.70 44 3,49 56 3,00 00 3,77 89 1,57 70 77 87 9,90 93 3,16 65	12,53 57 2,99 00 1,10 69 44 85 4,95 47 6 02 16 97 21,91 50 3,81 91 3,49 35 3,80 51 2 14 91 71 56 10,91 03 3,27 55
D.N. Services (net) General administration Administration of Justice Administration of Justice Police Ports and Pilotage Ports and Pilotage Scientifs, Department Lifts, attoor Lifts, attoor Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Hirsbandis Geogration Uniform Department Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Hiscellaneous Hischellaneous Hiscellaneous Hi	11 01 20 282 10 105 79 43 66 4.99 62 16 17 18 75 75 3.33 27 1.43 37 75 91 9.16 72 12.53 39 12.08 13	11, 54 93 2,97 00 1 07 42 45 98 4,50 30 4 26 13 89 18,70 44 3,49 56 3,00 00 3,77 89 1,57 70 77 87 9,90 93 3,16 65	12,53 57 2,99 00 1,10 69 44 85 4,95 47 6 02 16 97 21,91 9 3,81 91 3,89 35 3,80 51 2 14 91 71 56 10,91 03 3,27 55
Den Services (net) General administration Administration of Justice Jain Jain Jain Jain Jain Jain Jain Jain	11 01 20 2 82 10 1 05 79 43 66 4.99 62 3 90 16 17 18 75 75 3,33 27 3,34 04 2.72 74 1,43 37 1,25 39 12,08 13 8,20 45	11,54 93 2,97 00 1 07 42 45 98 4,50 30 4 26 13 89 18,70 44 3,49 56 3,00 00 3,77 89 1,57 70 77 87 9,90 93 3,16 65 11,39 15 8,94 10	12,53 57 2,99 00 1,10 69 44 85 4,95 47 6 02 1,697 21,91 50 3,81 91 2 14 91 71 56 10,91 03 3,27 55 12,54 19 8,79 62
D.N. Services (net) General administration Administration of Justice Administration of Justice Police Ports and Pilotage Ports and Pilotage Scientis, Department Liftsation Liftsation Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Hisbandis Ciscopeation University of Public Health Macellancous Departments Public Works and Miscellancous Public Improvements Miscellancous reduction Wiscellancous reduction Community Pro- Lifts Agriculture of Public Improvements Miscellancous reduction Community Pro- Lifts Works Works Add Liscal Development	11 01 20 282 10 105 79 43 66 4.99 62 16 17 18 75 75 3.33 27 1.43 37 75 91 9.16 72 12.53 39 12.08 13	11, 54 93 2,97 00 1 07 42 45 98 4,50 30 4 26 13 89 18,70 44 3,49 56 3,00 00 3,77 89 1,57 70 77 87 9,90 93 3,16 65	12,53 57 2,99 00 1,10 69 44 85 4,95 47 6 02 16 97 21,91 9 3,81 91 3,89 35 3,80 51 2 14 91 71 56 10,91 03 3,27 55
D.K. Servees (net) Ceneral Administration Administration of Justice Ceneral Administration Administration of Justice Police Ports and Plottage Ports and Plottage Ports and Plottage Education Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbands Cooperation Cooperation Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Hiscellaneous Hischellaneous Hiscellaneous Hiscellaneous Hischellaneous	11 01 20 2 82 10 1 05 79 43 66 4.99 62 3 90 16 17 18 75 75 3,33 27 3,34 04 2.72 74 1,43 37 1,25 39 12,08 13 8,20 45	11,54 93 2,97 00 1 07 42 4 59 4 59 4 50 30 4 26 13 89 18,70 44 3,49 56 3,00 00 3,77 87 9,90 93 3,16 65 11,39 15 8,94 10	12,53 57 2,99 00 1,10 69 44 88 4,95 47 6 02 16 97 21,91 50 3,81 91 3,49 35 3,80 51 2 14 91 71 56 10,91 03 3,27 55 12,54 19 8,79 62

NAGALAND

Area	6,366 sq miles	Population	3,69,200	Capital · Kohima

Under the Nagaland (Transitional Provisions) Regulation, 1961, promulgated by the President on February 8, 1961, the areas comprised in Naga Hills-Tuensang Area came to be known as Nagaland, and to have the status of a separate State of the Indian Union Parliament passed the State of Nagaland Act and the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Act, 1962, ir. this connection

On December 1, 1963 the President formally declared Negaland a State on par with the other States of the county, enjoying full representative government. General elections were thereafter held in the new State and the Ministry was swom in on January

Governor Vishnu Sahay

		CC	UNCIL	0	Γ MINISTERS
Minus	ters				Partfolios
P Shilu Ao		٠			Chief Minister, Home, Appointments, Confidential Department, Secretariat Administration, Political and Flection, Planning and Coordination, Councils and Revenue
Hokishe Sema			٠		I mance, PWD of Roads and Buildings including army constructions
lasokie					Supply and Transport, Forests and Relief and Rehabilitation
R C Chiten Jamii					Agriculture, Veterinary and Animal Hus- bandry, Registration and Co-operation, Fisheries, Industries and Commerce, Law and Parliamentary Affairs
Akum Imlong					Tuensang Affairs, Publicity and Infor- mation
Hondamo Kithan	••				Education, Town Planning and Town Committees
Luthipru Vasa	٠			-	Medical and Public Health, Community Development, Excise and Jails
Deputy Ministe	r				

Parliamentary Secretary Kezhe Sema

N L. Odyug ..

......

Arkakong

Chief Secretary LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

U Sharma

R C Chiten Jamir (NNO)

Tribal Area and Range Councils, Co-ordination, Electricity, and any other works allotted to him by the Chief Minister

	Speaker T N Angam	15		Deputy Speaker K Shikhu	
234567	Aghunato Akuluo Alongtaki Angami Northern (1) Angami Southern (2) Angami Southern (1) Angami Western .	:		Shezhi, Sema (NNO)* Hokschesemi (NNO) Zulutenha Ao (NNO) Netue Angami (DPN)* Lhousolne (DPN) Ngurohie Zeo (DPN) Vizol (DPN) T, N Angami (Speaker)	-

^{*}NNO: Nagaland Nationalist Organisation, **DPN : Democratic Party of Nagaland.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (concld)

10.	Atoızu	 	Kuyekhu Shikhu (NNO)
11	Aunglenden .		Imsumeren (DPN)
	Bhandari		Tsenlamo Kikon (NNO)
13	Chazouha (1)		Pudemu (NNO)
	Chazouba (2)		Netsutso (NNO)
	Chizami		Lhusetso (NNO)
6	Dimapur		Deba Lal Mech (NNO)
	Dinapur Town	-	Govinda Chandra Paira (NNO)
8			Langkam Kakı (NNO)
	Impur .		P O Shilu Ao (NNO)
	Jangpetkong		R Lisen (DPN)
ñ	Kohima Town		Jasokie (NNO)
	Koridang .		Tajen Ao (DPN)
	Meluri		Amon (NNO)
	Mailanwozhuro		Ovung Nsemo (DPN)
	Mokokchung Tonn		Khelhoshe Sema (NNO)
6	Mongoya		Bendangangshi (DPN)
7	Paren		Longbe (DPN)
	Pfghoboto .		Wczhutie (NNO)
õ	Phek .		Luthupru (NNO)
	Pughoboto		Kivelho (NNO)
	Sant		Kithan Mhondamo (NNO)
	Satakha		Yeshito (NNO)
	Surohoto		Nihovi Avemi (NNO)
	Tening .		Lalholam (Ind.)
	Temmyu .		Rigathong Viyekha (DPN)
	Tuensang Regional Council		Akum Imlong (NNO)
٠	Thensang Regional Council		
			Kilongba (NNO)
			Litinge (NNO)
			Sangnya (NNO)
7	Tuli		Fochi Hanso (NNO)
			Kajenkaba (DPN)
ŷ	Wukha .		Ngillic Trauthungo (Ind.)
ó			N L Odvao (NNO)
HU LI	Yisemyong . Zhunheboto		Suzumar Imsong (NNO)
• 1	Znunneoow		Kihoto (NNO)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND

(On REVENUE ACCOUNT)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget* Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS	1		
Land Revenue (net)	0.70	0 70	0 64
State Excise Duties	0.90	0.71	1 25
Stamps .	0 85	0 35	1 15
Forest	4 50	4 26	10 00
Registration	-		0 25
Taxes on Vehicles	1 20		1 65
Sales Tax	0 12		
Other Taxes and Duties	0 20	0 65	0 30
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drain- age Works (net)		i	
Debt Services	-	- 0 01	0 02
Public Administration	2 48		2 95
Electricity Schemes	0.95		4 00
Miscellaneous (net)	3 50	3 15	2 44
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments	į.	i	
between Central and State Governments	-	3,00 00	8,76 00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	15 40	3,18 80	9,01 00
Direct Demands on the Revenue General Administration Administration of Justice .	25 90 92 50 0 3	97 10 3 0 38	
Jails	4 4		3,97 00
Police Scientific Departments	2,50 0	2,67 53	3,97 00
Education	70.0	80 08	75.00
Medical .	32 5		36 -00
Public Health	10.0		9 4
Agriculture	21 7		23 00
Animal Husbandry	7.6		9 00
Co-operation	1 7	1 52	1 40
Industries	3 6	3 50	3 45
Miscellaneous Departments	8 9		16 15
Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	10 0	11 04	8 00
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Im-	1		
	1	82 09	1,16 61
provements			
provements Miscellaneous	37 85	40 22	36 57
provements			36 57 26 00

^{*}Based on the Revised Estimate for the first 8 months as given in Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs and remaining 4 months as given in the Budget Estimate. of the Government of Nagaland

INDIA 1964 378

ORISSA Population 1,75,48,846 Capital Bhubaneswar

Area: 60,171 sq miles Principal language Oriya

Governor A N Khosla COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Portfolios Monsters

Chief Minister, Linance, Industries, Mining and Geology, Irrigation and Power, Cultural Affairs, Health (Local Self-Government), Planning and Biren Mitra .

Coordination and Commerce Revenue, Excise and Co-operation and Forestry

Sadasiba Tripathy . Home, Political and Services, Labour and Supply

Nilamani Routras ... Health (evoluding Local Self-Government) P V Jagannatha Rao

... Works and Transport Haribar Singh Mardaray

... Community Development and Panchayati Raj Brindship Navak .

Education, Agriculture and Animal Husbandiv Satya Priya Mohanty and (o-operation

Tribal and Rutal Welfare I Sanganna

Banamalı Babu

Denuty Munsters

Irrigation and Power Prahallad Mallick

Bir Bikramaditya Singh Bariha .. Transport and Animal Husbandry

Smt Saraswati Pradhan .. Lducation

Chandra Mohan Singh ... Labour and Home (Jails)

Co-operation, Cultural Affairs and Local Self-Santoshkumar Sahu Government

Chief Secretary

R Sivaraman

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice B I Narasımham

Painne Judges . S E Barman, R. k. Das, G K Misra D Sahu

1dvocate-General

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman G B Mista

Members M L Pandit, B O Das

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker Lingaraj Panigrahi Deputy Speaker Lokapath Misra

No change

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

(On Revenue Account)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1964-65
EVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation			
Tax	3,39 85	4.14 55	3,76 8
Estate Duty	15 03	15 -04	15 0
Land Revenue (net)	3.03 28	3.06 87	3,12 2
State Excise Duties	1.98 37	1.98 22	2.01 0
Stamps	1,17 10	1,08 23	1,11 0
Forest	4,17 83	4,01 21	4,10 -5
Registration	29 50	31 25	32 2
Taxes on Vehicles	1,41 90	1,46 60	1,62 -3
Sales Tax	5,66 62	6,71 11	7,22 6
Other Taxes and Duties	1,01 01	1,05 71	1,07 2
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and			
Drainage Works (net)	81 96	69 12	89 4
Debt Services	6,43 15	6,42 08	7,27 (
Civil Administration	232 68	2,83 23	2,72 (
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public			
Improvements (net)	33 72	38 68	40 4
Multi-purpose River Scheme	2,26 00	2,35 00	2,52 (
Electricity Schemes .	69 01 2.51 59	85 51	72 5
Miscellaneous (net)	2,31 39	2,75 56	2,67 7
Contribution and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	29,91 00	30,13 22	32,80 8
RAND TOTAL - REVENUE RECEIPTS	67,59 60	70,41 19	74,53 2
EVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	4,20 62 1,05 09	3,96 27 1,09 92	4,46 5 1 34 3
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net)	1,05 09 11,30 15	1,09 92 12 13 61	1 34 3 13,32 5
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration	1,05 09 11,30 15 2,63 34	1,09 92 12 13 61 3,11 19	1 34 3 13,32 5 2,77 2
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice	1,05 09 11,30 15 2,63 34 43 60	1,09 92 12 13 61 3,11 19 43 66	1 34 3 13,32 5 2,77 2 45 7
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (method) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails	1,05 09 11,30 15 2,63 34 43 60 33 69	1,09 92 12 13 61 3,11 19 43 66 36 15	1 34 3 13,32 5 2,77 2 45 7 38 3
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irragation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Set vects (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police	1,05 09 11,30 15 2.63 34 43 60 33 69 3,09 53	1,09 92 12 13 61 3,11 19 43 66 36 15 3,00 79	1 34 3 13,32 5 2,77 2 45 7 38 3 3,10 3
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irragation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Set vices (net) General Administration General Administration Justice Just Police Ports and Pilotage	1,05 09 11,30 15 2,63 34 43 60 33 69 3,09 53 1 56	1,09 92 12 13 61 3,11 19 43 66 36 15 3,00 79 2 17	1 34 3 13,32 5 2,77 2 45 7 38 3 3,10 3
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irragation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Set vices (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Ports and Pilotage Scientific Departments	1,05 09 11,30 15 2,63 34 43 60 33 69 3,09 53 1 56 22 43	1,09 92 12 13 61 3,11 19 43 66 36 15 3,00 79 2 17 28 72	1 34 3 13,32 5 2,77 2 45 7 38 3 3,10 3
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irragation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Set vices (net) General Administration General Administration Justice Just Police Ports and Pilotage	1,05 09 11,30 15 2,63 34 43 60 33 69 3,09 53 1 56 22 43 7,70 42	1,09 92 12 13 61 3,11 19 43 66 36 15 3,00 79 2 17 28 72 8,36 09 2,44 05	1 34 3 13,32 5 2,77 2 45 7 38 3 3,10 3 35 6 9,23 3
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Police Police Ports and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education	1,05 09 11,30 15 2,63 34 43 60 33 69 3,09 53 1 56 22 43	1,09 92 12 13 61 3,11 19 43 66 36 15 3,00 79 2 17 28 72 8,36 09	1 34 3 13,32 5 2,77 2 45 7 38 3 3,10 3 35 6 9,23 3
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Dramage Works General Administration Administration Administration of Justice Just Ports and Piologie Ports and Piologie Scientific Departments Education Public Health	1,05 09 11,30 15 2,63 34 43 60 33 69 3,09 53 1 56 22 43 7,70 42 2,36 19	1,09 92 12 13 61 3,11 19 43 66 36 15 3,00 79 2 17 28 72 8,36 09 2,44 05	1 34 3 13,32 5 2,77 2 45 7 38 3 3,10 3 3,10 3 9,23 3 2,78 6 2,75 1
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irragation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Set sick institution Administration of Justice Jaik Police Pot	1,05 09 11,30 15 2,63 34 43 60 33 69 3,09 53 1 56 22 43 7,70 42 2,36 19 1,70 29 5 19 09 1 16 33	1,09 92 12 13 61 3,11 19 43 66 36 15 3,00 79 2 17 28 72 8,36 09 2,44 05 1,88 51 4,53 41 1,14 19	1 34 3 13,32 2 2,77 2 45 7 38 3 3,10 4 35 6 9,23 3 2,78 1 2,75 1 5,85 6 1,31 4
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services interation General Administration Jails Police Ports and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Public Health Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development	1,05 09 11,30 15 2,63 34 43 60 33 69 3,09 53 1 56 22 43 7,70 42 2,36 19 1,70 29 5 19 09 1 06 33 50 99	1,09 92 12 13 61 3,11 19 43 66 36 15 3,00 79 2 17 28 72 8,36 09 2,44 05 1,88 51 4,53 41 1,14 19 51 67	1 34 3 13,32 2,77 2 45 7 38 3 3,10 3 2,78 3 2,78 5 5,85 6 1,31 4
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embarkment and Drainage Works Debt Set vice intelligent of the Management Debt Set vice intelligent Debt Set vice intelligent Administration of Justice Jails Police Peris and Photage Peris and Photage Peris and Photage Peris and Photage Destruction Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Agriculture and Rural Development Co-opportus London	1,05 09 11,30 15 2,63 34 43 60 33 69 3,09 53 1 56 22 43 7,70 42 2,36 19 1,70 29 5 19 09 1 06 33 50 99 1,81 20	1,09 92 12 13 61 3,11 19 43 66 36 15 3,00 79 2 17 28 72 8,36 09 2,44 05 1,88 51 4,53 41 1,14 19 51 67 1,47 796	1 34 3 13,32 3 2,77 2 45 7 38 3 3,10 3 3,10 3 3,5 6 9,23 3 2,78 0 2,75 1 5,85 6 1,31 4 2,37 0
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Jails Police Ports and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical Agministration Medical Agministration Medical Agministration Agministration Agministration Agministration Co-operation	1,05 09 11,30 15 2,63 34 43 60 33 69 3,09 53 1 56 22 43 7,70 42 2,36 19 1,70 29 5 19 09 1 06 33 50 99 1,81 20 2,83 57	1,09 92 12 13 61 3,11 19 43 66 36 15 3,00 79 2 17 28 72 8,36 09 2,44 05 1,88 51 4,53 41 1,14 19 1,14 19 1,47 96 2,80 44	1 34 3 13,32 5 2,77 2 45 7 38,310 3 3,10 3 3,5 6 9,23 3 2,78 0 2,75 1 5,85 6 1,31 4 2,37 0 3,30 4
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Dranage Works General Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Bedication Bedication Medical Public Health Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries Miscellamons Department Miscellamons Public Improvements Improvements	1,05 09 11,30 15 2,63 34 43 60 33 69 3,09 33 1 56 22 43 7,70 42 2,36 19 1,70 29 5 19 09 1,81 20 2,83 57 10,73 89	1,09 92 12 13 61 3,11 19 43 66 36 15 3,00 79 2 77 28 76 244 05 1,88 51 4,53 41 1,14 19 51 67 1,47 96 2,80 44	1 34 3 13,32 5 2,77 2 45 7 38 3 3,10 3 3 5 6 9,23 3 2,78 0 2,75 1 5,85 4 63 4 2,37 4 12,20 4
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration of Justice Police Ports and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Publis Health Publis Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Hu-bandry Co-operation Industries Irrigation of Development Co-operation Industries Irrigation of Development Industries Irrigation of Development Ir	1,05 09 11,30 15 2,63 34 43 60 33 69 3,09 53 1 56 22 43 7,70 42 2,36 19 1,70 29 5 19 09 1 06 33 50 99 1,81 20 2,83 57	1,09 92 12 13 61 3,11 19 43 66 36 15 3,00 79 2 17 28 72 8,36 09 2,44 05 1,88 51 4,53 41 1,14 19 1,14 19 1,47 96 2,80 44	1 34 3 13,32 5 2,77 2 45 7 38 3 3,10 3 3 5 6 9,23 3 2,78 0 2,75 1 5,85 4 63 4 2,37 4 12,20 4
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embarkment and Drainage Works Debt Set were ined to the American Administration of Justice Jails Police Perts and Photage Perts and Photage Perts and Photage Perts and Photage Perts and Photage Perts and Photage Perts and Photage Perts and Photage Perts and Photage Perts and Photage Perts and Photage Administration of Photage Administration of Photage Indicates Mixellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Improvements Improvements Improvements Improvements Improvements Improvements Interprovements	1,05 09 11,30 15 2,63 34 43 60 33 69 3,09 33 1 56 22 43 7,70 42 2,36 19 1,70 29 5 19 09 1,81 20 2,83 57 10,73 89	1,09 92 12 13 61 3,11 19 43 66 36 15 3,00 79 2 77 28 76 244 05 1,88 51 4,53 41 1,14 19 51 67 1,47 96 2,80 44	1 34 3 13,32 5 2,77 2 45 7 3,10 3 3,10 3 2,78 6 2,75 1 5,85 6 1,31 4 2,37 3 3,30 4
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration of Justice Police Ports and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Publis Health Publis Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Hu-bandry Co-operation Industries Irrigation of Development Co-operation Industries Irrigation of Development Industries Irrigation of Development Ir	1,05 09 11,30 15 2,63 34 43 60 33 69 3,09 33 1 56 22 43 7,70 42 2,36 19 1,70 29 5 19 09 1,81 20 2,83 57 10,73 89	1,09 92 12 13 61 3,11 19 43 66 36 15 3,00 79 2 77 28 76 244 05 1,88 51 4,53 41 1,14 19 51 67 1,47 96 2,80 44	1 34 3 3 13,32 5 2,77 2 45 7 38 3 3,10 3 5 6 9,21 3 2,78 0 2,75 1 5,88 6 1,31 4 63 4 2,37 0 3,30 4 5,39 5
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Dranage Works General Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Bedication Medical Public Health Public Health Animal Heabandry Co-operation Industries Miscellaneous Departments Miscellaneous Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Departments Miscellaneous Entraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	1,05 09 11,30 15 2,61 34 41 60 33 69 3,09 53 1 56 22 43 7,70 42 2,36 19 1,70 29 1,90 519 09 1,81 20 2,83 57 10,73 89 4,91 18	1,09 92 12 13 61 3,11 19 43 66 36 15 3,00 79 2 17 28 72 8,36 09 2,44 05 1,88 51 4,53 41 4,53 41 1,14 19 51 67 1,47 96 2,80 44	1 34 3 3 13,32 2,77 2 45 7 38 3 3,10 3 3 5 6 9,21 3 5,58 6 1,31 4 6 3 4 2,37 0 3,30 4 5,39 5
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Dranage Works General Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Education Medical Medical Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry Co-operation Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Education Community Pro- position Miscellaneous Education Community Miscellaneous Education Community Miscellaneous Education Community Comm	1,05 09 11,30 15 2,61 34 41 60 33 69 3,09 53 1 56 22 43 7,70 42 2,36 19 1,70 29 1,90 519 09 1,81 20 2,83 57 10,73 89 4,91 18	1,09 92 12 13 61 3,11 19 43 66 36 15 3,00 79 2 17 28 72 8,36 09 2,44 05 1,88 51 4,53 41 4,53 41 1,14 19 51 67 1,47 96 2,80 44	1 34 3 13,32 5

PUNJAB

Area 47,108 sq m Principal languages	ikes Population 2,03,06,312 Capital Chandigarh Punjabi and Hindi
	Governor Mohammad Ibrahim
	COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*
Ministers	Portfolios
Ram Kishan	Chied Minister, General Administration Publis Redations, Collural Affairs and Tourism, Politica Sufficiers, Vigelance Jails and Justice, Industries Transport, Cavital Piopet, Architecture, Town and Country Planning, Food and Civil Supplies Home (including Integration). Elections Commu
Darbara Singh	Home (including Integration). Elections Commu- nity Development, Animal Husbandry, Darrying Co-operation
Prabodh Chandra	Education Health, Medical Education, Excise
Kapur Singh	 Finance, Taxation, Planning, Statistics, Small Savings
Harindet Singh	. Revenue Consolidation of Holdings, Relief and Rehabilitation
Rızk Ram	Irrigation and Power, PWD, Buildings and Roads, and Poblic Health Engineering, Housing and Slun Cleatance, Forests, Game Preservation, Wellare, Labour Stationery and Printing
Deputy Minis Sunder Singh	
	Weltare, Libour, Printing and Stationery
Gulab Singh	Chief Minister and Irrestion and Power Minister
Chief Justice	Chief Secretars Gwan Singh Kshlon HIGH COURT D. Falshaw
Putshe Judges Advocate-General	 S Pulat, Mehar Singh S B Capoor, R. P Khosla A N Grover, I D Dua, Harhars Singh, D K Mahasan, J S Beds, Shanaher Bahadur, P. C Pendift, Gurdev Singh, P D Sharma, H R Khama, Jundar Lal
Attriction - Ocherus	
Chairman	PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION J. S. RISHI
Members	D D Kapila, Daibari Lai Gupta, Dalbir Singh, Mohan Singh
	LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Speaker Harbans I	al Deputs Speaker Smt Shanno Devi
Patti Umrao Singh	(Con)
	LEGISLATIVI- COUNCIL
Chairman , vacant	Deputy Chauman Smt Lekhwatt Jain
Des Raj	Legislative 2 Shri Chand Goyal Graduates Assembly Gonal Krishan Traduates
Nasib Singh Puran Singh	Hans Raj Local

4 Kundan Lal 5 Sat Paul l Krishan Lal Graduates Following the resignation of the Punjab Ministry headed by Partap Singh Kairon, on June 15 1964 a new Ministry with Ram Kohan as Chief Minister was sworn in on July 6, 1964. The personnel of the Punjab Council of Ministers given here is as on July 10, 1964.

Prem Singh
 Chanan Singh

4 Shyam Lal 5 Sultan Singh

6 Teja Singh

Authorities

.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB

(On REVENUE ACCOUNT)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation			
TdX	4.39 80	5,31 61	4,86 22
Estate Duty	18 00	18 00	18 00
Land Revenue (net) .	4,36 03	5.09 06	4,50 34
State Excise Duties	5,67 24	5,62 19	5,72 27
Stamps	5,06,50	5,59 81	5,61 83
Forest	1,10 61	1,35 44	1,31-26
Registration .	40 50	40 20	41 - 90
Taxes on Vehicles	1,20 12	1,40 04	1,51 88
Sales Tax	10,88 97 5,89 45	14,09 49	14,66 91
Otner Taxes and Duties	2,89 41	9,73 13	9,36 55
Irrigation, Navigation, Embarkment and Drainage Works (net)	4.82 59	4 98 23	4,96 22
Deht Services	13 92 77	16,53 53	15.81 18
Civil Admit istration	5 68 81	6.32 85	5.86 45
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public	2 00 01	0,52	5,00 15
Insprovements (net)	92 24	1,00 38	1.01 58
Multi-purpose Schemes	3,17 11	3,31 82	
Miscellaneous (net)	9,16 36	11,18 13,	11,99 40
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust-			
ments between Central and State Govern-			
ments	18,22 13	18,72 93	21 47 33
Community Development Projects NES	1 53	15 34	0.20
and Educat Development Condendment			
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE RECFIPTS	95,10 76	1,11,02 81	1,12,67 30
RI VINUT EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Naviga	5,06 58	4,82 55	5,49 45
trus, Embankment and Drainage	(00 00		< 20.70
Winks	6,00 29	5,86 37	6,20 79
Debt Services (net)	13,51 56 3.68 82	17,50 04	19,39 66 3,48 79
General Administration	73 87	3,32 64 73 19	76.00
Administration of Justice	72 01	79 18	81 20
Police	9.31 33	8,47 49	9,53 28
Scientific Departments	2 60	2 38	2 74
Lducation	15.03 29	15.46 80	16,83 59
Medical	3,80 46	3,80 28	4,48 38
Public Health .	1,91 82	1,67 53	2,02 02
Agriculture	2,81 70	3,31 42	4,50 92
Animal Husbandiy	1,36 33	1,25 79	1,57 74
Co-operation	98 83	91 05	1,26 93
Industries and Supplies	2,30 73	2,22 54	2,58 78
Miscellaneous Departments Public Works and Miscellaneous	3,69 24	3,01 94	3,13 05
Public Improvements	11.77 51	9,84 51	11,17 82
Miscellaneous	19.61 04	21,42 01	15.45 85
Extraordinary, including Community	12,01 04	21,42 01	15,45 05
Projects, NES and Local Development			
Works	2,96 90	2,83 04	3,63 78
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON			
REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,05,34-91	1,07,30 75	1,12,90 77
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (-) ON RE- VENUE ACCOUNT (-)	10,24 15	(+)3,71-43	()23 · 38

RAJASTHAN

Area 1,31,943 sq. miles Principal languages · Rajasthai	Population · 2,01,55,602 Capital Jaipur
	Governor Sampurnanand
	COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
Ministers	Portfolios
Mohanlal Sukhadia .	Chief Minister, General Administration, Poli- tical Appointments, Home, Revenue including Famine Relief and Colonisation, Mines and Mineral based Industries
Haribhau Upadhyaya .	Education, Transport, Devasthan, Khadi and Village Industries and Social Welfare
Mathura Das Mathur	Planning, Statistics, State Enterprises (Industrial and Mineral) Law, Judicial Legislative Assembly and Elections and Publicity
Nathu Ram Mirdha	Agriculture Animal Husbandry, Irriga- tion (Major, Medium, Minor and Flood
Harish Chandra	Public Works, Power, Industries and Civi Supplies and Printing Presses
B K Kaul Bheeka Bhai	Finance Excise and Taxation Panch (sair Ray Community Development Co-operation Forests, Labour, Ayur- yeda, Relief and Rehabilitation
Barkatullah Khan .	Medical, Public Health, Local Self-Govern- ment, Town Planning and Housing
Deputy Ministers	21-11, 11-11-11-11
Daulat Ram	Major Irrigation Local S. If-Government and Ayurveda
Smt Kamia Beni*al	Planning and Development, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Famine Rejiet and State Enterprises
Smt Prabha Misra	Medical, Public Health, Social Welfare Law and L.R.
Paras Ram Maderna	 Power, General Administration, Relief and Rehabilitation and Judicial
Bhawani Shankar Nandwana	P.W.D., Labour Panchayats and Community Development
Ram Prasad Ladha Chandan Mal Baid Dinesh Rai Dangi	Revenue, Devasthan and Mines Industries and Finance Medium and Minor Irrigation, Khadi an Village Industries and Small Savings
Niranjan Nath Acharya Bhim Singh	Village Industries and Small Savings Education, Forests, Excise and Taxation Home, Transport and Co-operation
	Chief Secretary
	B Mehta HIGH COURT
Chief Justice	D S Dave
Purne Judges .	 I N Modi, D M Bhandari, J. Narani L N Chhangani, C B Bhargava, B P Beri, P N Singhal, V P Tyagi
Chairman	PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
Members	V V Narlikar S L Ahuja, Shyam Lal, B L Rawat
	LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Speaker . Ram Niwas Mirdha	Deputy Speaker Narain Singh
Mahuva Mandhatta Singh (S Bansur Vacant	

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corpora-			!
tion Tax	3,93 00	4,79.95	4,33 91
Estate Duty	17 50	18 00	19.00
Land Revenue (net) .	9,05 00	8,30 00	8,85 30
State Excise Duties	5,20 00	5,40.00	5,80 00
Stamps	1,74 00	1,43 00	1,45 00
Forest Registration	16 00	16 00	86·23 17 00
Taxes on Vehicles	1.40 00	1,44 00	1,50 00
Sales Tax	8,62 00	9,60 00	10,25 00
Other Taxes and Duties	2.06 72	2,17 00	2,27 30
Irrigation, Navigation, Imbankment and	-,	-,	
Drainage Works (net)	91 80	90 00	87 50
Debt Services .	3,66 60	4,57 91	5,04 35
Civil Administration	3,69-05	3,90 55	4,53 75
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public			
Improvements (net)	67 33	62 64	84 30
Miscellaneous (net) Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust-	2,01 94	1,71 93	2,52 35
ments between Central and State Govern-			İ
ments between central and state Govern-	19,67 96	21,47 29	20,73 81
	17,01 10	21,11	20,15 01
Ixtuordinary .	2,17 00	1,86 60	1,93 70
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS	66,05 90	69,35 65	72,18 50
REVENUE FXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation. Notingation, Findanhinent and Revenue Account of Irrigation. Notingation, Findanhinent and Concral Administration Administration of Justice Jalis Jalis Stenico Stenico Stenico Stenico Stenico Stenico Administration Administration of Justice Jalis Stenico Stenic	3,94 88 1,10 97 9,18 42 2,58 85 62 67 35 68 5,90 00 63 12 13,93 99 4,06 27 2,94 70 1,19 33 71 89 41 12 2,47 26 5,28 85 5,21 82	4,12 27 1,31 15 10,80 05 2,59 50 62 84 36 19 5,59 78 57 29 13,78 43 4,05 01 3,98 09 1,99 07 1,29-82 72 56 38 11 2,34 85 5,48 32	4,14 46 1,32 03 10,32 92 2,77 94 66 89 37 93 6,12 21 49 73 14,83 84 4,53 66 2,96 75 2,42-90 1,80-72 77 36 54-90 2,78 80 5,95 41 6,61 33
Extraordinary, including Community	3,21 02	3,40 32	0,01 33
Projects, NES and Local Development Works	3,89 07	3,77 96	3,31 - 03
RAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON RE-			
VENUE ACCOUNT	66,13 69	69,76 1	72,80 89
URPLUS (+) DEFICIT (-) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	()7 79	()40-45	(_)62 39

UTTAR PRADESH

Area 1,13,654 sq. miles Principal language Hindi	Population . 7,37,46,401 Capital Lucknow
	Governor · Biswanath Das
	COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
	Portfolios
Mansters Smt Sucheta Kripalani	Chief Minster, General Administratio (excluding Cultural Affairs and Scientific Research, Industries, infectioning William (excluding William Cane and Gur Development). Plinning Cane and Gur Development, Plinning Excluding Community Development, Parchayatir Rij and PR D., Informatio and Feonomics and Satistics and Satistics.
Hukam Singh Visen	Revenue, Soucity and Golernment Estat Office
Girdhau Lat	Irrigation and Power
Charan Sinch	Agriculture Animal Husbandry, Fisheric and Forests
Alı Zahcer	Justice, Legislative and Muslim Waqfs
Kamlapati Tripathi	Finance Sales Tax, Registration Scient and Court Fees, Charitable Endowmen and Sir Badrinath Temple
Hargovind Singh	Home Guards Fulsy Civil Defence an
Muzaffar Hasin	Fransplat (including Tourista), and Politic Pensions
Ram Murths	Community D clopment, Panchayati R (including Village Panchayats Za Pairshads and Kshettra Samitis) ar Printis (Rifshi Dil
Chaturbhur Sharma	Lo. if S.lt-Government, Municipal Hou ing (Szh.m. of Municipal and Imp. weme Friests and Correspondence regardin Central Assistance) and Jajk
Jagmohan Singh Negi	Foot and Civil Supplies!
Sita Ram	Social Welfare (including Juvenile Delin quency) Harjan Welfare, Carie Develop ment Sociation, Research and Cultur Affairs (including Museums and Ar Colleges), Rebut and Rehabitistation
Dau Dayal Khanna .	Medical, Public Houth and Excise
Banary Das	Co-operation, I about and Parliamentar Affans
Karlus Prakash	Lducation
Jagan Prasad Rawat	Public Work,
Deputs Ministers	
Shanti Prapanna Shaima Baldoo Singh Aixa	Muketing of Cane and Gur Developmen
Jaicam Varma	Information and Power, Agriculture an
Ram Naram Pandes	Judicial, Legislative and Finance Medical and Education
Shiva Prasad Gupta	Industries and Home
Parliamentary Secretaries	Thomas and the same of the sam
Smt Tara Agarwal	 Local Self-Government, Social Welfare an Harijan Welfare
Hari Datt Kandpal .	Civil Supplies and Transport
Ajal Kumar Basu .	. Irrigation, Public Works, Industries an

- Planning, Community Development and Pancha-Ranshidhar Pandey . vati Rat Community Development, Co-operation, Labour Devendra Pratap Singh and Transport Ram Kumar Shastri Revenue Chief Secretary K. K. Dass HIGH COURT Chief Justice M C Desai M C Desai N Sec. V G Oak, J Sadnr, B Duvol, Dhargaven, B N Nigarin, S D Bairan S V Kerra, S Diatran S V Verrus, W Broome, D.S. Mathut, D P, Untya, S N Dwwedge, R A Mirra, S C Manchandal, T Ramabhadran, B D Gupta, K B Asthani, T Ramabhadran, B D Gupta, K B Asthani, S Ramabhadran, B D Gupta, K B Sadran, G D Schgal, S D Khare, G C Mathur, G Pracad, C B Gapoor, S Chandra, H C P Tradd, C B Gapoor, S Chandra, C P Tradd, C B Gapoor, S C Chandra, C P Tradd, C B Gapoor, S C Chandra, C P Tradd, C B C Tradd, C B Gapoor, S C C P Tradd, C B C Tradd, C B C Tradd, C B C Tradd, C Pussne Judges pathi Alvocate-General K. I. Misra PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION Chairman Radha Krishna Members R. D. Misra, R. P. Venna, J. N. Ugra, H. A. Siddigi LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY Sneuker Madan Mohan Varma Deputy Speaker Hoti Lal Agarwal Mohan Lal Ganj , Khayali Rain (PSP) Shvam Deurva Shibban Lal Saxena (Ind.) LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL Chairman R V Dhulekar Deputy Chairman Nizamuddin Hayatullah Ansan Legislative Assembly Algurar Kalvan Chand . Ram Prakash Gupta Gopi Nath Singh Smt Rani Tandon Shahid Fakiri Bent Prasad Madhay Vasu Deo Mista Ram Sagar Chedilal Sathi Smt Savitri Shyam Sita Rain Balbhadra Prasad Bamar Teachers Hari Rai Singh Lallu Singh Madan Mohan Graduates Ishwari Prasad Jagar Nath Local Authorities Tar Bahadur Raghuraj Singh Nawab Singh Mangala Prasad Chranji Lal Paliwal Birendra Bahadur Singh Chandel

Bihari Lal Vashist

**

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH

(On REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(On Revenue A	ACCOUNT)		
•		(ın la	khs of ruped
	Budget Estimates : 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1964-65
EVENUE RECLIPTS			
laxes on Income other than Corporation			
Tax .	14,48 44 .	17,45 86 63 00	16,10 5 73 0
Estate Dury	63 00 27,56 92		
Land Revenue (net) State Excise Duties	9.77 66	10 59 95	10.72 9
Stamps	5,30 10	4,90 00	5,10 0
Forest	8,20 62	9,04 57	9,93 9
Registration	79 77	81 76	85 6 3,84 3
Taxes on Vehicles	3,68 30 16,07 50	3,68 80 16,98 35	18,19 0
Sales Tax Other Taxes and Duties	12,56 59	12,03 38	14,77 8
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and	12, 0	1240. 20	
Drainage Works (net)	14,03 11		15,28 9
Debt Services	13 62 52		18,23 0
Civil Administration	15 61 10	14,37 76	17,34 9
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Im- provements (net)	82 05	84 70	80.4
Miscellaneous (net)	16,17 89		17,08 7
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments		,	,
between Central and State Covernments	42,46 61	12,15 70	52,62 2
Extraordinary	0.01	1 22 08	0.0
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE RECTIPES	2,01,82 19	2,06,23 42	2,23,84 4
EVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue	14.42.72	14 90 86	16.90.1
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation	i		
Finbankment and Drainage Works	19,16 92	21 (9) 77	
Debt Services (net) General Administration	11,31 17	27,83 62	34,11 7
Administration of Justice	2 02 06		2.13 2
fails	1.51.30	1 61 19	1,73 1
Police	12,91 45 .	13,39 85	13,82 4
Scientific Departments I ducation	15.84	22 63	22 7
Medical	6.31 15	28,65 97 6,23 37	33,77 6 7,33 9
Public Health	4,63 13	4,63 06	7,27
Agriculture	6,14 91	6,42 88	8.03 5
Animal Husbandry	2,64 (14	2,66 40	3.98 2
Co-operation Industries and Supplies	2,41 68	2.27 15	2,45 8
Miscellaneous Departments	10,06 29 8,42 19	9 43 77 8,13 18	10,62 6
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Im-			
provements Miscellaneous	7,88 80 .	8,96 52	8,82 0
1 straordinary, including Community Projects	24,70 82	24,72 22	26,90 8
NES, and Local Development Works	16,31 78	12,65 32	15,27 7
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON			
REVENUE ACCOUNT	2,06 79 31	2,06,23 92	2,35,43 4
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (-) ON REVENUE			
ACCOUNT	()4,97 12		()11,58 %

WEST RENGAL

Area 3,,329 sq miles Population 3.49.26.279 Canual Calcutta Principal language Bengali

> Governor Km Padmaia Naidii

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Munsters Portfolios

Pratulla Chandra Sen

Chief Minister, General Administration, Political, Police Defence, Special, Passport, Press, Home (Anti-corruption and Enforcement), Development, Food and Supplies, Agriculture and Health

Khagendra Nath Das Gupta Public Works and Housing Iswar Das Jalan Excise and Judicial and Legislative Departments Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri Education

Tarun Kanti Ghosh Cottage and Small-Scale Industries, Co-operation. Commerce and Industries Smt Purabi Mukhopadhyay Health

Shvamadas Bhattacharyya Land and I and Revenue Jagannath Kolav Jails, Press and Passport Branches of the Home Department and Parliamentary Affairs Saila Kumar Mukherice Transport Branch of the Home Dentt and Finance

Snit Abba Marti Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation, Social Welfare and Constitution and Elections Branches of the Home Department

5 M. Fazlur Rahman Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Local Self-Government Labour and Publicity Branch of the Home Depart-Bijox Singh Nahar

ment Ministers of State

Sourindra Mohan Mista Education Tenzing Wangdi Animal Husbandis and Veterinary Services and

Tribal Welfare Samarant Bandonadhyay Agriculture and Community Development

Ardhandu Sekhai Naskai Excise Cluef Secretary

R Gunta

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice H K Bose Purse Judges

Advocate General S M Bosc

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chan man A B Chatterjee K. P Sen. P C. Rakshit Members

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Spe	aker	Keshab Chandra Basu	Deputy Speaker	Acutosh Mullick
20 69 208 217 233	Chai Raj Man	n Kumar Moitra ru Shila Dhai Rejeswari Prasad Singha Deo ik Chandra Mukhopadhyay iy Krishna Chaudhury	(Con) (Con)	Siliguri Bongaon Hura Barjora Burdwan
		LEGISLA	TIVE COUNCIL	
Cha	ırman	Suniti Kumai Chatterjee	Depta v	Guha Roy
	ul Ha	ori Lal Dhandhania (Con.)	Elected by M	
Upc		ath Burman Datta		99
Nar	Bahad	anim lur Gurung) Mandal		**
	wanati nal Bo	h Mukherji osc		5

STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

(On REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of supces)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Fstimates 1964-65
3			
REVENUE RECEIPTS	12 50 90	14,97 00	13.84 33
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax 1 state Duty	12,50 80 29 66	29 80	79 80
Land Revenue (net)	8.61 33	8,61 62	8,63 30
State Excise Duties	7,27 47	7.97 02	8,03 02
Stamps	5,48·49 1,60 24	5,87 47 1,91 13	6,18 93 2,07 53
Forest Registration	85 98	1.06 73	1.08 78
Taxes on Vehicles	4.50 10	4,47 00	4,44 85
Sales Tax	24,42 26	31.30 21	32,70 21
Other Taxes and Duttes Irrigation, Navigation, Linbankment and	11,04 10	11,71 91	12,12.04
Irrigation, Navigation, Limbankment and Drainage Works (net)	68 94	60 08	64 43
Debt Services	3,59 21	4,62 93	5,20 55
Civil Administration	8,92 07	8,59 49	9 32 04
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Im-	1,34 [4	1.40 08	1.40 62
provements (net) Miscellaneous (net)	3.06 33		
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust-	3,00 3	2,72 (4	3,04 02
ments between Central and State Govern-			
T trandmary	22,94 35	22,36 97 12 16	26,46 86
1 Designary		12 10	
GRAND TOTAL - REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,17,05 47	1 28,63 74	1,35,52 11
	l		
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Pirect Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation. Navigation.	7,62 26	7,64 20	8,21.55
Embankment and Dramage Works	3,22 68	3.03 75	3.53 - 40
Debt Services (net)	13,81 34	14,04 09	14.98 75
General Administration	3,56 00	3,76 40	3,78 35
Administration of Justice	1,34 30	1,49 22 1,14 64	1,50 29
Police	9,92 51	10,39 14	10,52 34
Ports and Pilotage	14 96	14 51	14 92
Scientific Departments	0 77	0 79	0.77
Education Medical	19,40 92 8,00 46	22,76 24 8,77 41	22,26 89 9,22 28
Public Health	3,29 96	3.67 80	4.00 64
Agricultural and Fisheries	7,55 77	8.36 08	11.19 06
Animal Husbandry	96 17	98 52	1,56 50
Co-operation Industries and Supplies	84 09 4,03 84		86 52 5,22 85
Miscellaneous Departments	4,69 08	5,23 44	6,17 29
Public Works and Miscellancous Public Im-	.,.		
provements	6,47 08		6,47 37
Miscellaneous I Mraordinary, including Community Projects	10,39 79	15,19 23	13,67 68
NES, and Local Development Works	3,38 90	3,63 07	5,50 02
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON	1,09,78 79	1.70.02.21	1.20.00.02
REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,09,78 79	1.20,83 11	1,29,90 95
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIE() ON REVI- NUL ACCOUNT	(+17,26 68	(17,80 -13	(1)5,61 16
NOT ACCOUNT	(177,20 00	(17,00 43	(110,ct 1)

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Area	3,215 sq. miles	Population	63,548	Headquarters . Port Blair

Chief Commissioner B N Mahashwari

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

(ON RIVING ACCOUNT)

		(m lak	chs of rupces)
	Budget Estunates [961-61]	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	4 84	2.05	5.19
State Excise Duties	0.01	n 02	0.02
Stamps	0.47	0.41	0.45
Lorest	111 (41	1 13 29	1.52.68
Registration	0.01	0.02	
Lixes on Vehicles	0.12	0.12	0 22
Other Layes and Duties	0 21	0 21	0.21
Debt Services	0 47	0.33	0.43
Civil Administration	1 57	1 81	1 77
Miscellaneous (net)	33.79		56 13
Electricity Schemes	5 00	6 00	6.00
Licerrent senemes	2 00 .	6.00	6.00
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE RECLIPES	1.81 05	1 58 13	2.03 12
CRAID TOTAL RETURN RECEIVED	1,01	1 00 13	2,071-
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	- 10 74	1.26 73	1,17 79
Debt Services (nct)	. (4)	1,20, 13	1,17 77
General Administration	11.85	11 74	12 17
Administration of Justice	0.03	0.03	0.03
Jails	0.78	0.78	0.82
Police	25 04	27 64	27 11
Ports and Pilotage	56.40	77 97	64 67
Education	15 95	17.05	18 54
Medical	10.96	10 69	13 22
Public Health	3 16	3 45	5 24
Agriculture	16 24	13 15	13 45
Anmal Husbandry	1 91	2 03	2 78
Co-operation	0 54	0.93	1 1 06
Industries	1 93	1 98	1 92
Miscellanco is Departments	19 39		22 21
Public Works and Mocellaneous Public	19 19	18 07	1 22 24
Improvements	6.86	7.41	
Miscellaneous		7 41	8 64
Extraordinary, including Community Pro-	9 50	9 20	8 84
jects, NES and Local Development Works	4 26	3 76	7.85
January Color Local Development Works	4 20	1 /6	/ 43
GRAND TOTAL EXPLNDITURE ON		,	·
REVENUE ACCOUNT	2,95 34	3,32 61	3,26 37
	~,93 34	3,32 01	3,26 17

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

Area	189 sq. muies	Population	57,963	Headquarters	Silvassa

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

(On REVINUL ALCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	0.98	0 98	0.98
State Excise Duties	4 00	4 92	1 42
Stamps Dudes	0 13	0 13	
Lorest	10 25	5 25	
Registration	10 25	0 04	
Debt Services	0.03	0.07	
Civil Administration	1 44	0 87	
Public Works	0 10	0 10	
Miscellaneous (net)	0 33	0.28	0.13
Electricity Schemes	0 15	0 15	0 15
GRAND TOTAL -REVENUE RECEIPTS	17 41	12 79	13 97
REVENUE EVPENDITURE. Direct Domands on the Resenue General Administration Administration Administration Administration Flucture Flucture Flucture Flucture Agriculture Agriculture Agriculture Annual Husbandry Co-ipperation Missellaneous Mis	3 52 1 42 0 24 0 09 1 95 2 33 0 37 0 28 0 25 0 10 0 08	3 52 1 33 0 22 1 37 1	3 86 i 42 0 30 0 12 1 42 2 91 0 39 0 -23 0 25 0 10 0 03 1 78
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON			
REVENUE ACCOUNT	14 07	14 07	18 78

DELHI

Area . 573 sq. miles Population 26,58,612 Headquarters Delhi Principal languages . Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi

Chief Commissioner Dharma Vir

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF DECHI

(On REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(ut lakhs of tupees)

		1 in run	ins by rupices,
	Budget	Revised	Budget
	Estimates	Estimates	Estimates
	1963-64	1963-64	1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS	:		
Land Revenue (net)	7 34 '	10 40	9 (4)
State Excise Duties	1,24 91 1	1,63 35	1,68 74
Stamps	1,15 50		1,26 40
Forest	(1.40)	0.78	0 20
Registration Taxes on Vehicles	13 49	13 49	13 49
Sales Tax	7.07.50	8.78 22	9.78 51
Other Taxes and Duties	2,92,69		3.16 98
Irigation Navigation, I mbank nent and	2,12 09	3,04 13	2,16 98
Drainage Works (get)			0.01
Debt Services	1 02 87	95 12	94 52
Civil Administration	73.00		90 35
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Punlic Im-	75 (81)	02 00	90 55
provements (net)			
Miscellaneous (net)	8 90 1	11 01	18 82
		11 01	10.00
GRAND TO FAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	15,36 66	18,00 67	19,47 16
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	48 65	48 29	54.91
Revenue Accounts of Irrigation, Navigation,	70 07	40.79	14 41
Embankment and Drainage Works	4 08	3 85	4 51
General Administration	60 63	63 48	68 21
Administration of Justice	25 14	24 59	25 03
Tails	10.83	11 31	11 39
Police	2.95 94	2.83 40	2.99 33
Education	5.06 83	5.26 83	6,53 08
Medical	97 18	1,00 71	1,17 26
Public Health	2 04	0 49	0 57
Agriculture	9 51	9 16	12 44
Anunal Husbandi v	6.73	7 34	14 37
Co-operation	7 87	7 66	8 -42
Industries	9 23	8 49	9 58
Miscellaneous Departments	1,48 14	1,37 63	1.02 42
Miscellaneous	6,03 85	6,12 96	7,40 38
Extraordinary, including Community Pro-			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
ects, NES, and Local Development			
Works	41 97	15 72	22 92
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON			
REVENUE ACCOUNT .	18,78 64	18,61 91	21.44.54
			21.44 84

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Arra 1,426 sq miles	Population . 6,26,978	Capual . Panjim
	Lt Governor M R Sachdev	
	COUNCIL OF MINISTERS	
Ministers	Portfe	ohos
Dayanand B Bandodkar	Chief Minister, General A Department, Home, Plani (excluding Agriculture) at	ning and Development
Vithal S. Karmali	Information and Tourism, Ec and Public Works	fucition, Public Health
Lony Fernandes	Liw, Industrics, Labout an	d Agriculture
	Chief Secretary	

LEGISLATIVL ASSI MBLY

P J I cmandes

Speaker Panduring P Shilodkar	Deputy Speaker : Atchat K. Usgaonkar
1 Aldona	O S Lobo (UG)*
2 Beraulum	M Furtado (UG)
3 Bicholim	K. V S Kadkade (MG)**
4 (alangus	J M D'Soura (UG)
5 Canacona	G B Desat (MG)
6 Corralim	L P Barfosa (UG)
7 Cuncolin	5 Mazarcio (UG)
8 Curchor, n.	V S Karmali (MG)
9 Cupim	 A. Pimenta (UG)
10 Daman	K P Patel (Con)
11 Due	M R Jivani (Ind.)
12 Mandram	V M Kamulkar (MG)
13 Мириси	R A Tople (MG)
14 Marcaim	V C Velingkai (MG)
15 Murgao	V N Sarmalkar (UG)
16 Marmayao .	Sint U Mascarenras (UG)
17 Navelun	A L I urtado (UG)
18 Pale	A S K Usgaonkar (MG)
19 Panjun	J Sequeira (UG)
20 Pernem	C A X Gawncar (MG)
21 Ponda	G G Raicar (Ind.)
22 Quepan	O P Desat (MG)
23 Saint Esterain	D K Chopdekar (MG)
24 Sunguem	T Fernandes (MG)
25 Santa-Cruz	J L G Aranjo (UG)
26 Sunto-Andre	T F Percira (UG)
27 Saiari	. V Rane (Ind)
28 Siolim -	P X. Stroduar (MG)
29 Stroda	P S Naik (MG)
30 Tivim	X N. Palienker (MG)

^{*}UG United Goans

^{**}MG Mitharashtrawadi Gomantak

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

(On REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupecs)

	Budget Esimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64 (from 20-12-63 to 31-3-64)	Budget Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
I state Duty		10.50	18 00
Land Revenue (net)		10 -0	52.50
State Fxcise Duties Stamps		8 00	
Forest		0.45	
Registration		0.12	0.40
Taxes on Vehicles		0.45	
Sales Tax			30.00
Other Faxes and Duties	-	12.50	
Debt acrylees		0.03	
Civil Administration		0.44	3 66
Multi-purpose River, Irrigation and Tiec-			
tricity Scheme			25 00
Miscellaneous (net)		21 96	86 77
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust-			
ments between Central and State Govern		1 -1 28	3.20.00
ments	-	1.1.20	1,20 00
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE RECTIPIS		2.25.73 .	5,95 (0)
REVENUL EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	36 42	36 03	25 7
Debt Services (nct)		10 0	2.71
General Administration	30 21	31.24	35 01
Administration of Justice	11 79	13 16	11.70
Jatis	1 26	1 38 55 30	1 30
Police	48 34 -	55 30	46 00
Scientific Departments	3 63		2 07
tducation	39 21 .	61 24	82 64
Medical	17 44 .	16 78	16 65
Public Health	14 67	25 15	27 84
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	9 15		49 62
Co-operation Miscellaneous Departments	VI 17	/ 47	
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public	20 17	10 59	44 99
Improvements	1.30 11	1 14 56	96.90
Miscellaneous	92 76	1.06 49	1.04 24
Projects, NLS, and Local Development.	2= /ti	1,00 47	1,04 24
Works		13 84 1	27 00
Multi-purpose River, Irrigation and Ulci-		1 - 44	27 00
tricity Schemes		- 1	7 46
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
GRAND TOTAL -EXPENDITURE ON			
REVENUE ACCOUNT	4,55 16	5,67 13*	5,95 00

^{*}Includes revised estimate in the demand for grants of the Ministry of External Affairs and budget estimates from 20-12-03 to 31-3-64 of the Union Territors of Kioa. Daman and Din

HTMACHAL PRADESH

trea 10,885 sq Principal languages	miles Population	13,51,144	Capital Simla
	It Governor B'	agawan Sahai	

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Munsters Yeshwant Singh Parmar Karam Singh Hari Das Portfolios
Chief Minister
Revenue
Development
Chief Secretari
T. S. Negi

LI GISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker Desl. Raj Mahajan	Deputy Speak : Tapındara Singh
1 Amerour	Khazan Singh (Con.)
3 Arki 3 Banikhei	Hari Das (Con.)
3 Banikhei	Desh Rai (Con.)
‡ Bharmoto	Ram Chand (SWA)
> Bhattivat	Daya Chand (Con.)
6 Bhilaspia	Dina Nath (SWA)
7 Chachioi (SC)	(ropi Ram (Con.)
8 Chamba	Smr Devindra Kumar (Con.)
9 Chauntra	Anoop Singh (Con.)
10 Chopal	Mohan Lal (Con)
11 Church (SC)	Chuni Lal (SWA)
12 Dharampur	Santa Ram (Con.)
13 Dehai	Sarju Singh (Con.)
14 Geharnin (SC)	Nikoo (Con.)
15 Ghumarwin (SC)	Guidittoo (Con.)
16 Jogindernagar	Tata Chand (CPI)
17 Karyog	Keshay Ram (Ind.)
18 Kasumpti	Hira Singh Pal (Con)
19 Kumaur	Gyan Singh (Con.)
20 Kot-Kahloor	Harrobind Singh (SWA)
21 Aotkhut	Ram Lal (Con)
22 Kumarsaın	Hardval Singh (Con.)
23 Mandi Sadar	Sukh Ram (Ind.)
24. Nahun	Lapindra Singh (Con.)
25 Pachhad (SC)	Mata Ram (Con)
26 Pangi	Dhian Singh (Con.)
27 Paonta	Kalvan Singh (Con.)
28 Rainka (SC)	Zalam Singh (Con.)
29 Rugarh	Nehai Singh (Con.)
10 Rajnagui (SC)	Vidya Dhai (Con.)
31 Rampur (SC)	Basant Ram (Con.)
32 Rawalsar	Ptru Ram (Con)
33 Rohru	Padam Dev (Con)
34 Sangrah	Yeshwant Singh (Con.)
35 Sarkaghai	Kashmir Singh (Con.)
36 Shillai	Guman Singh (Con.)
37 Siraj	Karam Singh (Con.)
38 Solon (SC)	Keshav Ram (Con)
39 Sundernagar (SC)	Nekbinnoo (Con)
40 Suni	Rajindra Singh (Con.)
41 Theog (SC)	Nek Ram (Con)
42 Nominated	Smt Subhadra Amı Chand

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HEMACHAL PRADESH

(On REVLNUL ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	18 21	18 21	19 43
State Excise Duties	15 87	15 87	
Stamps	4 61		
Forest	2,37 98	2,70 46	
Registration	0 33	0.22	0.12
Taxes on Vehicles	2 07	2 07	2 80
Sales Tax	2 29		2 61
Other Taxes and Duttes	4 94	5.31	
Debt Services -	18 13		20 20
Civil Administration	27 33	25 24	31 98
Public Works	10 61	12 49	
Works I lectricity Schemes	14 49		22 10
Miscellaneous (nct)	1.11.66	1.39 31	1,77 66
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments	.,.,		4,77
between Central and State Governments		4,93 70	
GRAND TOTAL - REVENUE RECTIPTS	9 18 31	10,25 71	13,85 59
REVENUF 1 \PF\DITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	1,48 40	16. 2.	2,34 91
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigetion	,		
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Brigation, Navigation Embankment and Dramage Works	4 68	4 (19	5 13
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Brigation, Navigation Embankment and Dramage Works Debt Servaces (net)	4 68 3 94	4 (19	5 13 4 22
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation Embandment and Dramage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration	4 68 3 94 39 66	4 (99 3 52 41 52	5 13 4 22 63 39
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Dramage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration	4 68 3 94 39 66 4 25	4 (99 3 52 41 52 4 23	5 13 4 22 63 39 6 30
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue, Account of Impation, Navigation Embansiment and Diamage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice fails	4 68 3 94 39 66 4 25 2 (8)	4 09 3 52 41 52 4 23 2 00	5 13 4 22 63 39 6 70 2 56
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue, Account of Imagation, Navogotion Embansment and Dramage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administ, stion of Justice fails Police.	4 68 3 94 39 66 4 28 2 00 71 2"	4 09 3 52 41 52 4 23 2 00 72 81	5 13 4 22 63 39 6 30 2 58 99 44
Direct Demands on the Resembe Revenue Account of Irragation, Navortion Embankment and Dramage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration Administration of Justice Police Scientific, Department	4 68 3 94 39 66 4 25 2 00 71 20 0 17	4 09 3 52 41 52 4 20 2 00 72 81 0 15	5 13 4 22 63 30 6 70 2 58 99 43 0 26
Direct Demarals on the Rescence Revence, Associated in Ingation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Servass inter) General Administration Administration Falls Scientific, Department of ducation ducation	4 68 3 94 39 66 4 25 2 00 71 20 0 17 1 23 42	4 09 3 62 41 52 4 23 2 00 72 81 0 15 1 21 41	5 13 4 22 63 39 6 70 2 58 99 44 0 26 1,88 69
Direct Demarsk on the Revenue Revenue, Account of Irragation, Navog tion Finbank ment and Dramage Works Debt Servass (met) General Administration Administration Administration Scientific Department of discase Lifetimes Commission of Justice Lifetimes Commission of Justice Lifetimes Lif	4 68 3 94 39 66 4 25 2 00 71 29 0 17 1 23 42 55 33	4 09 3 52 41 52 4 23 2 00 72 81 0 15 1 21 41 49 60	5 13 4 22 63 39 6 70 2 58 99 45 0 26 1,88 69
Direct Demards on the Revenue Revenue, Account of Imgation, Navigation Limbashiment and Diamage Works Debt Servas intention Administration of Justes fails Police Scientific Unpartment Liduction Li	4 68 3 94 39 66 4 25 2 00 71 29 0 17 1 23 42 55 33 30 10	4 09 3 52 41 52 4 23 2 00 72 81 0 15 1 21 41 49 60 29 14	5 13 4 22 63 39 6 70 2 58 99 43 0 26 1.88 69 72 01 32 31
Direct De marsh on the Revenue Revenue, Ascopied of Imgalton, Navog thon Embarkment and Deamage Works General Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Neokad Medical Approximent	4 68 3 94 39 66 4 25 2 00 71 29 0 17 1 23 42 55 33 30 10 53 49	4 (99 3 52 41 52 4 23 2 (00 72 81 0 15 1 21 41 49 60 29 14	5 13 4 22 63 39 6 70 2 58 99 44 0 26 1,88 69 72 01 32 31 92 (19
Direct Demards on the Revenue Revenue, Account of Irragation, Navey tion Embanisment and Dramage Works Debt Servas sines) General Administration Adalass Police Scientific Department I discalent Bedad Agministration Administration A	4 68 3 94 39 66 4 25 2 (8) 71 29 0 17 1 23 42 55 33 30 10 53 49 24 62	4 09 3 62 41 52 4 23 2 00 72 81 0 15 1 21 41 49 60 29 14 59 49 28 84	5 13 4 22 63 39 6 70 2 56 99 45 0 26 1,88 69 72 01 32 31 92 09 48 00
Direct Demards on the Revenue Revenue, Account of Irragation, Navy thon Embasis ment and Demarge Works Embasis ment and Demarge Works Cohered Ashimotration Administ, stem of Justes fails Police Roberts Ashimotration Administ, Department Statis Police Mode, all Mode, all Public Health Agraculture Agraculture Co-operation	4 68 3 94 39 66 4 25 2 (9) 71 29 0 17 1 23 42 55 33 30 10 53 49 24 62 9 17	4 09 3 52 41 52 4 23 2 00 72 81 0 15 121 41 49 60 29 14 59 49 28 84 9 76 1	5 13 4 22 63 39 6 70 2 58 99 43 0 26 1,88 69 72 01 32 31 92 09 48 00 13 68
Direct De marsh con the Raxemae Revenue, Auxoni of Impalaton, Navoy thon Embashment and Deamage Works General Ashumistation Administ, stem of Justes to the Deamage Works Scientific Department Deamage Works Control of Justes to the Deamage Works Scientific Department Deamage Works Scientific Department Deamage To the Deamage To t	4 68 3 94 39 66 4 25 2 00 71 2° 0 17 1 23 42 55 33 30 10 53 49 24 62 9 17	4 09 3 52 41 52 4 23 2 00 72 81 0 15 121 41 49 60 29 14 29 49 28 84 9 76 1	5 13 4 22 63 39 6 70 2 56 99 43 0 26 1,88 69 72 01 32 31 92 (19 48 00 13 68 35 55
Direct Demards on the Revenue Revenue, Account of Irragation, Navoy than Embards med and Deamage Works General Administration Administ, stem of Justes fails Report of Justes fails Scientific Departments Formal Hubbandis Cooperation Industria Line Long Line Long Line Line Line Line Line Line Line Line	4 68 3 94 39 66 4 25 2 00 71 29 0 17 1 23 42 55 33 30 10 24 62 9 17 29 90 22 39	4 09 41 52 4 23 2 00 72 81 0 15 121 41 49 60 29 14 59 49 28 84 27 21 23 97	5 13 4 22 63 39 6 70 2 58 99 43 0 26 1,88 69 72 01 32 31 92 09 48 00 13 68
Direct Demards on the Revenue Revenue, Account of Irragation, Navigation Embassisment and Dramage Works Debt Servas vineat) Getter Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandity Co-operation Industries Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Inprovements	4 68 3 94 39 66 4 25 2 (9) 71 29 0 17 1 23 42 55 33 30 10 53 49 9 17 29 90 22 39	4 09 3 52 41 52 4 23 2 00 72 81 0 15 121 41 49 60 29 14 29 49 28 84 9 76 1	5 13 4 22 63 39 6 70 2 56 99 43 0 26 1,88 69 72 01 32 31 92 (19 48 00 13 68 35 55
Direct Demards on the Revenue Revenue, Account of Irragation, Navy thon Embasis ment and Demarge Works Embasis ment and Demarge Works General Ashimotration Administ, stem of Justes fails Police. Robert of Justes fails Police. Robert of Justes fails Police. Robert of Justes fails Police. Robert of Justes fails Police. Robert of Justes fails Police. Robert of Justes for Cooperation Individual Fails Fa	4 68 3 94 3 94 4 25 2 00 71 29 0 17 1 23 42 55 33 30 10 24 62 9 17 29 99 22 39 1 105 45 20 24	4 09 3 42 41 52 2 00 72 81 20 15 121 49 66 29 14 59 49 28 84 27 21 23 57 1,08 12 19 32	5 13 4 22 63 30 6 70 2 58 99 48 0 26 1.88 69 72 01 32 31 92 09 48 00 13 68 35 55 30 20
Direct De marsk on the Revenue Revenue, Account of Irragation, Navoy thon Embarkment and Deamage Works Concral Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Administration Account of Deamage Administration Administrat	4 68 3 94 39 66 4 25 2 (9) 71 29 0 17 1 23 42 55 33 30 10 53 49 9 17 29 90 22 39	4 09 3 52 41 52 2 00 72 81 0 15 121 41 49 69 29 14 59 49 28 84 9 76 1 27 21 23 37	5 13 4 22 63 39 6 70 2 58 99 43 0 26 1,88 69 72 29 92 (99 48 00 13 68 35 55 30 20
Direct Demards on the Revenue Revenue, Account of Irragation, Navy thon Embasis ment and Demarge Works Embasis ment and Demarge Works General Ashimotration Administ, stem of Justes fails Police. Robert of Justes fails Police. Robert of Justes fails Police. Robert of Justes fails Police. Robert of Justes fails Police. Robert of Justes fails Police. Robert of Justes for Cooperation Individual Fails Fa	4 68 3 94 3 94 4 25 2 00 71 29 0 17 1 23 42 55 33 30 10 24 62 9 17 29 99 22 39 1 105 45 20 24	4 09 3 42 41 52 2 00 72 81 20 15 121 49 66 29 14 59 49 28 84 27 21 23 57 1,08 12 19 32	5 13 4 22 63 30 6 70 2 58 99 48 0 26 1.88 69 72 01 32 31 92 09 48 00 13 68 35 55 30 20
Direct Demards on the Revenue Revenue, Account of Imgation, Navertion Embassisment and Dramage Works Debt Servas in techtion Administ, then of Justes, fails Police, Servas in the Commission of Servas Sentification Medical	4 68 3 94 4 25 2 (4) 71 24 0 17 1 23 42 55 33 70 10 53 49 24 62 9 17 29 90 22 39 1 05 45 20 24 1 28 41	4 09 3 52 41 52 2 00 72 81 0 15 121 41 49 66 29 14 29 49 28 84 27 21 23 1 1,08 12 1,74 05	5 13 4 22 63 39 6 70 2 58 99 44 0 26 1,88 69 72 01 32 31 92 09 48 00 13 68 35 55 30 20 1,31 02 36 03 2,00 39

LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

		-			 							
	Area 11	sq	mile	,	Population	n . 24.	108	Hea	lquai ters	· Kav	arathy	
-		-	-		 	~~~	-	100 -	-	100	arter	

Administrator M Ramunny

MANIPUR

Area 8 628 sq miles	Population	7,80,037	Capi	tal	Implial
	Commissioner	Bakswar Pra	rad		
C	OUNCIL OF N	MINISTERS			
Ministers		Portfolios			
Mairembam Koneng Singh	(hief Ministe	r		
Athiko Daiho	1	mance			
Seram Angou Singh	ī	Development and Planning			
	Chief Secr	ctar)			
	R H Sak	scna			
1	LLGISLATIVE.	ASSEMBI Y			
Speaker Khongbantabam Ibet	ombi Singh	Deputy S	peaker	LS	oolomon

-50	ruker Knongoantaoant toetomot singn	Deputy Speaker L 3010111011
I	Aimol	D Athnibo (Con)
2	Bishenpin Monang	R K frabot Singh (Con.)
3	Charangpat Kongjom	Md, Chaoba (Ind.)
- 4	Churachandpur	Psoneikhai (Con.)
- 5	Hıyanalam Sugnu	H Kanhai Singh (Con.)
6	hinbung Yanipok Top Chingtha	Ashraf Alı (ind)
7	Jiri	5 Buoy Singh (Con)
8	Kakehing Wangjing	M Ibotombi Singh (Ind.)
9	Kersamthong	I Thambon Singh (Con.)
10	Khurai	K. Borthakur Sharma (Soc.)
11	Kumbi Thanga	M Koiren Singh (Con.)
12	Lamlas Kerruo	5 Angouba Singh (Con.)
13	Lilong	Md Alimuddin (Con.)
14	Mao East	Ng Thatso (Ind.)
	Mao West	A Datho (Con)
16	Nambol Keman	Y Yaima Singh (Con)
17	Phaisai	k Envey (Con)
18	Sagolband	N Ibomacha Singh (Ind.)
	Sagolmong .	L. Birachandha Singh (Con.)
20	Salam Khumbong Konthonjam	A K Kulachandha Singh (Ind.)
21	Sekmai Lamsang	('haoba Singh (Con)
22	Singjames	Th Chandrasekhor Singh (Soc.)
23	Tamenglong	Kakhangai (Ind.)
24	Tengnoupal	Khersung Anal (Con)
25	Thamlon	Gonkhenpas (Con)
26	Thonbal Chandrakhong	W Mani Singh (Con.)
27	Ukhrul	L Solomon (Con)
28	Urspok Lalambung Thangmeshand	Ibetombi Singh (Con)
29	Wangkhei Kongba	L. Achaw Singh (Soc.)
30	Wangai Mayang Imphal	Th Toyaima Singh (Con)
31	Nominated	Smt Lhingjanang Gangte
32	Nominated .	Smt R K. Mukhara Devi

PONDICHERRY

Population 3,69,079 Capital Pondicherry Area 185 sq miles Principal languages . Tamil and French

> Lt Governor 3S L Silam COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers

Γ Goubert Chief Minister, Confidential and Cabinet Department, Home, Appointments, Ge-Administration Education Legislative & Judicial Industries and Finance Department.

Partlalia

V Vengadasubbareddiar Planning, Public Works, Electricity, Port, Fisheries and Government Press Revenue, Animal Husbandiy, Information K. M. Guruswamy Pillay & Publicity

Health, Co-operation and Town Planning Mohamed Ismail Marical Local Administration, Labour and Social M K Zeevaratnam Welfare V M C Varada Pillas Agriculture, Community Development and Local Development Works

> Chief Secretors K I Somasundram

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker A S Kangeyan Deputy Speaker Kannelictty Perasurani

Kami Chetty , 19 Murugapakkam-Vumar Mandapam V Anagalapettai 5mt Subbrah (PF) Savitri (Con.)

20 Muthalpet N Sethuraman (Con.) 21 Nendungadu P Shanmugam (Con.) Kamichetty Parasurum Andyrapettai (Con)

Nellitope N Govindaraju (P.F.)
Nerai y D Rattinasabapathy Pillet 3 Archivak-Thavalukuppann P C Purushottama Reddiar (Con.).

Ariankuppam Chandrasekara Reddian (Con). (alias) C. Ramanujani (Con.) Baliour R. Subramania Padayachi Nettapakkam V Vunkatasubba Reddiar (Con)

Olugarai N Guruswamy (PF) (Con) 6 Buss Street M M Houssame (PF) Oopalam R Vaithilingam (PF)

Embalam-kalmandapam Annamalas Oussetter) R Pakii Mohammed (Con.) Naicket (Con) 28 Palloor Έ. 1 Raman (PSP). Panthakkal 7 N Purushottam (Con.) Kalapet Zeevarathna Odayar (Con.) Karikal North 30 Mohammed Ismail

Pondschert v Rajbhayan A S han-Marical (Con.) geyan (Speaker) Ri ddiarpalayam 10) Kankal South M Seivaraju \ Narayanaswami

II Karikal Central K E M Mohamed (PI-) Ibrahini Maricar (Ind.) Saram-Lawsper P Narayanaswami

(PF) 12 Karuskovilpathu K S Govindrai 33 Sellipet-Suthukeny S Natarajan (PF) (Con) Thirument Alugai K M Guruswainy

14 Kasikuadar Smt Saraswathi Subbiah Pillai (Con) (PF)

Trumah avanpattmam North V. M C 14 Kurichikuppan T Dubois (Con.) Varada Pilai (Con.)

15 Auruvmattani-Cariambuttur R. 36 Turumalrayanpattinani South Naga-Purushothama Reddiar (Con.) muthu Pillai (Con)

37 Terunalar-Badrakalianman Kovil Subto Madhakovil V Ramassamy Pillar barayalu Nascker (Con) (Con)

38 Inunalar-Darbaraneyeswarar . Soun-17 Mahe . C F Bharathan (Con) darassamy (Ind.) 39 Villianur M Chidambaram (PF.) 18 Mannadipet Edouard Goubert (Con.)

*As on April 1, 1964

TRIPURA

Area 4,036 sq miles Population 11,42,005 Capital Agartala _____

Chief Commissioner: S P Mukherjee COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Munsters Portfolios

Sachindra Lal Singh Chief Minister S M Son Gupta . Development Minister

Denuty Munisters R P Choudhury Binode Behari Das Manundra Lai Bhowinsk

Chief Se retary

D K Guha

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

		LEGI	ISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Spe	raker Upo	ndra Kumar Roy	Deputy Speaker Ershad Alı Choudhury
1	Agartala (id (ST)	Hemanta Deb (CPI).
2	Ag 11 tala S	adar (1)	Sachindra Lal Singh (Con.)
3	Agartala 5	adar (n)(SC)	Benode Behari Das (Con.)
1		idar (iii)(S.D)	Sudhanwa Deh Barma (CPI)
5	Agartala	WD (1)	Kishna Das Bhattacharjee (Con.)
6	Agartala T	(n) awo	Sukhamov Sengupta (Con)
7	Belenis		Upendra Kumar Roy (Con)
8	Birgani (S)	f)	Dasami Drang (Com)
9	Bishalgarh		Umesh Lal Singh (Con.)
10	Charilum (S1)	Aghore Deb Barma (CPI).
11	Dharmana	gai North	Karunamoy Nath Choudhury (Con.)
12	Dharmana	gar South	Monoranjan Nath (CPI)
13	Dambarna	gar (ST)	Bulu Kakı (CPI)
14	Fatikroy		Gopesh Ranjan Deb (Con.)
15	Kailashar		Namindra Lil Bhowmik (Con.)
	Kalyanput	(ST)	Ram Charan Deb Barma (CPI)
	Kamalpur		Sund Chandra Datta (Con)
	Kanchan F	ur (ST)	Raj Prasad Choudhury (Con)
	Khawai		Nripendra Chakravorty (CPI)
20	Kulathonr		Dinesh Deb Barma (CPI)
	Kurti		Abdul Wazid (Con.)
22	Mohanpur		Promode Ranjan Das Gupta (CPI)
23	Muharipur	(ST)	Hlura Aung Mug (CPI)
24	Radhakish	otepur	Nishi Kanta Sarkar (Con.)
	Sabroom		Sund Kumar Choudhury (Con)
26	Salgarh		Ershad Alı Choudhury (Con.)
	Sonamure		Atique Islam (CPI)
	Sonamure		Munchor Ah (Con)
29	Takarajala	(ST)	Birchandra Deb Barma (CPI)
30	Teliamnra	(SC)	Prafulla Kumar Das (Con)

CHAPTER XXVII

INDIA AND THE WORLD

One of the directive principles of the Constitution of India requires the State to endeavour to promote international peace and security, maintain just and honourable relations between nations, and to foster respect for international law and treaty obligations. In the light of these directives for econduct of India's external relations since independence has been governed by: (1) pursuance of an independent to reign policy avoiding alignment with power blocs, (ii) support to the principle of freedom for dependent peoples and opposition to raisful discrimination, and (iii) co-operation with all peace-loving nations and the United Nations to promote international peace and prosecritiv without exploitation of ion enation by another

RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

India's relations with individual countries and international organisations during 1963 are briefly reviewed in the following pages

INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

Afgiantstan Sardar Shah Wali Khan, accompanied by the daughter of the King and her husband, paid a goodwill visit to India during March-April 1963 A parliamentary delegation, headed by the President of the National Assembly, and a trade delegation visited India in December 1963 and had useful discussions with their counterparts in India.

The President, Dr. Radhakrishnan, paid a state visit to Atghanistan in May 1963 and had cordial exchange of views with the King of Afghanistan on matters of mutual interest. The Government of India, in July 1963, een a gift, worth Rs. 10,000, of glass containers for vaccine lymph to assist the Afghan Government in its small-pox eradication programme. Humayon Kabir, a Union Minister visited Alghanistian during September-October 1963 and signed a cultural agreement. An Indian contingent of musicians, artister and a bockey team, headed by Satynedra Narayan Sinha, Education Minister of Bihar, participated in Afghan independence celebrations held at Kabul in August 1963.

Bürna India was one of the first countries to rush assistance to the Government of Burna in May 1963, when cholera broke out in an epidemic form in certain parts of Burna. The Indian Red Gross airlitted one lakit doses of anti-cholera vaccine to Burna, half of which was given as a gift Dinicish Singh, Union Deputy Minister for External Affairs, visited Burna in May 1963 which was followed by a visit by Manubhai Shah, Minister for International Trade

Ceylon A number of Indian experts were made available to Ceylon Visits of scholars, writers, cultural troupes, sports teams, etc. to and from Ceylon were encouraged A large number of Ceylonese personnel we given facilities for training in India The Indian naval ships visited Ceylon on a goodwill mission in August and October 1963

Nèpal. The King and Queen of Nepal accompanied by Tübis Giri. Chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid a state visit to Delhi in August 1963. The King had useful mutual exchange of views with the President and Prime Minister of India. A co-operative delegation and a team of entrepreneurs sponsored by the Government of Nepal visited co-operative organisations and mutuarial centres in India in December 1963.

The visit of the Chief of Army Staff, General J. N. Chaudhuri, to Nepal in June 1963 and of the President, Dr. Radhakrishnan, in November 1963.

strengthened the ties of goodwill and friendship between the two countries O V Alagesan, the then Minister for Irrigation and Power, visited the Trisuli Hydel Project in June 1963.

The ues of friendship between the two countries were strengthened further when King Mahendra laid the foundation stone of the Gandak barrage at Bhainsalotan on May 4, 1964 in the presence of (late) Prime Minister Nehru "When completed the barrage would be a symbol of the growing

bonds of friendship between India and Nepal"

A record number of Nepalese students sought admission to various institutions in India for higher studies. Important consultations took place between the two Governments in the matter of trade and commerce, with particular reference to the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade and Transit of 1960. Indian and to Nepal was increased by Rs. 3 crores bringing the total Indian and during the Third Plan period to Rs. 21 crores. Under the Colombo Plan, Indian provided training to 162 nominees of Nepal.

Fullstam The fourth annual instalment of the Indian contribution towards the cost of replacement works in Pakistan equal to £€2.06,000 was paid to the World Bank for the Indus Basin Development Fund on November 1, 1963 Efforts continued to be made to proceed with the demarcation of India's eastern borders with Pakistan and to resolve the existing border disputes. The Directors of Land Records and Surveys of both the countries continued to meet and chall, out programmes for the demarcation of the borders between East Pakistan and Assam. Thrours and West Beneal

In September 1963, some officials of the Pakistan High Commission at New Dellin were apprehended by the police while indulging in undestrable activities and their recall was demanded. Pakistan retaliated by asking for the recall of Indian officials of equivalent rank working in the Indian mission at Karachi. In November a Second Secretary of the Pakistan mission and two others were also apprehended and asked to leave India, which in turn brought retaliation from the Pakistan Government on Indian High Commission at Karachi. In October, Pakistan demanded the closure of India's Assistant High Commission at Rajashahi whose chief function was to issue visas to Pakistan indianolas visiting India.

The year 1963 brought no improvement in the general hostility of Pakistan towards Indian. The year also saw the Pakistan-China alliance take shape and form. To bolster up its 'Hate India' campaign, the Pakistan Government engineered incidents along the cease-fire line, notably at Chaknot to the east of Keran, and in the Betar Nailah in Pooneh. Upon a complaint louged by India, the UN Chief Military Observer, after investigations, gave an award of volation by Pakistan and an award of no violation by India in regard to Chaknot. There was turther deterioration in the conductors of the minority communities. in Pakistan causing their regular flow towards Indian border States. From January to May 1964 over 3 11,000 refugees had migrated to India from East Pakistan.

EAST ASIA

China The India-China relations have been outlined separately in the Appendices

Japan . During the year Indo-Japanese friendship was strengthened through cultural, educational and social ties. Government of India granted three scholarships to Japanese students for study and research in Indian universities.

A Medical Mission consisting of eight members from the University of Osaka visited India in August. Among the other delegations that visited India during the year was a Youth Goodwill Mission and a Parliamentary delegation.

India too sent a number of delegations to Japan including a shooting

team and a boxing team.

Among those who visited Japan during the year were former Minister for Food and Agriculture S K, Patil, the then Foreign Secretary M J. Desait and the Secretary, Revenue and Expenditure in the Union Ministry of Finance

A senior officer of the Ministry of International Trade visited Korea South Korea in September-October to explore the possibilities of increasing trade between the two countries. In the cultural and educational field both the Governments agreed to exchange one professor and five post-graduate

students for higher studies in Indian and Korean universities

Moncolian People's Republic Indian Ambassador to the Soviet Union was appointed concurrently as Ambassador of India to Mongolia with residence at Moscow, in February 1963 T. N. Kaul, the Ambassador, presented his letter of credence at Ulan Bator on February 15, 1963 Ambassador participated in the celebrations of the 42nd anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic The new Mongolian Ambassador Sumadyn Tsedendamba presented his credentials to the President on September 19. 1963

A radio-telephone service from India to Ulan Bator via Moscow was established in September, 1963

SOUTH LAST ASIA

Australia There were visits to India of a trade goodwill and develop ment mission from Western Australia in March, of Allen Lairhall Minisco of Supply of Australia in May, and of R. J. Heffron, Premier of New South Wales, in August The Australian Foreign Minister, Garfield Barwick, also visited India In April, T. T Krishnamachari, Union Linance Minister and S. S. Khera, Cabinet Secretary visited Australia and had usual discussions. The Governor of Mysor, visited Australia on a lecture tour and Tenzing Norgay participated in a mountaineering framing camp in Tasmania Australia participated in the joint an exercises in India

The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia of which India is the chairman continues to exercise its res-

pousibilities to maintain peace in the area

India continued to exercise her responsibilities as Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos April 1963, when hostilities broke out in Laos, the Commission, asked by the Prime Minister of Laos to station teams at various points in the areas of conflict, despatched a team to the Piain of lars headquarters of the

neutral forces This team continues to be there

Indonesia The Foreign Minister of Indonesia, Dr. Subandrio, and Air Minister, An Vice Maishal Omai Dani, visited India President Sockarno paracipated in the birth anniversary celebrations of Mahatma Gandhi held at the Indian embassy in Diakana Dinesh Singh, Deputy Minister, External Affairs, Km Sushila Nayar, Union Health Minister, Dr V K R V Rao, Member of the Planning Commussion and four women delegates of the Ali-India Women's Conference paid visits to Indonesia. India participated in the Asian-African Journalists' Conference held in Djakaita in April Some scientific instruments manufactured in India were presented to Padiadiaran University of Bandung and sugar, textiles and medicines were sent from India to the victims of the volcanic eruption in Bali

Malaysia Smt Lakshmi N Menon, Minister of State, represented the Government of India in the Malaysia celebrations held in Kuala Lumpur in September Sardar Hukum Singh, Speaker, S. V Krishnamurthy Rao, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, and two other M.P s visited Malaysia in connection with the ninth Parliamentary Conference held in Kuala Lumpur. The Kalakshetra troupe led by Smt Rukmun Devt patterpated in the South-East Asia Cultural Festival held in Singapore and thereafter touted Malaysia Two Indian Carrs participated in the annual Koran reading contest held in Kudal Lumpur during the Ramzan month India da nated one million ML ol anti-choliera vacture to Kudal Lumpur when cholera broke out in that area. A number of Malaysian personnel were trained in India and several Malaysian students were admitted to medical and other colleges in India

Sultan and Sultana of Kedah and party and Dato Abdul Jamir, Secretary to the Malaysian Treasury, and tour teams consisting of State Assembly members, local councillors, trade unionists and a educationists and a cultural

delegation visited India

New Zeuland The Government of India appointed a full-time High Commissioner resident in Wellington The Governor of Mysore and TT Krishnamachari a Union Minister, paid visits to New Zeuland. The Government of New Zeuland made a free gift of butter fat and woollen blanket to little

Philippines The then Chief Justice, of India, B. P. Sinha, attended the Conference of the Chief Justices of the South-East Asian countries held in the Philippines Other notable visitors from India were Smt. Lakshmi N. Menou, Umon Minister of State, who visited Manila in connection with the ECAFE conference held in March, and Humayun Kabir, a Union Minister India also patticipated in the first Asian Writers' Conference held in Manila. A cultural delegation from the fields of panting, musc, literature, sculpture and philosophy—the first of its kind from the Philippines—visited India towards the end of last year.

I hailand. The That Foreign Minister, Thanat Khoman, wisted India and presented to the Government of India a token amount of rice for the relief of refugees. Smt Lasshmi N. Menon, Minister of State, Dinesh Shigh, Deputy Minister and Y. D. Gundevia, the then Commonwealth Secretary, paid visits to Bangkok and had useful discussions with the That leader.

The Indian naval ships, Mysore, Raiput and Rain, paid a goodwill visit to Hailand Various Thai officials were provided facilities for training in the fields of malaria eradication, public administration, community develop-

ment, salt research and family planning,

Vietnam Smt Lakshmi N Menon, Minister of State, visited Sargon, Vicitianic and Hanor in March 1963. The Commonwealth Secretary visited Phonon Penh, Hanor, Visitianie and Sargon in July-August. The Government of the Republic of Vietnam was presented with a consignment of Indian textiles worth Rv. 25,000 for the relief of the sufferers of an accidental fire in Sargon.

WEST ASIA

4den M A Abdo, Minister for Local Government in Aden was invited to India. This was the first visit of an elected Minister of the Aden Government.

Iran President Radhakrishnan's state visit to Iran from May 16 to 21. 1963 brought the two countries nearer. Iran condemned the Chinese aggression and expressed her sympathy and support to the Government and people of India.

Iraq. During the year India expanded the field of mutual co-operation and technical assistance with Iraq

President Aref's visit to India during March-April 1964 further brought the two countries nearer

Jordan During the Chinese aggression Jordan supported India whole-heartedly. The state visit of His Majesty King Hussain (December 3 to 16, 1963) helped in further cementing the bonds of friendship between the two countries

Kuwait . India extended diplomatic recognition to the State of Kuwait and raised the diplomatic representation to the level of an Embassy

Lebanon Prime Minister Rashid Karame's state visit to India brought

the two countries nearer.

Saudi Arabia The spontaneous support extended by Saudi Arabia during Chinese aggression earned appreciation of the people of India Saudi Arabia continued to attract large numbers of Indian pilgrims During the year about 16,000 Hajees went to Mecca and Medina from India

Syria The Government of India recognised the new Syrian regime after

the revolution in March 1963.

Yemen . India has undertaken to render technical and economic assistance to Yemen

A FRICA

During the Chinese aggression the close and cordial ties between India and the UAR were strengthened further. President Nasser took the lead in initiating practical steps for casing the deadlock between India and China. Prime Minister Ali Sabri represented the UAR at the Colombo Con-There was closer contact between the two countries on major world problems like non-alignment, disarmament, banning of nuclear tests, etc. India continued to loan technical personnel to the UAR. Exchange of scholars, deputation of instructors, exchange of books on cultural, scientific and technical subjects, etc., also took place

Libva During the year the relations between India and Libva continued

to be friendly

Tunisia President Bourguiba extended whole-hearted support and sympathy to India during the Chinese aggression The Tunisian President was openly critical of China's attack on India even during Premier Chou Enlar's visit to Tunisia Morocco No significant development took place regarding Indo-

Moroccan relations during the year

Algeria Relations between India and Algeria were quite cordial. India was represented at the Algerian Independence Day celebrations in July 1963

Ghana Dr K N Raj, Director, Delhi School of Economics, participated in the discussions of Ghana's Seven-Year Plan on invitation from the Gliana Government

Nigeria Indian assistance in the technical field was considerably extend-

ed by loan of the service of trained personnel from India

The Congo India continued to contribute to the United Nations her share of expenditure on the Congo operations. India's share from July to December 1963 was assessed at \$ 3,34,415.

East and Central Africa . India continued to accord full facilities and assistance to the Governments of Fast African territories in the matter of recruitment of trained and technical personnel from India. The Commission of India at Nairobi was raised to the status of High Commission from December 12, 1963, the date Kenya attained independence

Ethiopia · Co-operation in the technical and educational fields continued The Prime Minister of Somalia visited India in August 1963 India promised to meet, to the extent possible, the requirements of the Somali Republic in respect of doctors, teachers and technicians.

Sudan . Vice-President Dr. Zakir Hussain paid a visit to Sudan in March-April 1963.

South Africa . The South African Government continued to follow its policy of racial discrimination.

The Government of India, however, offered scholarships to students from the Republic of South Africa under the General Scholarships Scheme as in previous years.

EUROPE

Austria The Austrian Foreign Minister's visit to India in November 1963 strengthened economic ties between India and Austria.

Belgium: In May 1963 Manubhai Shah, Minister of International Trade,

visited Brussels

Bulgaria. In September 1963 the Bulgarian Minister of Education and Culture paid a visit to India when the first Cultural Agreement between the two countries was signed

Cyprus The Vice-President of Cyprus paid an official visit to India in March, 1963. Indian delegates participated in the sixth session of the Executive Committee of the Airo-Asian Solidarity Organisation The Chinese

delegates were isolated in this conference over the issues of peace and war Denmark. An agreement between India and Denmark was signed for

collaboration in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy The Scouts and Girl Guides of Denmark worked on holidays in order to donate wages thus earned for charitable work in India. The Danish heir apparent Crown Princess came on a private visit to India in November

Luropean Parliamentary Delegation A European Parliamentary delegation consisting of important personalities from Italy, France, Federal Ropublic of Germany, Netherlands and Belgium visited India in December

Finland Relations with Finland remained cordial during the period. i rance Former French Premiers Mendes-France and Edgar Faure came to India at the invitation of the Prime Minister Manubhai Shah, Minister for International Trade, visited Paris in May 1963

The Federal Republic of Germany The relations between India and the Lederal German Republic remained friendly and cordial

India's Minister for Steel and Heavy Industries, C. Subramaniam, the Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Aflairs Humayun Kabii, and the Minister for International Trade Manubhar Shah visited Germany during 1963

Di Walter Scheel, West German Minister for Economic Co-operation and Development came to India in November 1963

Greece The King and Queen came to India on a state visit in February 1963

Hungary A Hungarian Parliamentary delegation visited India during the year

Ireland Pennission was accorded to the Republic of Ireland for the opening of an embassy in New Delhi

Italy The Vaiont Dam disaster evoked much sympathy in India and

the Government sent supplies to Italy by a special plane

Netherlands Sint Lakshmi N. Menon paid a visit to the Netherlands in lunc 1963 India's Ambassador in the Netherlands R K Tandon left The Hague to take over as India's representative in Nairobi R R Sinha took over as the new Ambassador of India in The Hague

Vorway An agreement was signed between the UN, the Government of Norway and the Government of India providing for a project for public

health development in India

The USSR · Indo-Soviet ties of friendship were further strengthened during the year. In September 1963, the Soviet Government made an official statement criticising the Chinese Government for resorting to warlike operations against India for settling the border dispute

Indian delegates participated in the World Congress of Women held in Moscow in June 1963. An Indian Exhibition was held in Moscow during July-August Humayun Kabir, Manibhai Shah, Smt India Gandhi and Kin Sushila Nayar were among those who visited the Soviet Union during the year.

Warm reception was accorded to the first woman cosmonaut Valentinal Fersikova and the other two cosmonauts A G Nikolaev and Valery Bykovsky who visited India in November 1963

Spain The Spanish Press has shown growing concern over the mounting military might of China and the possible thicat that it poses to world

Sweden An agreement was signed between India and Sweden to set up a scheme of Paper Technology in Saharanpur Sweden has agreed to abolish duty on Indian tea

Switzerland In July, 1963, an agreement of co-operation between India and Switzerland was signed for improving the animal-breed and agriculture

in Kerala State

The United Kinidom President Radhakrisham visited the UK at the invitation of the Oueen of England A delegation of British Labour Patry Members visited India during May 1963 Earl Mountbatten of Burina visited India during April-May 1963 British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Durican Sandys visited India also in May 1963 to M

Lord Denning, Master of Rolls of the United Kingdom, visited India at

December 1963 at the invitation of the Government of India

Vatican The Archbishop of Bombay went to Rome to participate in the second session of the Vatican Council. The President of India has invited His Holmes the Pope Paul VI to visit India in 1964.

Yingoslavia India rushed medical supplies, tea and coffee to Yugoslavia by a special plane immediately after the earthquake disaster in Skoplje The Yugoslav Government supported the idea of holding a conference of non-aligned countries.

THE AMERICAS

NORTH AMERICA

The United States of America The US military assistance to meet the Chinese thicat was most timely Besides this military ad, the US 15 of 50 one of the foremost contributors of economic aid to India

President Radhakrishnan made a state visit to the States in June, 1963. Together with other countries, India mourned the sad and premature death

of President Kennedy in November, 1963

India wekomed the declaration made by President Johnson after his installation that he would continue the policies of his predecessor in the great and difficult task of reducing tensions and actively working for the maintenance of world peace as well as contributing to the economic development of the less developed countries of the world.

Canada Canada's relations with India have been consistently friendly and Canada made notable contribution towards India's economic development. An agreement between the Governments of Canada and India was signed in November 1963 for participation and co-operation in the construction of the Rajasthan Aformic Power Station.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina Argentina expressed great concern over Chinese aggression on India

Bohvia There was general appreciation in Bohvia of India's foreign policy of non-alignment.

Brazil . V. H Coelho, Ambassador of India, presented his Letter of Credence in February 1963 to the President of Brazil.

The Ramakrishna Mission of Brazil arranged a public lecture commemorating the birth centenary of Swami Vivekananda in August 1963. The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Brazil Dr. Pedro Calmon presided

Chile. A 'Friends of India Society' was formed in February 1963. Colombia. The Colombia Government assured India of its sympathy and support on the issue of the Chinese aggression

Cuba India sent relief supplies after the hurricane disaster in Cuba Mexico. The President of Indian Chamber of Commerce participated

in the Congress of the International Chambers of Commerce held in Mexico during April 1963 During the Chinese aggression, the President of Panama

assured India of his country's whole-hearted support to India Relations with Peru. Venezuela and West Indies continued to be cordial

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Appointments and Elections to UN Bodies

India was the fifth most largely-represented country in professional posts in the UN Secretariat in the 12-month period ending August 31, 1963 Indian nationals in key posts include the Chief of the Secretary-General's Cabinet, C. V. Narasimban: the Secretary-General's Military Adviser, Mai-Gen Rikhye, the deputy head of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs. M A Vellodi, the deputy head of the Department of Public Intumation, Gohl Obhrar; and 33 other officials in the upper grades

B N Chakravarty, India's Permanent Representative at the UN, was elected Chairman of UN Committee on contributions in September 1963 The Committee advises the General Assembly on assessments of member-

countries for the UN budget

R Venkataraman was elected Vice-President of the UN Administrative Tribunal in October 1963 The Tribunal functions as a quast-judicial body and deals with disputes between the organisation and its employees about contracts and other conditions of employment

8 Y Krishnaswami assumed charge as Adviser on Food and Agriculture

to the UN Secretary-General in January 1964

S. K. Singh, First Secretary in the permanent mission of India to the UN. was selected to the Staff Pension Committee of the UN in November 1953 Lt-Gen P S Gyani, Commander of the UN Fmergency Force in Gaza,

was appointed to the post of Commander of the UN Observation Mission in the Yemen in September 1963.

Col S C Sabharwal was appointed Chief of Staff of the Yemen Observation Mission in January 1964

Economic and Social Organisations

India is a member of the UN Economic and Social Council for the threevear term, 1962-64 Its 35th session was held at New York in April 1964 when India was represented by its Permanent Representative to the UN India was elected to the following functional commissions of the Council in the elections held during this session (1) Statistical Commission (re-elected for a ferther term of four years from January 1, 1964), (2) Commission on Narcoue Drugs (re-elected for a further term of three years from January 1, 1964), and (3) Commission on International Commodity Trade (elected for a term of three years from January 1, 1963) The 36th session of the Council was held at Geneva in July 1963, in which India was represented by R k Nehru and B N Chakravarty

India was elected to the Governing Council of the UN Special Fund to: one year at the resumed 36th session of the Council in December 1963

India participated in the 19th session of the Commission on Human Rights held at Geneva in March-April 1963

M S. Tracker, member of the Planning Commission, was appointed a member of the advisory committee of the UN Economic and Social Council on application of science and technology to developing countries.

UN Conference on Trade and Development

Following the Cairo conference in July 1962, India in co-operation with other less developed countries sponsored the resolutions adopted by the UN in 1962 for convening a UN Conference on Trade and Development in 1964 and for appointing a preparatory committee to draw up its agenda and make other necessary arrangements. The preparatory consisted of 32 countries including India. The first two sessions of the preparatory committee were held in New York and Geneva and India assisted in the drafting of a provisional agenda which adequately provides for a consideration of the measures for reducing the obstacles to increased trade by less developed After the agenda was agreed upon, the UN Conference on Trade and Development, attended by Trade Ministers and other leading delegates from more than 120 countries, began in Geneva on March 23 On a motion by India's Minister for International Trade, Manubhai Shah, United Arab Republic's Finance and Planning Minister was elected president of the conference. The conference elected the chairmen for its five main committees. To the second committee on trade in manufactures and semimanufactures T. Swaminathan (India) was elected

Leonomic Commission for Asia and the Far Fast (ECAFT)

The 19th session of the ECAFE was held in Manda Philippines, in March 1963. The Indian delegation was led by Sint Lashimi N Microti, Minister of State for External Affairs. At this meeting a resolution on acceleration measures for regional economic co-operation for development of trade and industry was adopted. India also participated in a preparatory meeting of the special conference on Avian economic co-operation at Bang-kok in October 1963. The conclusions drawn by this meeting were considered by a high-level special conference in Mandia in December 1963. One of the conclusions of this conference was that the ECAFE countries should actively explore methods of increasing intra-regional trade.

Sponsored by the ECAFE, an international conference on the development of fertiher industry in Asia and the Far East was held in Bombay from November 18 to December 2, 1963

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

During 1963, India actively participated in almost all the important meetings and conferences sponsored by FAO. Important of these were the 12th session of the FAO Conference, 40th, 41st and 42nd sessions of the FAO Connect, 36th session of the committee on commodity problems, World Food Congress, 1st session of the freedom-from-hunger campagin, 8th session of the FAO group on grains, and 7th session of the FAO consultative sub-committee on the economic aspects of rice. Two regional meetings were organised in India in collaboration with the FAO during the year. These were the meetings of experts on agricultural projects and FAO Far Fast farm broadcasting seminar.

At the 12th Session of the FAO conference held in Rome in November 1963, India's nominee B R Sen was re-elected as Director-General of FAO for a further ferm of four years until the end of 1967. India was also re-elected to a number of important organs of FAO viz, the Council, the committee on commodity problems and the committee on constitutional and legal matters. G R Kamat, Secretary, Department of Agriculture, was elected as an alternate member to the finance committee of the FAO. Dr

J. Makhijani of India was appointed as an animal production officer with a UN Special Fund Project in Columbia.

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

The International Labour Conference, at its 47 sessions held so far, has adopted 119 conventions and 119 recommendations. Of these, India has ratified 28 conventions. Apart from formal ratification the main provisions of a number of other conventions and recommendations are also being implemented to the extent tossible.

Besides attending the four meetings of the Governing Body and the 47th session of the International Labour Conference in June 1963, Indian representatives participated in the seventh session of the Textiles Committee (Geneva, May 1963), seventh session of the Jron and Steel Committee (Gardiff, UK—August-September 1963), and the tripartite technical meeting for the food products and drinks industries (Geneva, December 1963).

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

The regional centre for the training of educational planners, administrators and supervisors and suspervisors in Asia, set up by the Government of India in collaboration with UNESCO, conducted three training courses, each of three months duration Participants from nine Asian countries attended the courses. During the last quarter of 1963 negotiations with UNESCO were finalised for the visit of a planning mission consisting of eight Sowiet secretists and two American scientists for assistance in the promotion of a science teaching programme for secondary schools in India. The visit of another planning mission consisting of nine Sowiet scientists in connection with the University Grants Commission's project of advanced centres of studies was also arranged. Most of the scientists covered by these two programmics arrived in India in January and February 1964

Scholars from a number of countries visited India on UNESCO awards for study, training and observation in their respective fields of research. The Government of India participated in the UNESCO Emergency for Assistance to Member-States in Africa for Educational Development, and Government paid a contribution of Rs. 4 lakhs towards the programme and instituted 33 fellowships at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs for the training of African university personnel in India A planning mission of four Indian educationists was sent to Liberia to assist the Liberian Government in the formation of their educational development plans.

India played host to a training course in scientific and technological teaching at Banaras Hindu University. The Government of India paid a contribution of R. 1.66,670 to the UNESCO research centre on social and economic development in southern Asia, which is located at the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi University, for its operation during 1964.

India played host to the first meeting of the regional co-ordination committee for the reading materials project in South Asia. Besides India, representatives of Afghanistan, Ceylon, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan and Thailand attended the meeting. The Government of India participated in the international campaign to save the monuments of Nubia from numdation by the rising waters of the Awan dam and offered UNESCO a contribution of Rs 28 lakhs in the form of services, supplies and equipment of Indian outent specifically supplies and equipment of Indian outent specific properties.

The 65th sesson of the executive board of UNESCO was attended by Smt. Indra Gandhi and the 66th sesson by the Secretary of the Union Education Ministry. An Indian economist, Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshish was appointed UNESCO's Deputy Director-General in June 1963. Dr. C. D. Deshmukh was appointed as one of the members of the Governing Board of

International Institute for Educational Planning, a new organisation launched by the UNESCO in Paris in July 1963.

India paid its share of nearly Rs 16.4 lakhs to the regular budget of UNESCO for the year 1963.

World Health Organisation (WHO)

During 1963, several Indian medical and public health workers were appointed as members of WHO expert committees and advisory panels on occal aspects in teaching obstetrics, virus diseases, radiation, enteric diseases, professional and technical education of medical and auxiliary personnel, materiary and child health, insecticides and plague. The WHO provided a sum of \$3,47,970 under its regular budget and \$5,34,995 under its technical awistance budget for the implementation of programmes in India during 1963. During 1964 the WHO has provided 33,27,204 under its regular budget and \$2,34,111 has 140 been provided under the malariar cardication special account. The Government of India's contribution to WHO during 1963 amounted to \$2,35,14,095.

The Indian delegation to the 16th World Health Assembly held at 6c neva in May 1963 was led by the Union Health Minister. The 16th WHO regional committee held at Bangkok in September 1963 was attended by the Union Deputy Health Minister. India also attended the following meetings WHO expert committee on malaria held a* Rio-de-Ionerio in September, WHO travelling seminar on organisation of epidemiological services held in USSR in October 1963; WHO regional seminar on health aspects of industrialisation held in Dacca in November, WHO expert committee on mallpox held in London in January 1964, and WHO committee on international quarantine meeting held at Geneva in February 1964.

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

The UNICEF executive board at its meeting held in June 1963 approved allocations to India totalling \$8.68.600 and at its meeting held at Bangkok in January 1964, sanctioned allocations to the various projects in India of \$23,21,000. The total allocations from the UNICEF up to January 1964, amount to \$42,12,32,67. During 1962-65, the UNICEF allocated 38.5 million pounds of skimmed milk for the praternity and child health and sensol teeding programmer.

The Government of India, Ministry of Health, contributed to UNICEF as unit of Rs. 16,00,000 during 1963-64, beades the first instalment of the grant of Rs. 5,00,000 to the UNICEF local office. A budget provision of Rs. 16,00,000 has been made by the Union Ministry of Health during 1964-65 for the purpose of their contribution to UNICEF for 1964. In addition, a budget provision of Rs. 7,29,000 has been made for contribution to the UNICEF local office.

India's membership of the UNICEF executive board will continue till the end of 1964. The Deputy Director General of Health Services represented India at the UNICEF executive board meeting held in Bangkok in January 1964.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

India was represented by the Minister of International Trade, Manubhai Shah, at a meeting of the GATT held in May 1963. The meeting considered the progress made regarding the implementation of the programme of action for removal of obstacles to the trade of less-developed countries as well as the proposal of the USA for holding a conference to negotiate a general reduction in tariff barriers. Trade Ministers of all the contracting parties were present at the meeting. In pursuance of the conclusions

arrived at by this meeting, four committees have been set up. India's Ambassador to Belgium, K. B. Lall, has been elected as the Chairman of the Action Committee which would assist the contracting parties in the implementation of the programme of action, and mitiate progress and co-ordinate further positive measures. India has also been elected as a member of the Trade Negotiations Committee which elaborates the procedures for negotiations in the Trade Conference to be held in 1964, popularly known as the Kennedy Round of negotiations.

United Nations Technical Assistance Programme (UNTAP)

Up to December 1963, the Programme provided India with 1,352 experts and awarded lellowships and scholarships to 1,291 Indian nationals for study abroad. During 1963 India contributed Rs. 40,47,619 to the UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and Rs. 10,00.131 towards the Invine expenses of experts.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

India is a founder-member of IMF and holds the fifth largest quota in the Fund From the inception of the Fund up to December 31, 1963, India purchased foreign currencies of the value of Rs 274 crores from the Fund, out of which a sum of Rs 155 crores was repaid

The Indian delegation to the eighteenth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Fund held in Washington in September-October 1963 was attended by Governor, Rescrie Bank of India A mission from the Fund came to India in December 1963 to hold annual consultations with the Government of India no exchange restrictions, as provided under the Articles of Agreement of the Fund

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

India is a founder-member of the Bank and holds the fifth largest share in its capital. Loans granted by the Bank up to December 31. 1963. amounted to Rs 249 crores for the public sector and Rs 154 crores for the private sector, making a total of Rs 403 crores. Of this amount, Rs 20 crores were utilised before the First Plan, Rs. 14 crores during the First Plan and Rs 223 crores during the Second Plan Ot the balance of Rs. 146 crores, a sum of Rs 79 crores was utilised up to December 31, 1963. The schemes for which the Bank has advanced loans include (i) purchase of locomotives and other equipment for Indian Railways, (ii) purchase of agricultural machinery required for the reclamation of weed-infested and jungle lands, (iii) irrigation and power projects of Damodar Valley Corporation, (iv) purchase of aircraft by Air India Corporation, (v) development of the ports of Calcutta and Madras, (vi) hydro-electric project at Koyna in Maharashtia, (vii) expansion programmes of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, (viii) installation of thermal power station at Trombay near Bombay, (1x) development of coal industry in the private sector, and (x) assistance to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India to enable it to advance loans to private companies. IBRD has also assisted India in arranging meetings of friendly countries to discuss India's foreign exchange requirements and devise methods of extending financial assistance

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Bank was held in Washington in September-October 1963 Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, attended the meeting

International Development Association (IDA)

The International Development Association, which is an affiliate of the IBRD, has granted thirteen credits amounting to Rs. 143 crores to india for the following projects. (i) construction of national highways; (ii) installation of 800 tubewells in Uttar Pradesh; (iii) completion of Shetrunii 412 INTRIA 1964

Irrigation Project in Gujarat; (iv) completion of Salandu Irrigation Project in Orissa: (v) Puniab Flood and Drainage Project; (vi) additions to the power plans of Damodar Valley Corporation; (vii) Purua Irrigation Project in Maharashtra, (viii) second stage of Koyna Hydro-Electric Project in Maharashtra: (ix) development of Bombay Port; (x) development of telecommunication; (xi) Railway development programme, and (xii) installation of a thermal power station at Kothagudem in Andhra Pradesh A sum of Rs 42 crores had been utilised up to December 31, 1963

UN Special Fund

India's contribution to the Fund during 1963 was \$21,50,000

(Rs 1.02.38.098) in non-convertible rupees.

During 1963, the United Nations Special Fund allocated to India assistance to the extent of \$28,57,600 (Rs. 1 84 crores) for purchase of equipment, and for expert services and fellowships for the following projects; (1) assistance to regional engineering colleges, (ii) establishment of logging training centres, and (iii) Survey of India training programme

Other UN Specialised Agencies

Among other specialised agencies of the UN with which India is actively associated are the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Universal Postal Union (UPU), the World Mateorological Organisation (WMO) and the International Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO). At the Third Assembly meeting of the Inter-Governmental Maistime Consultative Organisation Convention held in London in October 1963, India was elected as a member of the IMCO Council. The leader of the Indian delegation, Dr. Nagendra Singh, was elected as the President of the IMCO Assembly

Commonwealth

The Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council met in London in Max and September 1963 India also took part at the meetings Council exchanged views on questions affecting the trade of Commonwealth countries in the light of current and prospective conditions of economic development in Europe and elsewhere. The Council agreed on the need for a general expansion of world trade and on the importance of this for all Commonwealth countries The Council discussed current problems in the field of aid for development

The fifth Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference was held in Montreal (Canada) in May-June 1963 The Director-General of All India Radio represented India at the Conference It was agreed that radio farm forums. such as those in India, can make a valuable contribution in developing countries by encouraging the use of improved farm production methods, widening of the range of community interests and fostering a spirit of national unity. It decided to establish a conference secretariat for an experimental period in London

A conference of Commonwealth Auditors-General was held in London in September 1963 India was represented by her Auditor-General at the conference Subjects discussed were the Auditor-General's report to Parliament, the audit of government income, the role of the auditor in the measurement of efficiency, and the problem of public accounting in developing countries

A conference of the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board review existing technical arrangements among the Commonwealth countries tor working telecommunication services was held in New Delhi in January-February 1964 The Union Minister of Posts and Telegraphs inaugurated the conference which was attended by about 50 delegates representing ten Commonwealth countries

Colombo Plan

Since the inception of the Colombo Plan, Ind., has provided training facilities for 2,572 nominecs of various countris. Of these 227 trainees were provided training facilities during July-December 1963. These trainees came from Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Indonesia, Malaysia, North Bornee, the Philippines, Sarawak, South Korea, Thasland and Vicienam Services of Indian experts were asso provided in the fields of life insurance nationalisation, entomology, taxation, leather technology, cashewing the production of the production, agriculture, plan publicity and for the Toule San sector of Mekong river valley project.

Up to the end of June 1963, India received the services of 289 foreign experts and training facilities for 3,216 Indians in the Colombo Plan countries in the fields of medical and health education, food and agriculture, industries and trade, power and fuel engineering, transport and com-

munications banking, printing, etc.

The total contributions to India uncc the beginning of the Colombo Plan up to December 1963 amounted to £15 million (Rs 20 crores), from Australia, \$294.99 million (Rs 140.50 crores) from Canada, £2.6 million (Rs 34 crores) from New Zealand, and £64 thousand (Rs 84 clasks) from UK The fifteenth session of the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan was held at Bangkok, Jhailand, in October-November 1963.

CHAPTER XXVIII

LAWS OF PARLIAMENT DURING 1963

No	Bull	When intro- dreed	Wiscn passed by the mutiating Chamber	When passed by the other Chamber	Date of assent by the President	Initiat- ing* Cham- ber
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I	The Hindi S thitya Samme- lan (Amendment) Bill, 1963	22-11-62	27-11-62 25-1-631	21-1-63	25-1-63	R S
2	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1965.	5-12-62	21-1-63	25-1-63	25-1-63	LS.
3	The indian Tariff (Amend- ment) Bill, 1963	3-12-62	21-1-63	25-1-63	25-1-63	LS
4	The Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 1963	21-1-63	22 1-63 28-2-631	19-2-63	8-3-63	R S
5	The Appropriation (R il- ways) Bill 1963	2-3-63	4-3-63	12-3-63	18 3-63	LS
6	The Appropriation (Rail- ways) No. 2 Bill, 1963	12-3-63	13-3-63	18-3-63	23-3 63	LS
7	The Appropriation Bill, 1963	13-3-63	13-3-63	19-3-63	23-3-63	1.5
×	The Central Sides Las (Amendment) Bill 1963	19-2-61	16 3-63	20-3-63	21 3-63	15
9	The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill 1963	16-3-63	16-3-63	20-3-63	21-1 n3	15
10	The Agricultural Refinance Corporation Bill 1963	5-12-62	24-2-63	14-2-61	24-3-63	LS
11	The Marme Insurance Bill 1963	20-2-59	8-3 63	5-4-63	18-1 63	R S
12		18.4-63	19-4-63	24-4 61	27-4 63	E.S
13		28-2-63	31-4-63	76 4-63 1	78 1-63	LS
14	The Super Profits Lax Bill 1963	28-2-63	27-4-63	15-63	4-5-63	LS
15	The Bengal 1 mance (Sales Lix) (Delhi Amandment) Bill, 1963	× 4-63	29 4-63	1-5-63	4->-63	15
16	The Appropriation (Rad- ways) No 3 Bill 1963	29 4-63	29-4 63	7-5-63	10-5-63	15
17	The Appropriation (Rul- ways) No. 4 Bill. 1963	29-4-63	29-4-63	7-5-63	10-5-63	L S
18	The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill 1963	30-4-63	30-4-63	7-5 63	10-5-63	1.5
(1)	The Official Linguistics Bill 1963	13-4-63	27-4-63	7-5-63	10-5-63	1.5
20	The Government of Union Ferniories Bill, 1963	21-2-63	4 5-63	10-5-63	10.5-63	LS
21	The Compulsory Deposit Scheme Bill, 1963	28-2-63	30-4-63	11-5-63	22-5-63	1.5
22	The Constitution (Friteenth Amendment) Bill, 1963	23-11-62	1 5-63	9-5-63	5-10 63	LS
23	The Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Bill, 1963	21-1-63	2 5-63	9-5-63	5-10-63	1.5

*LS - Lok Sibha RS Raiya Sabha

†Having passed the Bill once as the initiating Chamber, the Rajya Sabha considered the amendments made by the Lok Sibha and finally passed it on this date.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
24	The Export (Quality Con- trol and Inspection) Bill, 1963	4-4-63	3-5-63	14-5-63	24-8-63	LS
25	The Indian Emigration (Amendment) Bill, 1963	25-1-63	12-3-63	16-8-63	24-8-63	R S
26	The Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess (Amend- ment) Bill, 1963	5 3 63	22-4 63	17-8-63	24-8-63	RS
27	The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill 1963	19-8-63	20-8 64 :	27-8-63	31-8-63	L5
28	The Code of Civil Proce- dure (Amendment) Bill, 1963	13-8-63	22-8 63	79-8-63	4-9-63	RS
29	The All-India Services (Amendment) Bill, 1963	19-11-62	13-8-63	27-8-63	6-9-63	15
30	The I'mployees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill, 1963	4-5-63	21-8-63	29-8-63	7-9-63	RS
31	The Institutes of Techno- logy (Amendment) Bill 1963	24-4-61	13-8-63	4-9 63	12-9-63	1.5
32	The Customs and Central Excises (Amendment) Bill 1963	16-8-63	26-8-61	9-0-63	12-9-63	15
33	The Appropriation (Rail- ways) No 5 Bill, 1963	26-8-63	27-h-63	9.9 63		15
1.1	The Special Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 1963	7-8-62	21-1-63		22 9-63	RS
3.5	The Indian Sale of Goods (Aniendment) Bill, 1963	21-8-62	14-11-62	29-8-63	22-9-63	RS
36	The Watchousing Corpora- tions (Am. adment) Bill, 1963	13-8-63	23-8-63	10-9-63	22-9-63	IS
37	The Diamatic Performan- ce (Delhi Repeal) Bill, 1963	24-8-62	118-63	16-9-63	26-9-63	15
38	Th. I imitation Bill 1963	19-6-62	21-1-63	16-5-67	5-10-63	R S
39	(Compensation Insurance) Bill 1963	23-8-63	28-8-63	10.0-63	8-10-63	15
40	The Major Port Trusts Bill 1963	23 11-62	26.8-63			15
41	The Industrial I imployment (Standing Orders) Amend- ment Bill, 1963	18-3-63	21-8-63	22 [1-63	2-12-63	R S
42	The Public Premises (Fyiction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill 1963	16-8 63	2-4-63	In-11-63	2-12-63	15
43	The Textiles Committee	.3-11-62	14-8-63	20-11-63	3-12-63	15
44	The Drugs and Magic Re- medics (Objectionable Advertisements) Amend- ment Bill, 1963	10-5-63	10-9-63	79 []-63	7-12-63	RS
45	The Income-tax (Amend- ment) Bill 1963	2-9-63	21-11-63	1-1-63	9-12-63	15
46	The Appropriation (No 5)	27-11-63	28-11-63	5-12-63	11-12-63	15
47	The Administrators-Gene- ral Bill 1963	22-6-62	13-8-63	20-11-63	11-12-63	15
48	The Appropriation (Rad- ways) No 6 Bill, 1963	28-11-63	29-11-63	5-12-63	12-12-63	LS
49	The Specific Relief Bill 1963	15-6-62	13-8-63	20-11-63	13-12-63	1.5

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
50	The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immov- able Property (Amend- ment) Bill, 1963	19-11-63	27-11-63	5-12-63	14-12-63	LS
51	The East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners, (Delhi Amendment) Bill 1963	12-11-62	4-12-62 5-12-63†	22-11-63	14-12-63	R S
52	The Indian Fariff (Second Amendment) Bill, 1963	2-12-63	13-12-63	16-12-63	20-12-63	LS
53	The Preventive Detention (Continuance) Bill 1963	21-11-63	19-12-63	23-12-63	30-12-63	LS
54	The Unit Trust of India Bill, 1963	26-11-63	5-12-63	12-12-63	30-12-63	LS
55	The Companies (Amend- ment) Bill, 1963	26-11-63	16-12-63	19-12-63	30-12-63	LS
56	The Central Boards of Re- venue Bill, 1963	26-11-63	5-12-63	16-12-63	30-12-63	LS
57	The Banking Laws (Miscel- laneous Provisions) Bill, 1963	26-11-63	20-12-63	23-12-63	30-12-63	LS
58	The Dellu Development (Amendment) Bill, 1963	9-12-63	20-12-64	23-12-63	30-12-63	LS

CHAPTER XXIX

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF 1963

[NOTE Important events relating to Sino-Indian relations are detailed separately under Appendices]

JANUARY

- 1 The sale of new and more attractive Premium Prize Bonds is inaugurated by Morarii Desai, Union Minister for Finance
- The West Bengal Government hand over the Indian Botanical Garden at Shibbur to the Botanical Survey of India
- Government of India announce the appointment of the Electrical
 Power Committee and the Energy Survey Committee
- 2 The Reserve Bank of India raises the bank rate and announces a revised system of rates on borrowings by scheduled banks
- President Radhakrishnan inaugurates the Utkal University campus at Bhubaneswar
- A standing committee of technical experts is set up to review the trend of prices of essential drugs and to ensure their adequate supply.
- K D Malaviya, Union Minister for Mines and Fuel, announces
 Government's decision to expand the refining capacity of the three
 public-sector refineries and to set up a fourth refinery in South
 India
- The appointment of Brig Inderjit Rikhye of the Indian Atmy as Military Adviser to the UN Secretary-General, is announced
 The Planning Commission meets in New Delhi to review the annual
- plan for 1963-64

 -- UN troops capture Jadotville, Katanga's mining city, in their opera-
- tions in the Congo
- 4 The Kohima station of All India Radio goes on the air
- -- Thirty-five persons are killed in a rail accident at Umeshnagar in Monghyr, Bihar
- President Radhakrishnan releases the ninth and final volume of the Tamil Encyclopaedia in Madras
- An agreement is signed in New Delhi providing for UN assistance to the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering at Powar, near Bombay
 Prevident Radhakrishnan unvuls a statue of Pacharvappa at Madras
- President Radnakrishnan lays the foundation of Sri Sarada College for Women at Alagangram
- --- The first UNESCO Club in the country is inaugurated at Madras.
- The National Coal Development Corporation approves the plan for its ninth new colhery in Madhya Pradesh
- 7 The Rs 46-crore Rihand Dam, near Mirzapur is inaugurated by the Prime Minister
- The Fxport Inspection Advisory Council holds its first meeting in New Delhi
- M Somasekhara Sarma, epigraphist and historian, passes away at Visakhapatnam
- The Constitution (Fourteenth) Amendment Bill, 1962, providing for the creation of legislatures and Council of Ministers in the Union Territories becomes an Act.
- A new lighthouse at Dwarika near Jammagar is switched on.

418 INDIA 1964

- The transport and shipping officials of India and Pakistan conclude their two-day meeting in New Delhi
- The Union Government decide to set up a committee with Asoka Mehta as Chairman, to inquire into the problems of the powerloom industry.
- The Union Finance Minister announces measures for the control of
- Government of India ban forward trading in silver
- 10 Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandarnaike of Cevlon arrives in New Delhi
- 11 The Union Health Minister inaugurates the silver jubilee celebrations of the Ramalingam Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Perundurai
- Lala Shri Ram, prominent industrialist passes away in New Delhi.
- Government of India constitute a committee to draw up a curriculum and syllabus of studies in Pure Avurveda
- Alı Sabri, President of the Executive Council of the UAR arrives in New Delhi
- The Co-ordinating Committee of the All-India Council of Technical Education meets in New Delhi
- A joint communique is issued in New Delhi on the talks between Prime Minister Nehru and the delegates from Ceylon, UAR and
- 15 The Lebanese Prime Minister, Rachid Karame, arrives in New Delhi on a ten-day State visit
- A Pakistani delegation headed by Z. A. Bhutto arrives in New Delhi for the second round of talks on Kashmir and related matters
- An agreement is signed with an Italian concern providing for the construction of a 260-mile long pipe-line linking the Gauhati Refinery with Siliguri in West Bengal
- Forty-eight persons are killed in an explosion near a railway bridge under construction across the Mahanadi at Narai in Orissa
- French ciedit to India worth Rs 33 81 crores for the first two years of the Third Plan is announced in New Delhi The first training course for honorary directors and co-ordinators of
- the Extension Services Centres opens in New Delhi
- 17 Celebrations to mark the birth centenary of Swami Vivekanand begin The National Development Council approves the Central and State
- Plans for 1963-64 The foundation is laid of the fifth blast furnace of the Bhilai Steel
- The Gold Control Board meets in Bombay
- Lorward trading in Gur is banned throughout the country
- 19 The Polish Foreign Minister, Adam Rapacki, arrives in New Delhi on a seven-day visit to India
- Jiban Ratan Dhai, West Bengal Minister for Health, passes away in Calcutta
 - The Rs 50-crore Iddiki hydro-electric project is approved by the Planning Commission. 20
- Vice-President Zakir Husain gives away awards to the winners in the National Exhibition of Art in New Delhi
- The Russian cosmonaut, Andreian Nikolayev, arrives in New Delhi The President inaugurates the Vivekananda centenary celebrations in
- The "Bharata Jayanti", the first of the eight bulk carriers being built
- by Mitsubishi Shipbuilding and Engineering Company for the Jayanti Shipping Company, is formally delivered to the Government of India

- 21 Government of Indua's protest note against the arbitrary action of the Portuguese authorities denying facilities to Indian nationals in Mozambique to leave for India, is released.
 - Pasic Education Week is mangurated in New Delhi
- The National Library for the Blind, the first national institution of its kind, is set up at Dehra Dun
- 23 The second 50-MW unit of the Neyveli Thermal Power Station is commissioned.
- 24 Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia arrives in Calcutta on a fifteen-day State visit to India
- 25 Both Houses of Parliament adjourn sine die
- 26 The Prime Minister inaugurates the Village Volunteer Force
- 27 The Central Board of Secondary Education meets in New Delhi
- 28 A seminar on Space Physics begins at Ahmedabad 29 The Central Zonal Council meets in Bhopal
- P. S. Lokanathan of India is elected Chairman of the governing body of the Asian Productivity Organisation
- Indonesian Foreign Minister Subandrio arrives in New Delhi
- Phillips Talbot, US Assistant Secretary of State for Near and South Asian Affairs arrives in New Delhi
- 30 Trade talks between India and Indonesia end in New Delhi
- A joint Commonwealth and United States Air Defence Mission arrives in New Delhi
- An agreement for the construction of a super-tanker for India's only
 public sector shipping line is signed in Bombay between the Stateowned Shipping Corporation of India and the Hitachi's Shipbuilding
 and Engineering Company of Japan
 - The high-powered Steering Committee for Co-ordination of Scientific Research and Defence sets up a special committee to formulate a programme of production of items urgently required.
 - The All-India Writers' Conference begins in Allahabad
- 31 A Delimitation Commission is constituted to demarcate territorial constituencies for elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies

LEBRUARY

- The All-India Conference of Pediatricians is maugurated in Hyderabad
- A 12-member American defence production team headed by Carrol H Staley arrives in New Delhi
- The Union Government decide to set up an advisory committee of film producers to co-ordinate the efforts of private producers and the bilms. Division in producing films on the National Emergency.
- 2 The All-India Council of Sports meets in New Delhi
- The Union Government draw up a scheme of training for providing suitable personnel to man inland water transport.
- -- King Paul of Greece arrives in New Delhi on a twelve-day State visit
- The Union Home Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, begins a three-day visit to the Andaman and Nicobar islands
- 3 The Union Government decide to set up an Advisory Committee on Cardamom Industry
- Major-General S. F. Irwin, Inspector-General of Civil Defence, United Kingdom, submits his report on civil defence to the Union Government

- The State Housing Ministers meet in Bombay
- President Radhakrishnan addresses the first convocation of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences in New Delhi.
- The 35th annual meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power begins in New Delhi.
- The Czechoslovak purchasing mission led by C Novacek meets the Union Minister for International Trade in New Delhi
- The Director-General of the Federation of British Industries, Norman Kipping, meets the Prime Minister in New Delhi
- The Amir of Kuwait arrives in Bombay
- The Indian delegation to the third round of the Indo-Pakistan talks on Kashmir and other related matters arrives in Karachi
- A pilot plant for mineral beneficiation set up by the National Metallurgical Laboratory is inaugurated at Jamshedpur
- The Central Social Welfare Board is reconstituted
- The time-limit for declaring non-ornament gold holdings, is extended till February 28
- Wilson Jones wins the National Billiards Championship in Bangalore
- The Eastern Zonal Council meets in Shillong N. Kumar and R. Krishnan win the doubles title in the Asian Lawn
- Tennis Championships in Calcutta An Afghan trade delegation arrives in New Delhi
- The Union Government decide to carmark Rs. 1 crose for financing co-operatives in Gramdan villages and Bhoodan areas out of Rs 8 crores allotted in the Third Plan for the settlement of landless labourers
- 10 R Krishnan wins the men's singles title in the Asian Lawn Tennis Championship in Calcutta
- The Iranian Minister of Interior, Lt. Gen. Seyed Sadigh Amir Azizi, attives in New Delhi on a nine-day visit
- The Chief Justice of the Federal Supreme Court of Nigeria arrives in New Delhi on a 17-day visit to India
- The Union Ministry of Education institute a new scheme of national loans scholarships to benefit 70,000 students The State Ministers of Co-operation meet in Lucknow
- The King and the Prime Minister of Laos make a brief half in New
- Delhi on their way to the Soviet Union The Russian MIG jet fighters arrive in Bombay harbour
- The Union Government approve Onssa Government's proposal to develop the Paradip port as a State Government project
- The Minister in the Union Ministry of Home Affairs, B N Datai, 13 passes away in New Delhi India recognises the new Iraqi Government
 - - The toundation is laid of a thermal station at Patratu in Bihar
- A high-level 2,097 feet road bridge across the river Mahananda at Dingraghat opened by the Union Minister for Transport and Communications, links Bihar and West Bengal by an all-weather road
- 15 A training programme in economic development organised by the National Council of Applied Economic Research is inaugurated in New Delhi
- The production of crude oil from the Ankleshwar oilfield is stepped up to 1 800 tons a day
- The annual budget of UP to 1963-64 is presented to the State Vidhan Sabha
- Jagjivan Ram, Union Minister for Transport and Communications, lays the foundation of a two-mile long bridge over the Sone river ın Bihar.

- 16 The Diploma of membership of the Czechoslovak Akademy of Sciences is awarded to C. V. Raman.
- An agreement for the supply of steel by the Soviet Union for the expansion of the Neyveli Thermal Power Plant is signed in New Delhi
- A National School Health Council is set up by the Union Government to assist in the formulation and execution of school health service and meal programmes.
- The Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, Gen Hull, arrives in New Delhi on a four-day visit
- Prime Munister Nehru addresses the closing session of a seminar on the prospects for the Indian press in the next ten years in New Delhi
 Mostala Khalil. UAR Minister for Communications, arrives in New
- Delhi on a twelve-day visit to India 18 President Radhakrishnan maugurates the budget session of the Union Parliament in New Delhi
- The Bulgarian Minister of Education and Culture, Gancho Ganey,
- 19 The appointment of R M Hajarnavis, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel, as Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs is announced
 - The Railway Budget for 1963-64 is presented to Parliament
- The Public Relations Committee of the National Development
- The recommendations of the Wag. Board for the Coal Mining Industry and the Government decision thereon are placed before the Loi: Sahha
- A cultural agreement between India and Bulgaria is signed in New Delhi
 - The Prime Minister opens the Seventh International Congress on Chest Diseases in New Delhi
 - The Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal budgets for 1963-64 are presented to the respective State Assemblies
- 21 C k Daphtary is appointed Attorney-General of India
- -- The Prime Minister rules out stationing of foreign air forces or the setting up of foreign air bases in the country
- 22 The Fifth All-India Conference of Guide Commissioners begins in New Delhi
 - 24 The Sahitya Akademi awards for 1962 are announced
 - The Prime Minister declares open the Ladakh Vihara in New Delhi
 A contract is signed with the Soviet Union in New Delhi for the pre-
- 27 A contract is signed with the Soviet Union in New Delhi for the picparation of a detailed project report for the extension of the thermal power plant at Neyveli
- 28 Rajendra Prasad, the first President of India, passes away at Patna
- The Union Budget for 1963-64 is presented to Parliament
- Union Home Minister Shastri leaves New Delhi for Patna on his way to Nepal
- The Finance Bill is introduced in the Lok Sabha

MARCH

- 1 The Madras, Mysore, Orissa and Punjab budgets for 1963-64 are presented to the respective State Assemblies
- 2 The first group of the advance party of the Indian Army contingent in the Congo arrives in New Delhi
- Pakistan releases in Karachi, the text of the Sino-Pakistan border agreement signed in Peking

- 2 The Rajasthan budget for 1963-64 is presented to the State Assembly.
- 4 The re-constituted All-India Handloom Board meets for the first time in New Delhi.
- The Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh budgets for 1963-64 are presented to the respective State Assemblies
 - Shrimati Lakshmi Menon, Union Minister of State for External Affairs, arrives in Manila for the ministerial meeting of the ECAFE
 - 5 The Union Government approve plans for the expansion of the Mazagaon Docks.
- 7 Vice-President Kutchuk of Cyprus arrives in New Delhi on a ten-day State visit to India.
- The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu announce the appointment of a Land Reforms Commission
- 8 An Indo-US agreement providing for an American loan of six million dollars for expanding power generation is signed
- 9 The Tagore Memorial National Theatre is declared open in Banga-
- 10 The Union Government sanction a scheme for partial guarantee on loans to private sector coal industry by credit insututions in the
- The Production target of one million tons of steel for 1962-63 is reached by the Bhilai Steel Plant, three weeks ahead of schedule.
- 11 The first passenger locomotive built at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works is commissioned.
 - Loans totalling \$ 12,150,000 are announced to an Indian affiliate of
 the Union Carbide Company of New York by the US Agency for
 International Development and the Export Import Bank
 A symposium on the criteria for guidance in the selection of sites for
- the construction of reactors and nuclear research centres organised by the International Atomic Energy Agency begins in Bombay 12 Marshal Shah Wali of Alghanistan arrives in New Delhi on a nine-
- teen-day visit to India

 The fourth round of Indo-Pakistan talks on Kashmii opens in
- Calcutta

 The Lok Sabha approves supplementary demands for grants of Rs. 271 55 crores for 1962-63
- 13 The Arjuna Awards for 1962 are announced
- Bombay wins the Ranji Trophy for cricket
- 14 India recognises the new Syrian Government
- Jainatain Vyas, Member of the Rajya Sabha, passes away in New Delhi
- 15 The Union Government approve proposals for the reservation of posts at the stages of promotion for Class Three and Class Four employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tubes
 - -- Members of the Iranian Parliamentary Group meet the Speaker of the Lok Sabha in New Delhi -- The Lok Sabha is informed of the acceptance by Government in
- principle of the project report for a high pressure boiler plant at Tiruchi, prepared by Messrs Technoexport, Prague
- 16 The 36th annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry begins in New Delhi
- --- A Soviet trade delegation arrives in New Delhi
- M Patanjah Shastri, former Chief Justice of India, passes away in New Delhi
- Earthquake rocks Tezpur and Shillong

- 17 Balakrishnan of the Services and Dinshaw Irani of Maharashtra better an Asian and a National record in marathon race and discus throw events respectively at the all-India open athletic meet in New Delhi.
- Text of Union Government's protest lodged with the UN Security Council against recent Sino-Pakistan border agreement, is released.
- 19 Three members of the Socialist Party in Lok Šabha are reprimanded by the Speaker for their conduct adjudged as derogatory to the dignity of the occasion of President's address to Parliament on February 18, 1963
- 20 The Raiva Sabha adjourns sine die
 - The Crown Prince of Sikkim, Tyalsay Rimpoche Palden Thondup Namgyal weds Miss Hope Cooke in Gangtok
- Prime Minister Nehru inaugurates the Central Training Institute near Chembur, Bombay
- 21 The Prime Minister lays the toundation of the "Landship", a shore's establishment to house the National Headquarters of the Sea Cadet Corps near Colaba, Bomboy.
- The 18th National Cycling Championship opens in New Delhi
- The Prime Minister inaugurates the CIBA Research Centre at Goregaon, Bombay
- 22 Vice-President Zakir Husain presents State awards for 1962 for excellence in printing and designing of books and publications in New Delhi
- The International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, makes available a credit of \$ 67 5 million to the Indian Railways.
- 23 A 'plan of operation' is signed between the Government of India and the FAO in New Delhi for setting up a cattle feed mixing plant
- The Vice-President leaves New Delhi on a good-will visit to Ethiopia, Sudan and the UAR
- J Mitiega, Pohsh Minister for Coal, Mining and Power, arrives in New Delhi on a two-day visit to India
- The report of the Krishna-Godavari Commission is presented to the Lok Sabha The Indian Mountaineering Foundation announces the award of its first gold medal for achievements in mountaineering to Sonam
- Gyatso

 A life-size statue of Bhagat Singh, the famous revolutionary, is ins-
- talled in Khatkai Kalan village in Punjab

 24 The Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Malinovsky, makes a brief
- halt in New Delhi on his way to Indonesia.

 The Union Government revive the scheme for granting advances to
- the Central Government employees for constructing houses

 The US Agency for International Development announces authorisation of a loan of \$ 16 million to India for the Chandrapura power plant of the DVC
- 25 The Russian airliner TU-114 makes its inaugural Moscow-Delhi flight
- 27 King Savang Vatthana of Laos arrives in New Delhi on a three-day State visit
- The Delimitation Commission issues orders allocating seats in the Lok Sabha to several States and determining the number of seats to be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each State
- 28 A new ten-ton caustic soda plant is commissioned in the State-owned Travancore-Cochin Chemicals at Eloor, Kerala.

- 28 The Lok Sabha is informed of the setting up of a committee for guiding negotiations with foreign parties concerning the establishment of major projects costing more than Rs 5 crores
- Recognition to the newly formed United Socialist Party in the Uttar
- Pradesh Vidhan Sabha is announced.

 A formal exchange of letters of intent for co-operation between the Heavy Engineering Corporation and the CEKOP of Poland is signed in Ranchi
- 29 The Nangal Fertilizer Factory exceeds the production target for 1962-63 substantially
- MV "Jalakala", the first of a series of three ships, built at the Hindustan Shipyard for the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, is launched at Visakhapatham.
- 30 The Vice-President arrives in Khartoum on a five-day official visit to Sudan
- The Union Government sanction over Rs 10 crores to eleven States for financing their approved flood control schemes
- The crude conditioning plant at Nahorkatiya, Assam, built at a cost

 The crude conditioning plant at Nahorkatiya, Assam, built at a cost
- of over Rs 1 65 crores, goes into partial operation

 The President promulgates a regulation under Art 240 of the Contitution providing for the extension of certain laws relating to direct taxes to the Union Territories of Dadia and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry
- 31 President Radhakrishnan inauguiates a seminar on spiritual values in education at the Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya, Coimbatore
- The permanent Indus Commission ends its seven-day session in Karachi
- Government of India accept the view of the joint Indi-American team on agricultural education that at least one Home Science college be set up in each State
- Prime Minister Nehru gives away the Sahitya Akademi awards for the year in New Delhi
- The Prime Minister manufactors a seminar on the problems of the denotified communities of India in New Delhi
- The three-day annual convention of the Institute of Indian Foundrymen begins at Madras

APRIL.

- I India and Poland sign an agreement in New Delhi for technical collaboration for developing a deep-shaft mine at Sudamdih in Bihar
- 2 Walt Whitman Rostow, Chairman of the American State Departments' Policy Planning Council meets T T Krishnamachari, Union Minister for Economic and Defence Co-ordination in New Delhi
- The National Coal Development Corporation signs an agreement with a Soviet supplying organisation, lazappromexport, for the development of an open cast mine at Manikpur in Madhya Pradesh
 Panchayati Rajis inaugurated in Gujarat
- 4 Prime Minister Nehru inaugurates the first seminar of the Congress
- Firme Minister Neural inaugurates the first seminal of the Congress
 Forum for Socialist Action in New Delhi
- 7 Government of India set up a five-member team with Amar Nath Vidyalankar as Chairman, to study and report on Five Year Plan Publicity
- 8 The Union Defence Minister announces in the Lok Sabha measures to strengthen the country's armed forces
- The Central Family Planning Board sets up an expert committee to evaluate the work done so far and draw up programmes for the Fourth Plan

- 8 The Union Government approve the setting up of two units to survey and collect potent medicinal plants on the Shivalik range of the Hmalayas and the Kumaon Hills
- The Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Company, a Government undertaking, opens at Ootacamund
- 9 The Nagendra Singh Committee report on the coal transport problem is placed before the Lok Sabha
- The State Health Ministers meet in New Delhi.
- An agreement for a Butish Government loan of £ 3,500,000 to India is signed in New Delhi
- -- The Press Consultative Committee meets in New Delhi
- 10 The Central Council of Health endorses the recommendations of the Health Survey and Planning Committee
 - 11 The Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Malinovsky arrives in Bomb iy
- 12 The 13th annual conference of the Society for the Study of Industrial Medicine opens in Calcutta
- 13 The Official Language Bill is introduced in the Lok Sabha
- 14 The Foreign Minister of Thailand, Thanat Khonam, arrives in New Delhi on a three-day official visit
- Rahul Sankrityayan, eminent linguist, scholar and historian, passes away at Daijeeling
- A seminai on Workers' participation in management organised by the Asian Trade Union College of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions opens in New Delhi
- A team of officials led by S Bhoothalingam, Secretary, Ministry of Defence and Economic Co-ordination, leaves for London en route to Washington to discuss US military aid
- 15 A five-member Soviet cultural delegation arrives in New Delhi
- 16 The 150th bith anniversary celebrations of Swati Thirunal are inaugurated in New Delhi
- 17 President Radhakrishnan piesents Republic Day awards at an investiture ceremony in New Delhi Zakii Hussain and P V Kane are awarded Bharat Ratna
- The appointment of a reviewing committee under A R Mudaliar, to appraise the research work conducted at the national laboratories and suggest lines of future development, is announced in New Delhi.
 - -- Thomas Simivasan, Member of the Rajya Sabha, passes away at Tiruchirappalli
- 18 Government of India constitute a National Advisory Board for labour contract and construction co-operatives
- Purshottam Bhil (Swatantra) is declared elected to the Lok Sabha from Dohad Constituency in Guiarat
- 19 The fifth meeting of the National Council for Women's Education is held in New Delhi
- 20 The Union Minister for Economic and Defence Co-ordination, T. T. Krishnamachari, leaves for Australia and New Zealand for talks on defence aid for India.
- President Radhakrishnan presents the State Awards for Films for 1962 in New Delhi
- An agreement providing for the technical and industrial training of 84 Indian engineers in the Soviet Union is signed between the Soviet officials and the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited in New Delhi
- 21 The Gujarat Chief Minister lays the foundation of a Rs 2.28-crore project for the manufacture of ball bearings and roller bearings in Baroda

- 21 General Hiroshi Kan Ohmari, Chief of Staff, Ground Self-Defence Force of Japan, arrives in New Delhi on a two-day visit.
- 22 The fifth round of Indo-Pakistan ministerial-level talks on Kashmir and other related matters open in Karachi.
- -- The Import Policy for 1963-64 is announced.
- The instruments of ratification of a cultural agreement between India and Greece are exchanged in New Delhi
- 24 The regional office of the World Health Organisation is inaugurated in New Delhi
- 25 An agreement for a West German loan of 400 million DM for the expansion of Rourkela Steel Works is signed at Bonn
- Kanyakumarı branch of the Rs. 486 crore Neyyai project is opened 20 miles east of Trivandrum.
- 26 The Union Government set up a Drinking Water Supply Board with Balwantiay Mehta as Chairman
- An agreement providing for the export of eight lakh tons of iron ore to Czechoslovakia during 1963-64 is signed in New Delhi
- 27 The President of the Executive Council of the UAR, Ali Sabri, meets Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi
- The Official Language Bill, seeking to extend the use of English for official purposes beyond January 1965, is passed by the Lok Sabha
- An agreement between the Government of India and Phillips Petroleum Company of the USA for setting up a refinery in India is signed in New Delhi
- 28 The foundation is laid at Kursela Ghat in North Bihar of the 3 335 feet-long bridge across the Kosi
- 29 A summary of the recommendations made by the Sti Prakasa Committee on the use of simpler form of Hindi in AIR news bulletins is placed before the Lok Sabba
- The Attorney-General, C. K. Daphtary, explains the constitutional validity of the Compulsory Deposit Bill in the Lok Sabha
- 30 H V Kowjalagi (Congress) is declared elected to the Lok Sabha in a by-election from the Belgaum constituency
- The International Finance Corporation, an affiliate of the World Bank, agrees to join American, Indian and European interests in establishing a new industrial company in India.
- The fourth meeting of the Transport Development Council concludes in New Delhi

MAX

- The Lok Sabha adopts the Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Bill
 The British Commonwealth Secretary, Duncan Sandys, arrives in
 New Delhi
- The American Mount Everest expedition is reported to have succeeded in reaching the 29,002 feet peak.
- 2 The US Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, arrives in New Delhi

machinery to accelerate oil exploration activities

- The Lok Sabha adopts the Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Bill
 The Oil and Natural Gas Commission reorganises its administrative
- 4 India take a 2-1 lead in the Doubles event of the Davis Cup Eastern Zone final against Japan in Tokyo.
- The Lok Sabha passes the Government of Union Territories Bill
- Yugoslavia and India conclude a five-year trade agreement in New Delhi
- -- V K R V Rao takes over as a Member of the Planning Commis-

- 5 The Standing Committee on Secondary Education of the Central Advisory Board of Education approves the recommendations of the Sampurnanand Committee on evolving an effective national policy on education
- The Prime Minister unveils the bust of Thakkar Bapa, founder of the Harrian Sevak Sangh, in New Delhi

- The President formally presents a statue of Motilal Nehru to the Union Parliament
- The Prime Minister informs the Lok Sabha that the Chief Justice of India has been requested to name a Judge of the Supreme Court to inquire into the allegations concerning the Union Minister for Mines and Fuel, K. D. Malaviya in the context of the entries made in the records of Messrs Serajuddin and Company
- Rani Shamkumari Devi (Congless) is declared elected to the Lok Sabha in a by-election from the Raipur constituency
- India defeat Japan to win the Eastern Zone Davis Cup Championship in Tokyo
 - The centenary of the Indian Red Cross is celebrated 2
- An AVRO-748 (Series II) aircraft gives demonstration flight at Palam airport
- President Kennedy of the USA supports American assistance to India in setting up the steel plant at Bokaro.
- A seven-man committee under Balwantray Mehta is set up to study the question of co-ordination between the urban local bodies and the Panchayati Rai institutions Union Minister for Economic and Defence Co-ordination, T F
- Krishnamachari, leaves New Delhi on a visit to Canada, USA and UK for talks on India's defence and development requirements
- Prime Minister Nehru lays the foundation of the third refinery in the public sector at Kovali, near Baroda
- The Prime Minister inaugurates the Gandhi Centre of Culture at the Sabarmati Ashiani President Radhakrishnan Icaves on a goodwill visit to Afghanistan
- and Iran The Prime Minister inaugurates the Rs. 13-lakh State Museum in the
- Zoological Gardens of Lucknow
- The Second meeting of the Board of Communications begins at Nasik Sukumar Sen, Chairman of the Dandakaranya Development Autho-
- rity, passes away at Calcutta Rules for the Central Health Service are published
- The Central Board of Secondary Education approves a scheme of 14 studies and syllabi for the all-India Higher Secondary Examination to be held from 1966
- J K Bhonsle, Director-General of the National Discipline Scheme, passes away in Sariska, Alwar
- Raghuvira, President of the Jan Sangh, passes away in Kanpur
- The sixth round of the Indo-Pakistan ministerial-level talks on Kashmir and other related matters begin in New Delhi
- Dinesh Singh, Union Deputy Minister of External Affairs, arrives in Singapore in the course of his South-East Asian tour
 - The Madras Chief Minister lays the foundation of the Rs 3-crore Omega Insulated Cable Company at Ambattur near Madras
- 16 President Radhakrishnan arrives in Teheran on a stx-day State visit to Iran
- The 17th annual session of the Bharatiya Depressed Classes League opens in Bharatpur.

- 17 An agreement for the supply of ammunition worth about Rs. 3 crores by Yugoslavia to India is signed in New Delhi.
- 19 The Union Food and Agriculture Minister, S. K. Patil, leaves Bombay on a four-week tour of the UK, USA and Japan
- The 43rd annual convention of the Institute of Engineers, India, begins in Bangalore
- India and Denmark agree to collaborate in the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes
- The Union Government revise the Cinematograph (Censorship)
 Rules, 1958
- 20 The Swedish Government offer a further gift of 8,000 tons of paper for school textbooks in India
- The Rajamannar arbitration award on the dispute between the DVC and the States of Bihar and West Bengal is announced.
- The Vice-President inaugurates the third Children's Literary Conference in Madras
- 21 J B Kırpalanı (Independent) and Ram Manohar Lohia (Socialist) are declared elected to the Lok Sabha in the by-elections from the Amroha and Farrukhabad constituencies in Uttar Pradesh respectively. Also, Raj Deo Singh (Congress) is elected to the Lok Sabha from Jaunpur in a by-election.
- India and the USA conclude an agreement for an American loan of \$ 8.4 million (Rs. 4 crores) for financing the foreign exchange cost of expansion in the capacity of the Ramagundam thermal power station in Andhra Pradesh
- President Radhakrishnan returns to New Delhi alter his State visit to Afrhanistan and Iran
- 22 Prime Minister Nehru arrives in Panjini, on his first visit to Goa since its liberation
 - Robert a glider made at the Aircraft Manufacturing Depos of the IAI is successfully flown in Kanpur
- 23 An agreement for an additional Rs. 7.14-crore Japanese credit to India to the first two years of the Huid Plan is signed in Tokyo. The foundation of the Kalkote thermal power plant is laid at San 75 miles from Jammu.
- 24 The twelfth conference of State representatives of the National Cadet Corps begins in New Delhi
 - The IDA extends a credit equivalent to 20 million dollars to India for electric power development in Andhra Pradesh
- 25 Agreement for Soviet economic and technical assistance for the expansion of oil refineries at Barauni and Koyali in the public sector and for the establishment of a second precision instruments factory near Palaghat are signed in New Delhi.
 - A UNICÉF-aiked dairy with an hourly capacity to receive and wash 1500 cans of milk and pasteurise 40,000 littles is opened in Bombay to Details of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme relating to income-fax
- payers and salaried employees are announced 27 Indian envoys in 17 South-East Asian countries meet in New Delhi
- 27 Indian civoys in 17 South-East Asian countries meet in New Delhi 28 The Southern Zonal Council meets in Hyderabad
- M. R. Masani (Swatantra) is declared elected to the Lok Sabha in a by-election from the Rajkot constituency
- 29 T T Krishnamachari, Union Minister for Economic and Defence Co-ordination, arrives in London
- The Union Minister for Transport and Communications, Jaguvan Ram, mangurates the India-US cargo service with a new vessel in Calculat.

- Allen Fairhall, Australian Minister for Supply, meets Y B. Chavan, Union Defence Minister, in New Delhi
- Contracts for the supply of plants and equipment worth Rs. 9 crores by Czechoslovakia for three major public sector industrial projects in India are signed in New Delhi.
- --- An all-India seminar on the Education of the Backward Child opens in Bangalore
- Kshitish Prasad Chattopadhyay, noted anthropologist, passes away in Calcutta.

JUNE

- The seventh annual convention of the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen opens in New Delhi
 - 2 President Radhakrishnan leaves Bombay for Washington on a State visit to the United States
- The Port Blair station of All India Radio goes on the air.
- -- The two-day All-India Socialist Unity Conference concludes in
 - 3 T. T. Krishnamachari, Union Minister of Economic and Defence Coordination, returns to New Delhi from a tour abroad
 - The Chief Justices of State High Courts confer in Srinagar
 - The National Savings Central Advisory Board meets in New Delhi
 Sushila Nayar, Union Health Minister, returns to New Delhi after
- attending the World Health Assembly in Geneva

 I he Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the Technoexport, USSR,
- sign a contract providing for the training of 37 Indian specialists in the Soviet Union

 Gen J N Chaudhury, Chief of the Army Staff, is presented with a Khukri Nepal's national weapon, by the Nepalese Commander-in-
- Chief in Kathmandu

 5 The National Defence Council meets in New Delhi
- The Governing Council of the UN Special Fund approves an Indian project costing the Fund \$885,100 and the Government of India about \$2 million for a survey of coniterous and hardwood forests
- The World Confederation of the Organisations of the Teaching Profession concludes in New Delhi
- The World Bank announces a loan of \$30 million to the Industrial
- Credit and Investment Corporation of India 6 The Aid India Consortium pledge about \$915 million for the third year of the Third Plan
- 7 The Prime Minister declares open the North-Fast Frontier Railway's Rs 10 6-crore rail-road bridge across the Brahmaputra at Pandu
- Rs 10 6-crore rail-road bridge across the Brahmaputra at Pandu
 A joint communique signed in Washington by S K Patil, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, and O L Freeman, US Secretary
 - for Agriculture, provides that 1 50,000 tons of rice would be made available by the US to India.

 The formation of the State Securities Shape of the Allow Steel Provides
- 8 The foundation of the Steel Smelting Shop of the Alloy Steel Project is laid in Durgapur
- 9 The Prime Minister visits the Nahorkatiya oil installations
- Gen J N Chaudhury, Chief of the Army Staff, returns to New Delhi after a six-day visit to Nepal
 - The Union Government appoint a study group to examine the working of the co-operatives in the non-agricultural credit sector and suggest measures for their sound growth
- 10 A project agreement between India and France for the exploitation of thick seams of the Karampura coal fields in Bihar is signed in New Delhi.

- 12 President Radhakrishnan arrives in London on a twelve-day State visit to the United Kingdom.
- A trade delegation from Jordan arrives in New Delhi
- The Prime Minister lays the foundation of the Rubber Research Centre at Tiruvottiyur near Madras
- 13 Manubhai Shah, Union Minister for International Trade, returns to New Delhi from his month-long tour abroad
- 14 Prime Minister Nehru unveils a statue of the late S Satyamurti in Madras
- 16 Three members of the Gujarat Himalayan Expedition climb the 22.742-foot Mount Kailash
- 17 The Union Government announce increases of Rs. 28 and Rs. 10 respectively over the 1962 retention prices of steel and pig iron per tonne.
- 18 Government notification making the Government of Union Territories Act. 1963 operative from July 1, 1963, is issued
- The Union Government appoint a committee under the Chairmanship of P. N. Sapru to examine the provisions of the Constitution regarding higher education.
- The Union Government set up a working group on irrigation, flood control and soil preservation in the river valley projects to formulate proposals for the Fourth Plan
- 19 The Umon Government appoint a special committee under the chairmanship of V K R V. Rao to go into the question of delay in utilisation of foreign aid in relation to certain projects.
- An agreement to continue the Fulbright programme of education and cultural exchange between India and the USA is signed in New Delhi
- 20 The Union Government approve schemes for the development of border areas at a cost of Rs 2 62 crores for the current year
- 22 The Union Government appoint a committee to investigate the problem of un-economic units in the sugar industry.

 The Union Finance Minister, Morary Desai lays the foundation of
- the College of Naturopathy in Calcutta
- 23 A seven-member Indian parliamentary delegation arrives in Washington from London
- S K Patil, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, returns to New Delhi after his four abroad
- 24 President Radhakrishnan returns to New Delhi after his State visit to the UK and the USA
- The Union Minister for Transport and Communications, Jagjivan Ram, imaggirates the National Telex Service in New Delhi linking subscribers in the four metropolitan centres of Bombay, Calcutta Delhi and Madras
- 26 The resignations of Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim and K. D. Malaviya from the Umon Cabinet are accepted.
- Government of India announce rules governing acquisition of land for private companies engaged in industry or work intended for a public purpose
- The Union Government announce their decision to expand the installed capacity of sugar industry by five lakh tons
- 27 The Conference of State Education Secretaries begins in New Delhi.
 India and the US conclude a barter agreement to exchange American farm products for Indian minerals in Washington

- 29 An agreement between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and its Soviet counterpart, Tiajpromexport, providing for the delivery of about 15,350 tons of Soviet equipment and material for the two-million-ton Gujarat refinery is concluded in New Delhi.
- R Krishnan of India loses to R. Emerson of Australia in the Singles match at the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships in London.
- 30) President Kennedy of USA and Prime Minister Macmillan of Britain, in a joint statement, agree on their policy of continuing to help India by providing further military and to strengthen her detences against the threat of a renewed Chinese attack.
- The Indian film, "Two Daughters", is awarded David O Sciznick's Golden Laurel for the non-American film best serving international understanding, at B-rlin

JULY

- The Government of Nagaland offer general amnesty to the underground Nagas for a period of two months from today.
- Union Finance Minister Desai inaugurates the Agricultural Retinance Corporation in Bombay.
- Popular Ministries are sworn in in the Union Territories of Pondicherty, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Manipur.
- Revised rates of postage for foreign mail come into force
- The Union Government float two new six and ten year loans aggregating Rs 225 crores
- 3 The foundation of the Malaprabha Project is laid in North Karnatak.
 The IMF enters into a new stand-by arrangement with India authorising drawings from the Fund up to the equivalent of \$100 million over the next 12 months
- 4 The four-day All India Seminar on National Physical Efficiency Drive concludes in Simla.
- 5 The foundation is laid of the Central Machine Tool Institute at Bangalore
- 6 The Union Government set up a Marketing Development Fund for the promotion of Indian exports
- 7 The fifth All-India Foodgrain Dealers' Convention begins in New Delhi
- -- The Prime Minister opens a Medical Institute at Chandigarh
- 8 The Prime Minister inaugurates an Agricultural University at Ludhiana.
- Prime Minister Nehru addresses the first convocation of the Kasturba Rural institute at Rajpura.
 - 9 The annual summer training exercises of the Indian Navy begin
- 10 An agreement is signed between India and the USA in New Delhi under which the US would give to India a \$2 million radio station with a million Walt transmitter in return for five years of free broadcast of Voice of America programmes
- India and Nepal sign agreements under which India would undertake construction of the 50-mile long mountain road from Kathmandu to Trisuli, a modern and well-equipped aircraft hanger for the Kathmandu airport and a model school in the Kathmandu valley
- 11 Four prominent Communists of Uttar Pradesh detained under the Defence of India Rules by the State Government are set at liberty by a Division Bench of the Alfahabad High Court.
- Heads of the State-owned enterprises meet in New Delhi.
 - Gen. J. N. Chaudhury, Chief of the Army Staff, leaves New Delhi on a 14-day visit to the US.

432 INDIA 1964

12 The Indian Parliamentary delegation led by Hukum Singh, calls on President Kennedy at the White House, Washington.

The Oil India Limited launches a Rs. 2-crore oil exploration programme in a 1,291 square mile area in Upper Assam

- 13 The 21st session of the Indian Labour Conference begins in New Delhi India announces that no ship or aircraft from South Africa would be allowed to touch ports in India.
 Air Marshal A. M. Engmeer, Chief of the Air Staff, returns to New
- Air Marshal A. M. Engmeer, Chief of the Air Staff, returns to Nev Delhi from Moscow
 - 14 A seminar on the impact of tourism on national integration concludes in Madras
 - The report of the team of experts on mass communication sponsored by the Ford Foundation is published
- Swami Sivananda Saraswati, founder-President of the Divine Life Society, passes away at Rishikesh
- 15 A United States Weather Bureau plane carries out demonstration flight over Delhi
- A conference on the manufacture and popularisation of improved agricultural implements begins in New Delhi.
- 16 A defence team, led by S Boothalingam, leaves New Delhi for Moscow to negotiate the purchase of multary hardware and equipment
- 17 The Assam Government lodge strong protest with the East Pakistan Government against their warlike preparations on the Assam-East Pakistan border
- The Union Government announce some changes in the compulsory deposit scheme designed to further simplify its implementation
- 18 The Communist Party of India demands immediate repudiation of the joint air defence exercise plan
- The President accepts the resignation for reasons of health of K (
 Reddi from the Union Cabinet
- K. L Rao is appointed Minister of State incharge of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and O V Alagesan, Minister of State incharge of the Ministry of Mines and Fuel.
- 19 The new US Ambassador to India, Chester Bowles presents his credentials to the President in New Delhi
- The first meeting of the reconstituted National Shipping Board takes place in Bombay
- 20 The Central Secretariat of the Communist Party of Indua fully endorse, the position taken by the Communist Party of the Sowiet Union in its open letter on the main issues of differences between the International Communist Movement on the one side and the leadership of the Communist Party of China on the other.
- The Electric Power and Energy Survey Committees of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power conclude their six-day meeting in New Delhi.
 The National Development Council meets in New Delhi
- The Indian National Exhibition opens in Moscow
- 21 President Radhakrishnan maugurates the silver jubilee celebrations of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha at Hyderabad
- The Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, and the Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, are raised to the status of University
- Under a Presidential Order, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is abolished and two new munistries, the Ministry of International Trade and the Ministry of Industry, are created.
 - The Labour Bureau of the Union Ministry of Labour and Employment releases the main report on the occupational wage survey con-

- ducted in 44 major manufacturing, mining and plantation industries in the country
- 22 It is officially announced that the Union Government had reached agreement with the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States for joint training exercises with the Indian Air Force under the overall aegis of the IAF.
- The West Bengal Assembly rejects by an overwhelming majority three motions of no-confidence in the Sen Ministry
- The Prime Minister addresses the staff and trainees of the Central Institute of English at Hyderabad
- 23 The General Council of the Defence Technical Training Association meets in New Delhi
- Prime Minister Nehru lays the corner stone for the new Rs. 1-crore building to house the Salar Jung Museum at Baradari, Hyderabad
- 24 Prime Minister Nehru tormally inaugurates work on the Srisailam hydro-electric project in Andhra Pradesh
- The ninth session of the Central Committee for Food Standards begins in New Delhi
- 25 The resignation of Algurai Shastri, Forest Minister of Uttar Pradesh, is announced in Lucknow
- A new team of three army officers led by Brig Sheodan Singh leaves for Hadar, Ethiopia, to assist the Ethiopian Government in running the Haile Selassie Military Academy
- The President promulgates a regulation to extend over 150 enactments, to the Union Territory of Pondicherry from October 1, 1963
- 26 Prime Minister Nehru lays the corner-stone of the Rs 40-crore reservoir project on the Godavan at Pochampad The Mysore Government announce reservation for Backward Classes in admission to technical and professional colleges in the State
- 28 Gen J N Chaudhury, Chief of the Army Staff, returns to Delhi cutting short his tour abroad
- A UAR Comet airliner with 60 persons aboard plunges into the
- Arabian Sea six miles from Bombay.

 A three-day annual All-India Conference on Community Develop-
- ment and Panchayati Raj opens in New Delhi

 The 16th All-India Plastic Manufacturers' Conference begins in Bombay
 - 29 President Radhakrishnan opens the new building of the Nizamabad Zila Parishad in Hyderabad
- The Prime Minister inaugurates a conference on Rural Industries
 Projects convened by the Planning Commission in New Delhi.
- The Geological Survey of India locates flourspai deposits in the Amba Donear area of Baroda district in Gujarat
- 31 The US House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee rejects by a close vote an amendment amend at blocking US aid for India's proposed State-owned steel plant at Bokaro
- The Union Minister for International Trade, Manubhai Shah, arrives in Rangoon on a five-day goodwill visit to Burma
- The five-man study team set up by the Union Government to go into Panchayati Raj finances submits its report to Government.

AUGUST

1 Prime Minister Nehru inaugurates a conference of State Ministers of Community Development and Panchayati Raj in New Delhi

- 1 The findings of the court inquiry which investigated into the crash of an Alitabla jet aircraft in Junnuar near Bombay in July last are published.
- Six Ministers of the UP Ministry hand over their resignations to the Chief Minister in Lucknow.
- The report of the international team on small industries organised by the Ford Foundation is released.
- The Standing Committee of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation sanctions Rs. 2.4 crores for the construction of hospitals, annexes and dispensaries for the workers in various States.
- 2 According to reports reaching Tithwal, Pakistan violated the ceasefire hine during the past few days with serious shooting incidents resulting in some casualties.
- The recommendations of Jute Committee are published
- The Joint Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture and Community Development and Panchayati Raj opens in New Delhi.
- The Union Ministry of Education set up a Committee to examine the problem of education in relation to employment opportunities
 - The Presidential awards for gallantry are announced
- Government of India agree to provide the necessary facilities required by Nepal for the flow of her transit trade to Pakistan
- 5 The Tripartite Standing Committee on the Industrial Truce Resolution resolves that all industrial establishments employing 300 or more workers should set up co-operative stores or fair price shops within four weeks.
- The Prime Minister of New South Wales, R. J. Heftion, arrives in New Delhi on a four-day official visit
- America, Britain and Russia sign a partial nuclear test ban treaty in Moscow
- The two-day session of the conference of leading scientists and educationists ends in New Delhi
- Hearing begins in the Supreme Court on the constitutional validity of the Defence of India Act and Rules
 - 6 A seminar on the problems of the private and public industrial undertakings opens in New Delhi
- The American House of Representatives Appropriations Sub-Committee appoints a five-member team to study the feasibility of Bokaro steel plant project.
 - An Indian Film Festival begins in Moscow
- The two-day Indo-Pakistan conference on boundary issues between East Pakistan and West Bengal concludes in Calcutta
- Pannalal Sarogi, Member of Parliament, passes away in Calcutta
- The Planning Commission decides to provide additional allocation totalling Rs. 85 5 crores for stepping up agricultural programmes during the remaining period of the Third Plan
- The Aid India Consortium pledges \$1,052 million for the third year of the current Plan
- 8 India endorses the partial nuclear test ban treaty
- 9 The first report of the standing committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education on social education is published
- 10 The Congress Working Committee meeting in New Delhi unanimously adopts a resolution endorsing the proposal by the Madria Chief Minister, K Kamaraj, that leading Congressmen in Government should voluntarily relinquish their ministerial posts and offer themselves for full-time organisational work.
- A four-day conference of Heads of the Post and Telegraph Circles concludes in New Delhi

- Union Home Minister Shastri lays the foundation of 'Mysore House' in New Delhi.
- 12 The Union Minister for Steel and Heavy Industries, C. Subramaniam inaugurates the expansion work of the Rourkela steel plant.
- The Prime Minister of the Somali Republic, Abdirashid Ali Sheimarke, arrives in New Delhi on a four-day State visit to India
- 13 The monsoon session of the Union Parliament begins in New Delhi
- 1.1 The scheme of compulsory military training for all able-bodied male students of colleges and universities in the country is inaugurated
- 16 Madhu Limaye and Dada Nayak sponsors of the Bombay civic workers strike, are arrested under the Defence of India Rules
- workers strike, are arrested under the Defence of India Rules

 American radar and related equipment begin arriving in preparation
 for joint an defence training exercises
- The President awards medals for distinguished and meritorious services to 76 police officers and certificates of honour to Sanskrit and Arabic scholars in New Delhi
- Seven public sector undertakings are presented Presidential awards for outstanding all-round performance for 1961-62 in New Delhi
- 17 The Prime Minister makes a statement in the Lok Sabha on K. D. Malaviya's resignation from the Union Cabinet.
- The Union Government float an entirely State-owned limited company in the public sector called the Aeronautics India Limited for the manufacture of MIG Supersonic and other types of aircraft
 - The Lok Sabha votes supplementary demands for grants for the current financial year amounting to Rs. 33 90 crores
 - 18 The report on "Reappraisal of Steel Demand" of the National Council of Applied Economic Research is published
- 19 Air Vice-Marshal Omar Dani, Minister for Air and Commander-in-Chief of the Indonesian Air Force, arrives in New Delhi on a fourday visit to India
 - J B Kripalani initiates a three-day debate on a motion of no confidence in the Government in the Lok Sabha
 - O The Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, S. K. Patil, defends his Ministry's policies on the second day of the Lok Sabha debate on a motion of no confidence in the Government. President Kennedy of America makes a special appeal to Congress
 - to approve his foreign aid programme for the next fiscal year. One hundred and ten persons are killed and 68 injured as the first floor of a mosque collapses at Veotmal.
- 21 The Municipal Mazdooi Umon calls off the 10-day old civic workers' strike in Bombay
- The Union Finance Minister Moraiji Desai replies to some of the points raised during the debate in the Lok Sabha on a motion of no confidence against the Government
- The American House of Representatives, by accepting an amendment to the Foreign Aid Bill, puts off US aid for the Bokaro steel plant
- 22 The Lok Sabha rejects by an overwhelming majority the motion of no confidence against the Government
- 23 Daniel H Walcott, President of the Trans-Atlantic Airlines, is sentenced to six month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs 2,000 on charges of possessing and smuggling live cartridges without licence
- 24 The Prime Minister decides to accept the resignations offered by six Ministers of the Union Cabinet, the Chief Minister of five States and the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir
- President Radhakrishnan inaugurates the Nehru College at Faridabad
 The first meeting of the Fourth Plan Working Group on the Welfare of Backward Classes is held in New Delh

- 24 West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh win the Rashtra Kalash for the Kharif and Rabi seasons 1960-61, respectively.
- 26 The Union Minister of Defence Production, K. Raghuramiah, informs the Lok Sabha that AVRO-748 planes of Series I are now being produced at the Aircraft Manufacturing Depot, Kanpui
- An agreement providing for a £10 million (Rs 13.33 crores) loan to India from Britain to finance the purchase of a wide range of manufactured goods in that country is signed in New Delhi
 - A new Calcutta-London Industrial Telex Service is inaugurated in Calcutta.
- The Prime Minister informs the Lok Sabha that the Union Government have asked the Assam Government to give armed protection, whenever necessary, to Indian nationals pursuing their peaceful activities in the Latitulla group of villages on the Assam-East Pakistan border which had been the scene of two incidents recently
- The Union Home Minister, G. L. Nanda, places before the Lok Sabha figures of per capita expenditure of the people from the lowest to the highest income brackets.
- 27 The first consignment of 250 tons of bananas from Maharashtra and Guarat is despatched to Kiiwait from Bombay
- King Mahendra and Queen Ratna of Nepal arrive in New Delhi on a 13-day visit.
- The no-confidence motion against the Chaliha Ministry is deletted in the Assam Legislative Assembly
- 28 The Rajasthan Assembly rejects by voice-vote all the five motions of no confidence against the State Government
- The Andhra Chief Minister declares open the 3,086-foot long road bridge across the Krishna at Rangapur, 30 miles north of Kurnool
 The first session of the regional co-ordinating committee of UNESCO
- for the Reading Materials Project begins in New Delhi
 The President accepts the resignation of six Ministers in the Union
 Cabinet. The appointment of T.T. Krishnamachari as the Union
 - Finance Minister, G. 1. Nanda as the Home Minister and Swaran Singh as Minister for Food and Agriculture is also announced. The Supreme Court declares the rule providing for earlying forward the number of unfilled reserved posts for the Scheduled Castes in

SEPTEMBER

- The Import Advisory Council and the Export Promotion Advisory Council meet jointly in New Delhi
- The Delimitation Commission refixes the number of seats in each State Legislative Assembly for the next general election
- ... India and Pakistan sign a trade agreement in Karachi

Government Services as unconstitutional and invalid

- The 108-mile long Durgapur-Calcutta gas grid is inaugurated at the Durgapur coke-oven plant site
- Durgapur coke-oven plant site
 2 The Supreme Court, by a majority judgment, declares that persons
 detained under the Defence of India Rules had no right to move any
 court challenging the validity of their detention on the ground that their
 Fundamental Rights under Articles 14, 21 and 22 of the Constitution
- had been infringed

 The Union Defence Minister, Y B Chavan, discloses in the Lok
 Sabha that 24 C-119 (Fairchild Packet) transport aircraft had been
 received from the USA for the JAF under US Military Assistance
 Programme
- A severe earthquake claims a heavy toll of life in the Badgam Tehsil of Kashmir valley.

2 The three-day seminar on work study, sponsored jointly by the Defence Institute of Work Study (Missouri, USA) and the Institute of Work Study (India) concludes in New Delhi.

3 P R Das, renowned purist, passes away at Patna.

- 4 The first All-India World Federalists Conference begins in New Delhi
- The Governments of India and the United States conclude an agreement for the sale to India of maize valued at \$7 7 million (Rs 3 7 crores) under US Public Law 480
- The Indian delegation to the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly is announced
- 5 The National Awards for Teachers of 1963 are announced.
- A two-day conference of State Secretaries and Directors of Social Welfare begins in New Delhi
- Senior army officers from 12 Commonwealth countries including India begin a two-day study of military problems at Camberley, England
- 6 A high-power official committee under S. S. Khera is appointed to review the working of the Gold Control Order.

 Prime Minister Neha inaugurates the joint meeting of the Central
- Council of Local Self-Government and the conference of State Ministers for Town and Country Planning in New Delhi --- The report of the ad hot Committee on Tourism is placed before the
- Lok Sabha

 Government steps to achieve the production target of sugar for
- 1963-64 are announced
 Two Ministers resign from the Gujarat Cabinet
- F T Krishnamachari, Union Finance Minister, rules out nationalisation of banks in a statement in the Lok Sabha
- -- The Lok Sabha discusses the distribution of National Income 7. The ejection of the plant and machinery for the Hindustan Photo
- Films Manufacturing Company is inaugurated

 8 President Radhakrishnan lays the foundation of the Sivananda
- Satsang Bhavan in New Delhi

 The Bulgarian First Deputy Prime Minister Zhivkov, arrives in New Delhi on a five-day visit
- 9 Radha Kumud Mukherjec, well-known educationist and historian passes away at Calcutta
- A no confidence motion against the Kairon Ministry in Punjab is admitted for discussion in the State Legislative Assembly
- New a Singh of India is unanimously elected repporteur of the UN Special Committee on Colonialism
- 10 The Union Government sanction a further loan of Rs. 1.5 crores for the expansion scheme of the Mysore Iron and Steel Limited
- --- It Gen P S Gyani of India is named Commander of the UN Observer mission in the Yungin Programmation Committee in placed
- The report of the Central Excise Reorganisation Committee is placed before Parliament
- 11 All the 13 passengers and a crew of five die as an IAC Viscount crashes near Dholpur, 33 miles from Agra
- C Subi-imminiam, Union Minister for Steel and Heavy Industries, explains in the Lok Sabha the reasons for India's withdrawal of the Bokaro steel plant from the list of projects for which US and was sought.
- The Union Government appoint a committee under the Chairmanship of P A Narielwala to review the working of the National Research Development Corporation

- 11 The no confidence motion against the Gujarat Ministry is defeated in the State Legislature
- Jivraj Mehta, Chief Minister of Gujarat, resigns
- A new Department of Co-ordination is created under the Ministry of Finance under a Presidential Order
- 12 The Maharashtra Legislative Assembly rejects a no confidence motion against the State Ministry
- against unc State Ministry

 The Union Minister for Defence Production, K Raghuramiah, informs the Rajya Sabha of the Government's decision to locate the heavy earth-moving machine plant at Kolar in Mysore
- 13 The Union Finance Ministry agrees to allot in the current financial year another Rs. 50 crores of Central assistance to the States
- E. V Srinivasan, famous opthalmologist, passes away in Madras
 India increases her economic aid to Nepal by Rs 3 crores
- The Delhi College of Engineering and Technology is renamed the Indian Institute of Technology
- Malaya completes an 8-1 victory over India in the Australasian zone semi-final of the Thomas Cup Badminton Championship at Wellington, New Zealand.
- 15 The East-Pakistan forces open fire on an Indian border security patrol in the Latitilla-Dumabari area on the boider of Cachar district of Assam
- 16 The Union Defence Minister Y B Chavan, informs the Lok Sabha of the US Government's offer to India of a small arms and ammuni tion plant as part of their imilitary assistance programme
- A Rs 22-crore Indo-Japanese contract for the supply and ejection of equipment for the alloy steels project is signed in New Delhi
- 17 The Rs 86 lakh Cauvery bridge is opened at Tirruchi by the Madras Chief Minister
- 18 The UN Special Committee on apartheid calls for a broad sweep of measures against South Africa by the UN, other international organs and member states to dissuade the South African Government from pursuing her policy of apartheid
- -- President Radhakrishnan unveils a statue of Saidar Patel in New
- -- S L Silam is appointed Lieutenant Governor of Pondicherry
- The Orissa Legislative Assembly rejects a no confidence motion against the Patnaik Ministry
- 19 A new Ministry in Gujarat, with Balwantray Mehta as the Chiel Minister, is sworn in
- The Pakistan Government agree to a meeting between the Pakistani local sector commander and his Indian counterpart on the Karimganj-Sylhet border to discuss the recent firing in the Latitilla area of Cachar district of Assam
- The touring Indian hockey team save the Test Series against Kenya by winning the last of the five matches
- 20 Pakistani intruders ceasi-fire in the Latitilla-Dumabaij area
- The report of the Central Wage Board for Jute Industry is placed before Parhament
- 21 The Compulsory Deposit Scheme is dropped except in so far as it applies to income tax payers. Major changes in the Gold Control Order are also announced.
- H C Dasappa and B R Bhagat are sworn in as Minister for Railways and Minister of State for Planning respectively
- Smt Sucheta Kripalani is elected new leader of the UP Congress Legislature Party.

- 21 A Pakistani plane violates Indian air space at Kalamchora in the Sonamura sub-division of Tripura
- Union Minister for International Trade, Manubhai Shah, inaugurates the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation in Bombay.
- 22 The report of the study team appointed by the committee on Plan projects on social education under B N Jha is published
- Union Health Minister, Sushila Nayar, arrives in Jakarta on a tenday official visit to Indonesia
- Gopal Vinayak Deshmukh, a former Member ot Parliament, passes away in Bombay
- 23 The Bihar Ministry under Binodanand Jha resigns.
- Biren Mitra is elected new leader of the Congress Legislative Party in Orissa
- The University Grants Commission in collaboration with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research sets up an Agricultural Education Review Committee under the Chairmanship of A C. Joshi
- 24 K B Sahay is elected leader of the Congress Legislature Party in Bihai
- The Union Government announce the revised rates of premium under the emergency risks insurance scheme for the next quarter beginning from October 1 next.
- 25 D P Mishra is elected leader of the Madhya Pradesh Congress Legislature Party
- M Bhaktavatsalam is elected leader of the Madras Congress Legislature Party
- 26 President Radhakrishnan unveils the bust of P V Rajamannar, first Indian Chief Justice of Madras, at Madras
 President Radhakrishnan declares onen the Kalakshetra's assembly
- hall in its campus at Tiruvanimyur near Adyar, Madras

 27 President Radhakrishnan lays the foundation for Rs. 1.2 croice
- Madurai Milk Conservation Project at Sathamangalam, Madurai

 One Indian national is killed and three injured in Moyel village in
- the Chhamb area on the cease-fire line in a firing by the Pakistanis 28 President Radhakrishnan unveils the Vivekananda Memorial tablet to commemorate Swami Vivekananda centenary celebrations at Sri Ramanatha Swami Temple, Rameshwaram
- --- General Kong Lee, Chairman of the Supreme Military Council and Commander-in-Chief of the neutralist forces in Laos arrives in New Delhi
- Pakistan's attempt to capture a strip of land at the village Nathukulian on the Hamirpur international border in the Akhnoor sector of Jammu is foiled by the Indian border police
- 29 A five-member Japanese parliamentary delegation arrives in Madras from Bombay
- The National Herald, Lucknow, celebrates its silver jubilee
 Fatchsingh Gaikwad is elected President of the Board of Control for
- Cricket in India

 Five senior Indian defence officials arrive in Sydney for a three-week study of Australia's defence production organisations.
- President Radhakrishnan maugurates the 28th annual conference of the Samasta Kerala Sahitya Parishad at Trivandrum
- 30 President Radhakrishnan lays the foundation of a new campus for the Kerala University and the Gandhi Bhavan at Karyavattom near Trivandrum He also maugurates the silver jubilee of the Kerala University

30 Smt Vijayalakshmi Pandit, leader of the Indian delegation to the UN, replies to the charges made in Pakistan Foreign Minister's statement in the General Assembly on Kashmir

OCTOBER

- 1 The new Madhya Pradesh Ministry with D P Mishra as Chief
- Minister is sworn in in Bhopal

 The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited comes into being
- The Indian textile industry switches over to the metric system
- A Pakistani fighter plane violates Indian airspace at Fulkuman in
- Sonamura Sub-Division of Tripura

 Pakistani raiders kidnap an Indian national from the South-Haripui
- area of Belonia Sub-Division

 New Ministries are sworn in in Bihar, Madias, Orissa and Uttar
- Pradesh

 President Radhakrishnan inaugurates a seminar on Gosamvardhan
- at the Aarcy Milk Colony in Bombay

 Prime Minister Nehru inaugurates the T.B. Scal Sale Campaign in
- New Delhi
 -- India score a 4-0 win over Spain in the Lyons International field
- hockey festival

 The Government constitute a National Committee for Higher Medical Education and Training in India under the Chairmanship of the Union Health Minister Sushila Navar
- 3 R Venkataraman of India is elected Vice-President of the UN Administrative Tribunal
- India and the USA conclude agreements providing for American loans totalling Rs. 24 crores to the Bandel, Cambay and Birsinghpiut power projects
 - The Import Policy for the half year October 1963 March 1964 in respect of established importers is announced
 - --- The ninth session of All-India Philosophical Congress begins in Lucknow
 - India record a 3-0 win over Canada in the pre-Olympic international hockey teurnament at Lyons, France
 - 4 The Union Government allot another 10 000 tons of nee to West Bengal.
- The Kashmi Premier, Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, submits his resignation to the Sadri-Riyasat
 Concentration of Pakistani troops near the Kaiimgani border is
- reported
 --- A delegation of the All-Party Hill Leaders Conference of Assam meets
- Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi

 A cultural agreement between India and Alghanistan is signed at
- Kabul

 The annual session of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference
- begins in Patina

 The Union Government issue a new rule under the Defence of India Act assuming specific powers to regulate supplies of supar cane in
- areas reserved for the factories

 The Chief Justice of India inaugurates the Andhra Pradesh State
 Bar Federation Conference in Hyderabad
- India beat Japan 4-0 in the pre-Olympic hockey tournament at Lyons, France
- India retain Governor-General's Cup for the third time in succession winning the Indo-Ceylon Wrestling Championship in Colombo

- 6 Baba Kharak Singh, the veteran Sikh leader, passes away in New Delhi.
- B. P. Sinha, Chief Justice of India, lays the foundation of the City Courts building in Hyderabad.
- K. V. Sivaprakasam (Congress) is declared elected to the Lok Sabha from Pondicherry territory
- India beat Britain 2-0 on the last day of the international field hockey festival at Lyons, France and gain top position on the unofficial table.
- 7 The Prime Minister inaugurates the 50th session of the Indian Science Congress in New Delhi
- The terms of Nassau decision on arms aid to India are made public
 The President gives assent to the Constitution (fifteenth amendment)
 Bill, 1963; and the constitution (Systeenth amendment)
 Bill, 1963
- 8 The Union Government decide to establish a machinery for joint consultation and compulsory arbitration for Central Government
- S. N Mukherjee, Secretary to the Rajya Sabha, passes away in New Delhi
- President Radhakrishnan presents gallantry awards in New Delhi
 9 The Prime Minister announces a further ad hor increase in the pensions of both coul and delence retired employees effective from
- October 1 1963

 Saif-ud-din Kitchlu, a close associate of Gandhiji and winner of
- the Lenin Peace Pitze, passes away in New Delhi

 Text of Indian protests to China and Pakstan, following the recent
 announcement that the boundary demarcation teams of these Governments reached agreement on a number of points about fixing the
 boundary line of that part of Kashmir which is under illegal occupation of Pakstan, are released in New Delhi
- 10 President Radhakrishnan inaugurates the College of Business Administration in Bangalore
- 11 India tells UN General Assembly that the collusive alliance that China and Pakistan were seeking to forge had a common hatred of India as its motivation and aggression as its common intent.
 - The Union Health Minister Sushila Nayar arrives in Moscow on an official visit
- The National seminar on the education of elementary teachers concludes in New Delhi
- 12 The New Council of Ministers for Jammu and Kashmir, headed by Shamsuddin is sworn in in Srinagar
- The Soviet Union would deliver oil exploration and production equipment and material worth Rs. 9 crores under a contract signed between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Messrs. Technoxypoit, USSR, in New Delhi.
 About one hundred Pakistanis backed by the East Pakistan Rifles
- raid the last Indian checkpost in Tamabil in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills bordering Sylhet district in East Pakistan 13 The meeting of the Tourist Development Coincil concludes in Naint-
- 13 The meeting of the Tourist Development Council concludes in Nainital
- 14 Eleven more Ministers and Five Deputy Ministers of the UP Cabinet are sworn in in Lucknow
- Prime Minister Nebru is presented "The Golden Age Banner" by Bishop Hower A Tomlinson of New York in New Delhi
- Kanamaru Shrratori of Japan was the light-weight boxing final against Padam Mall of India in the Tokyo international week in Tokyo.

- 14 India protests to Pakistan against continued Pakistan military activity in the Latitilla area on the Assam-East Pakistan border
- 15 India pledges \$ 3 million in non-convertible rupees to the UN Special Fund and Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance
- 16 The Mid-Pennar North Canal, a part of the Tungabhadra High Level Canal Project, is inaugurated.
- An agreement for a British loan of £4 million (Rs. 5.33 crores) to India is signed between the officials of the two Governments in New Delhi.

 The Union Covernment set gods Rr. 30 lakes for granting further
- The Union Government set aside Rs 30 lakhs for granting turther relief to ex-India Army personnel who had joined the INA and were subsequently discharged from service
- The discontinuance of page cuts imposed on daily newspapers at the commencement of the current licensing year is announced.
- Vice-Admiral B S Soman, Chief of the Naval Staff, returns home after a tour of the UK and the continent of Europe
- 17 The Union Minister for Defence Production, K. Raghuramuah, informs Parliament of the Government decision to start the Electronics and Guided Missles factory at Hyderabad
- The Union Government allocate an additional Rs 19 15 crores to the States in a major drive to increase agricultural production
- Members of the British Parliamentary delegation call on the Union President in New Delhi
- 18 Work on the Rs 15.5 crose all-weather port of Mangalose begins
- 19 The National Council of the Communist Party of India adopts the Central Executive Committee's recommendation of "public censure" of A K Gopalan for defung a party decision
- -- The Union Government decide to raise two additional inountain
- -- The Prime Minister managurates a thermal power station, known as "C" station, in New Delhi
- 20 National Solidarity Day is observed in the country
- 21 India calls for stern action against South Africa at the UN General Assembly's special Political Committee on apartheid
- The appointment of justice P B Gajendragadkar as Chiel Justice of India with effect from February 1, 1964 is announced.
 - A severe cyclonic storm hits Madras State
 - The Indo-Nepalese trade talks on matters relating to transit facilities for Nepal's imports passing through India conclude in Kathmandu
- for Nepai's imports passing through India conclude in Kathmandu

 C Kunhan Raja, a well-known Sanskrit scholar, passes away in
 Bangalore
- -- G H Deshpande, Member of Parliament, passes away in Bombay
- Three agreements providing for US loan assistance totalling \$39'6 million (Rs 18 g crores) for three projects are signed in New Delhi Nepal agrees to supply to India 50,000 cubic feet of sized timber.
- annually for use as sleepers by the Indian Railways
- 22 Prime Minister Nehru formally dedicates the Bhakra Dam to the nation on completion of the 740 feet-high Dam
 - Pakistan concentrates troops near the Indian village of Chaknot near the cease-fire line in Kashmir in violation of the cease-fire agreement Pakistanis cross the cease-fire line and breach the channel supplying water to the Ponch power house from the Betar river
- The New ordnance factory at Chandigarh goes into production
- 23 Prime Minister Nehru maugurates the third unit of the HMT at Pinjore

- 23 The Assam Cabinet discusses Prime Minister Nehru's offer to the hill leaders on the future set up of the hill districts of Assam
- 24 The Union Ministry of Scientific Research sets up an Advisory Committee of scientists to survey research being carried out in different fields of natural science and advise Government about allocation of tunds to different projects and agencies
- Pakistan orders the immediate closure of two India-run library-cumreading rooms in her eastern wing at Dacca and Rajshahi.
- --- EME Centre, Secunderabad defeat Punjab Police 3-1 to annex the DCM football cup in New Delhi
- 25 Government of India in a note to the Pakistan Government warn that if the so-called "Azad Kashmir" forces embark upon the irresponsible course of violating the cease-fire, India would be compelled to exercise her right of self-defence
- 27 The Tripura Administration protests to the Fast Pakistan Government against Pakistani civil official's collecting taxes from Indian nationals living in the disputed areas near the headwaters of the Feni river.
- The fourth and penultimate 50 MW unit in the first stage of the Neyveli thermal power station is commissioned
- 28 The Prime Minister recommends to the President to order an inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, into the charges made against the Puniab Chief Minister Pratap Singh Karron
- Representatives of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras and Mysore meeting in Bangalore approve the formation of a Southern Regional Electricity Board
- A team of five members of Parliament leave on a four of border roads in the NEFA area
- 29 U M Thevar, M P and Deputy Chairman of the All-India Forward Bloc, passes away at Tirunagar, Madurai
 - The Pakistan Foreign Minister, Z. A. Bhutto, declares in Rawalpindi that the cease-fire line in Kashmir "is not a valid line for all times to come".
- A high-level delegation led by I Matsushita, Vice-President of the Mistubshi Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. Lid, arrives in New Delhi for negotiating an agreement with the Union Government for technical and financial collaboration in the establishment of the second shipyard at Cochin.
- The two-day session of the All-India Council for Secondary Education concludes in New Delhi.
- -- The three-day All-India Seminar on Tiibal Welfare concludes in Mysore
- 30 The Vice-President inaugurates the Children's art camival—a gift to Indian children from the Asia Society and the International Council of the Museum of Modein Art, New York, in New Delhi
- Work on the construction of a 15 mile-long broad-gauge line to connect Mangalore Station with Panambur begins
- The Union Government announce an increase by 15 naye Paise per maund in the minimum price of sugarcane and ban on inter-State movement of zur without permit
- -- India beat UAR 4-0 in an international hockey match in Cairo
- 31 President Radhakrishnan opens the conference of State Governors in New Delhi
- The Chel Indian delegate to the UN calls for the creation of an "effective international peace keeping machinery universally acceptable and powerful enough to maintain peace in the world which is

444 INDIA 1964

disarmed" side by side with efforts at total and complete disarma-

31 K. C Mahindra, well-known industrialist, passes away in Bombay

NOVEMBER

- 1 The Union Government announce that S. R. Das, former Chief Justice of India, would go into the allegations against Pratap Singh Kairon, Chief Minister of Puniab.
- B. R. Bhagat is appointed Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Co-ordination) in addition to his present portfolio of Plannine
- President Radhakrishnan inaugurates the tenth Radio Sangeet Sammelan in New Delhi.
- United States gain a 1-0 lead over India in the Inter-zone Davis Cup final in Bombay
- The appointment of Jivraj Mehta as Indian High Commissioner to Britain is announced
- 3 United States lead india 2-0 at the end of the first days play in the Inter-zone Dayis Cup final in Bombay as D. Ralston and C. R. McKinley (US) beat R. Kirshinan and Premit Lal (India) respec-
- tively.

 --- The two-day session of the All India Congress Committee begins in Jaiour
- The Constitution of the DMK is amended to give up the demand tor Dravidaniad, in Maditas
 - The Indian and Pakistani army commanders begin talks on the Betat dam under the auspices of the UN observers in the Poonch area
- The conference on development of Gramdan villages and Bhoodan lands concludes in New Delhi
 - 4 President Radhaktishnan arrives in Kathmandu on a four-day State visit to Nepal
- Pakistani troops open fire on an Indian police party in the Chliamb sector, about 50 nules from Jammu
- US register a 5-0 win over India in the Inter-zonal final of the Davis Cup in Bombay.

 A protocol for the extension of Soviet technical assistance to the Oil.
- and Natural Gas Commission is signed in New Delhi
- The 11th meeting of the Central Council of Health begins in Madras
 Princess Margrethe of Domark, heir to the Danish Throne, arrives in New Delhi on a private vist
- The report on Waste-lands of India and the Reclamation Measures of the Planning Commission's Committee on Natural Resources is released.
- 7 A long-term trade agreement between India and Czcchoslovakia and an offer of \$50 milhon credit for India's Fourth Plan are announced in New Delhi
- Pakistani armed forces are reported to be gradually extending their area of occupation in the Latitilla area on the Assam-East Pakistan border
- The Union Government appoint an agricultural research review team to enquire into the research set-up and suggest changes in its organisation
- An agreement between India and the National Investment Bank of Holland for a 65 million guilder (about Rs. 8 45 crore) loan as part of Holland's contribution to the Aid India Consortium under the auspices of the World Bank is signed at the Hague
- 8 The State Finance Ministers meet in New Delhi

- 8 The sixth session of the Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee of ECAFE begins in New Delhi
- A high-level committee consisting of all the Chief Ministers with the Union Home Minister as Chairman, is set up to implement the programme of progressive use of Hindi for official purposes
- The National Development Council meets in New Delhi.
- The Prime Minister inaugurates a five-day conference of heads of Indian diplomatic missions in West Asia and Africa
 - 9 The joint air defence exercise "Shiksha" begins in the eastern sector.

 The silver jubilee of the Bombay Vidyapeeth is celebrated in Bombay.
- The Indo-Pakistan joint survey of South Berubari begins
- The National Defence Council meets in New Delhi
 The Prime Minister inaugurates a three-day conference of State Education Ministers and Vice-Chancellors in New Delhi
- The Soviet woman cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova and hei husband

 The Soviet woman cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova and hei husband

 The Soviet woman cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova and hei husband
- and fellow-cosmonaut Major Nikolayev arrive in New Delhi

 President Radhakrishnan presents Sangeet Natak Akademi fellow-
- ships, awards and prizes to the winners in New Delhi

 The three-day session of the First International Conference on
- Tetanus concludes in Bombay

 The Secretaries of the Planning Departments of States meet in New
- Delhi

 The two-day meeting of the National Executive of the All-India
- Secondary Teachers Federation ends in New Delhi

 Gen Paul Adams, Commander-in-Chief of the US Strike Command.
- arrives in New Delhi

 The President's Bodyguard, the senior-most unit of the Indian Army, receive the President's standard and the regimental standard in New
- Delhi

 The Prime Minister inaugurates the Eighth Inter-University Youth
 Festival in New Delhi
- 12 The Conference of State Education Ministers concludes in New Delhi
- The Union Government send a note to the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi on the subject of expionage activities or three members of its staff
- The Union Government announce the appointment of a wage board for working journalists under the chairmanship of G. K. Shinde
- Results of the ninth prize competition of children's literatures for 1963 are announced.
- 1963 are announced

 14 The two-day meeting of the Fastern Zonal Council concludes in Patna
- The first National Metallurgists Day is inaugurated
- The joint air training exercise "Shiksha" begins in the Western Sector
- 15 The Prime Minister formally launches the first phase of production of the Heavy Machine Building Plant at Ranchi
- 16 The Prime Minister commissions the first AC electric locomotive manufactured at the Chittaranian Locomotive works
- manufactured at the Chritaranjan Locomotive works

 18 A four-day meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power
 begins in New Delhi,
 - A two-week session of the ECAFE conference on "Development of the fertilizer industry in Asia and the Par-East" begins at Trombay, near Bombay
- The Union Government announce enhancement in the ex-factory prices of sugar

- 19 The appointment of M C. Chagla as Cabinet Minister incharge of Education is announced. Bhakt Darshan, MP is appointed as Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education Some more reallocation of portfolios is also announced
- 20 K. Kamaraj is unanimously elected President of the Indian National
- The report of the special committee appointed by the Union Government to examine the law relating to contempt of court and to suggest reforms in it in the light of the constitutional changes, is placed before the Lok Sabha
- 21 The UN General Assembly agrees by acclamation to designate the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Charter in 1965 as the International Cooperation Year
- Prof Chintaman Vinayak Joshi, noted Marathi humourist and writer,
- passes away in Bombay.

 The first two-stage unguided rocket is launched successfully from the Equatorial sounding tocket station at Thumba near Trivandrum

 A two-day all-India Conference of representatives of State Transport
- Undertakings begins in Trivandrum

 22 Five high-ranking officers of the Defence Forces are killed in an
- air erash somewhere in Jammu and Kashmir

 President Radhakrishnan gives away national awards to 85 teachers
- n New Delhi.

 President Kennedy of the USA is assassinated in Dallas (Texas)
- 23 Letters are exchanged in New Delhi between officials of the German Democratic Republic and the Government of India for the establishment of a joint regular shipping line between the ports of these
- A five-year trade and payments agreement is signed between India
 and Hungary in New Delhi.
 - M S Kannamwai, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, passes away in Bombay
- 25 All the eight occupants of an IAF Dakota reported missing since November 22 are feared killed as the wreckage of plane is located near the Banihal Pass
- 26 The mid-term appraisal of the Plan is presented to Parliament
- 28 The Prime Minister addresses the annual session of the Society of
 - Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, Swaran Singh, confers with President Nasser of the UAR in Cairo.
- 29 The Prime Minister describes the Pakistan Government's demand for the closure of the office of the Assistant High Commissioner in Rajshahi in East Pakistan as "an extraordinary step"
- The Prime Minister managurates the fourth Indian Cooperative Congress in New Delhi
- K. Kamaraj inaugurates the national integration seminar organised in connection with the 16th anniversary of Gandhigram at Gandhigram
- 30 The 13th annual conference of the Indian Association of Pathologists begins in New Delhi
 - The Talakalale Dam in Mysore State is inaugurated.

DECEMBER

President Radhakrishnan maugurates Nagaland as the sixteenth State
of the Indian Union at Kohima An interim Cabinet under Shilu Ao
is also sworn in.

- 1 The Prime Minister presides over the sixth anniversary celebrations of the Madras Reporters Guild at Madras.
- The Prime Minister delivers the convocation address at the Rural Institute of Higher Education at Gandhigram.
- 2 The Maharaja of Sikkim passes away at Calcutta
- Asoka Mehta takes over as Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission.
- 3 King Hussain of Jordan arrives in New Delhi on a 13-day goodwill visit to India
- Government of India permit the Chinese Government to overfly its aircraft carrying the Chinese Prime Minister across the Indian territory to Africa.
- The West German Minister for Economic Co-ordination and Development, Walter Scheel, arrives in New Delhi
- 4 Canada makes long-term loans to India of eight million dollars for locomotives, eight million dollars for a hydro-electric station, and one million dollars towards an aluminium smelter being built by a private company in Kerala in terms of agreements signed between the two countries in Ottawa
- 5 Palden Thondup Namgyal is proclaimed Maharaja of Sikkim at Gangtok
- 6 Alhaji Sir Ahmadu Bello, Premier of North Nigeria, arrives in Bombay on a 14-day state visit to India
- Prime Minister Nehru inaugurates the Indian Film Exhibition held in commemoration of the golden jubilee of the Indian film industry in Bombay.
- 7 The annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India begins in Calcutta
- -- The Governments of India and USA sign an agreement in New Delhi for a foreign exchange loan of \$80 million for the setting up of India's first atomic power plant at Tarapur, near Bombay
- The Union Home Minister informs the informal Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament on Home Affairs of the Government's decision to set up a Vigilance Commission to combat cortuption in the Central Services as recommended by the Santhanam Committee
- The Prime Minister inaugurates the Seminar on International Allans and World Peace in New Delhi
- 8 The Union Education Minister, M. C. Chagla, addresses the 6th meeting of the All India Council of Technical Education in New Delhi
- 9 Goa, Daman and Dru go to the polls to elect 30 members to the State Assembly and two to the Lok Sabha.
- Smt Lakshmi Menon, Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs, informs the Lok Sabha that the Chief Military Observer of the United Nations in Kashmir has given an award of violation by Pakistan and "no violation by India" after investigating allegation-made by Pakistan that India had concentrated troops in Chaknot on the Indian side of the eease-fire line in Kashmir
- East Pakistani riflemen tresspass into Lobacherra tea garden in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hill Sector and open fire inside the Indian territory
- 10 C. N. Ånnadurai, leader of the DMK and four other leading members of the Party are sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under the Prevention of Insult of National Honour Act, in Madras

- 10 The Asian Population Conference of the ECAFE opens in New Delhi
- K. M Panikkar, renowned scholar and diplomat, passes away in Madras.
- 12 Austria and India sign an agreement providing India with a credit of 100 million Austrian Schillings to buy investment goods from Austria
- Mohun Bagan beat Andhra Police 2-0 to win the Durand Football
 Cup in New Delhi
- 13 Lord Denning, British Master of Rolls, airrives in New Delhi on a 12-day visit.
- 14 A Three-day conference of the Station Directors of All India Radio begins in New Delhi
- A 14-day International Conference on Cosmic Rays concludes in Jaipur
- A five-member Atghan parliamentary delegation arrives in New Delhi on a three-day visit
- India and Kenya decide to establish diplomatic relations at High Commission level.
- 16 Two Indo-French agreements for collaboration in the peaceful uses of atomic energy are signed in New Delhi
 The Prime Minister inaugurates the third annual general meeting of
- the Federation of Associations of Small Industries of India in New Delhi
- Gen Maxwell Taylor, Chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff arrives in New Delhi
- The first of the three French-built Caravelle jet aircraft ordered by the Indian Airlines arrives at Palam
- 18 Umon Home Minister Nanda informs the Lok Sabha of the Government's decision to reduce the maximum marks for the personality test in the All India Services examination
- Family Planning Day is observed
 Smt Vigyalakshmi Pandit is sworn in as Governor of Maharashtta in Bombay
- The Prime Minister maugurates the Indo-Swiss Training Centre at Chandigarh
- 19 A three-day Indo-Pakistan conference on border demarcation between the two countries, particularly relating to the eastern sector, begins in New Delhi
- 20 Vice-President Zakir Husain inaugurates the first popular Ministry for the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, at Panjim
- 21 The Union Finance Minister, T. T. Krishnamachari, announces the reclassification of cities in the Lok Sabha
- -- The All India inter-zone athletic meet begins in Ajmer
- Prime Minister Nehru lays the foundation of the Bharati Sangam Bhavan in New Delhi
- 22 Vice-President Zakir Husain addresses the silver jubilee session of the Indian Political Science Association at Agra
- The Union Government set up a committee under K R Ramanathan to go into the question of developing a scientific system of flood forecasting
- The Union Government sanction schemes for raising the strength of the NCC in the country.
- 23 The US Government announce an Export Import Bank credit of 3 I million dollars in favour of the Chemicals and Plastic Chemplast of India Limited.

- 24 The Prime Minister presides over the annual convocation of the Vishvabharati University at Santiniketan.
- 25 India signs a contract to purchase 35,000 tons of Egyptian rice in Cairo
- 26 The Prime Minister inaugurates the new central building of the Life Insurance Corporation in Bombay.
- Prime Minister Nehru inaugurates the 11th annual conference of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists in Bombay
- 27 The holy relic of Prophet Mohammed is reported missing from the Hazratbal Shrine since the midnight of December 26.
- 28 India and the Soviet Union sign two contracts in New Delhi for the preparation of detailed project reports for the expansion of Baraum and Koyali oil refinerics
- 29 Foundation is laid for the State-owned film studio for Assam at Kahilipara
- The third triennial convention of the Federation of Indian Photography begins in Hyderabad
- India beat Ceylon 7-0 in the pre-Olympic soccer return match at Bangalore
 - India win the first hockey Test against Britain 7-0 at Bombay.
- 20 The National Executive of the Praja Socialist Party meeting in Bombay asks Asoka Mehta to resign from the Party following his joining the Planning Commission as its Deputy Chairman.
 - India defeat Britain 3-0 in the second hockey Test in Gwalior
- 51 The Prime Minister broadcasts to the nation over the disappearance of the sacred relic of Prophet Mohammed from the Hazratbal Shrine in Srinagar
 - The All-India Education Conference, in a resolution passed at Baroda, opposes the transfer of the responsibility of primary education to the Panchayats

CHAPTER XXX

GENERAL INFORMATION

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE

(September 3, 1963)

- President.
 Vice-President.
- 3. Prime Minister.
- 4. Governors and Sadar-i-Rivasat, Jammu and Kashmir, within their respective
- 5. Ex-Presidents and ex-Governors-General
- 6. Lieutenant-Governors within their respective charges
- Chief Justice of India.
- Speaker of the Lok Sabha

 8. Cabinet Ministers of the Union

 9. Holders of Bharat Ratna Decorations
- Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary accredited to India.
 High Commissioners of Commonwealth Governments in India.
- Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above within their States
 Governors and Sadar-t-Riyasat, Jammu and Kashmir, outside their respective charges
- Lieutenant-Governors outside their respective charges.
 Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above outside their States
 - 15. Chief Ministers of States

 - 16 Ministers of State of the Union Members of the Planning Commission Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
 - Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha

 17. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 15 guns or 13 guns

 - 18. Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary accredited to India 19 Judges of the Supreme Court 20 Secretary-General in the Ministry of External Affairs,
 - Cabinet Secretary
 - Visiting Class I Ambassadors of India
 - Foreign Ambassadors visiting India
 Visiting Class I High Commissioners of India and High Commissioners of other Commonwealth countries visiting India
 - 21 Charge d'Affaires and acting High Commissioners a pied and ad interim
 - 22 Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of full General or equivalent rank
 - 23. Chief Justices of High Courts
 Charmen of Legislative Councils in States

 - Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in States
 - Chief Commissioners of Union Territories having Councils of Ministers. within their respective charges

 Chief Commissioner of Delhi within his charge

 Chief Commissioner of Delhi within his charge

 24 Cabinet Ministers in States

 Deputy Ministers of the Union.

 - Attorney-General Comptroller and Auditor-General
 - Chief Ministers of Union Territories within their respective territories 25 Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank
 - 26 Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 11 guns or 9 guns 27 Chairman, Union Public Service Commission

 - Chief Election Commissioner
 - Ministers of State in States
 - Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories within their respective territories
 - Ministers of Union Territories within their respective territories
 - 28 Puisne Judges of High Courts

^{*}Whether a visiting Class I Ambassador or Class I High Commissioner of India should be placed in Article 20 or Article 31 will be decided by the Ministry of External Affairs having regard to the seniority of the particular person

29 Deputy Ministers in States Deputy Chairmen and Deputy Speakers of State Legislatures.

Chief Commissioners of Union Territories within their respective charges 30 Members of Parliament

31 Officers of the rank of full General or equivalent rank.

Secretary to the President Secretaries to the Government of India and Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister

Visiting Class I and Class II Ambassadors and High Commissioners of India Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Officiating Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of Major-General or equivalent

Visiting Ministers Plenipotentiary of India and Foreign Ministers Plenipotentiary visiting India Chairman of the Railway Board Financial Commissioner for Railways

Solicitor-General

Members of the Railway Board

Chief Commissioners having Council of Ministers, outside their respective

Chief Commissioner of Delhi outside his charge 32 Ministers of Foreign and Commonwealth Missions other than Ministers Pleni-

potentiary.
Officers of the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank

Chief Ministers of Union Territories outside their respective territories

33. Additional Secretaries to the Government of India

Chairman, Tariff Commission Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission

Vice-Chairm in of the Indian Council of Aguicultural Research Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance (Defence)

PSOs of the Armed Forces of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank. Visiting Class III Ambassadors of India and visiting Class III High Commissioners of India

Political Officer in Sikkim

Director, Intelligence Bureau Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories outside their respective

Ministers of Union Terratories outside their respective terratories

Chairman Posts and Telegraphs Board 34 Chairman of the Public Service Commission of a State

Chief Socretaries to State Governments

Financial Commissioners Members of the Union Public Service Commission

Flag Officer Commanding, Indian Fleet Members of a Board of Revenue

35 Director-General, Health Services Director-General Posts and Telegraphs

General Managers of Railways Establishment Officer to the Government of India

Joint Secretaries to the Government of India (including Joint Secretary to the Cabinet)

Visiting Class IV Ambassadors and High Commissioners of India Officers of the Rank of Major-General or equivalent rank

Survey or-General Members of the Tariff Commission

Inspectors-General of Police in States.
Commissioners of Divisions

Director-General of Civil Aviation
Director-General of Supplies and Disposals
Director-General of Ordnance Factories

Indian Navy Commodores-in-Charge, Naval Ports or Areas

Commanders of Indian Air Force Commands of the rank of Air Commodore
PSOs of Navy and Air Headquarters of the ranks of Commodore and Air Commodore.

Chief Commissioners of Union Territories not having Council of Ministers, outside their respective charges

Director-General, All India Radio

Military Secretary to the President

Counsellors of Foreign and Commonwealth Missions in India

Deputy Comptroller and Auditor-General Members, Posts & Telegraphs Board

INDIA 1964 REPUBLIC DAY AWARDS

RHARAT RATNA

The award is made for exceptional work for the advancement of art, literature and

science and in recognition of public service of the highest order.

The decoration is in the form of a peepal leaf, 2-5/16 inches long, 1% inches wide and i of an inch thee, it is of toned bronze. On its obvere is embossed a replication of the Sun, 5/8 of an inch inch and diameter, below which the words "Bharta Ratum" embossed in Hindi On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motion also in Hindi. The Emblem, the Sun and the rim are of platinum. The inscriptions are in burnished bronze

No award has been made in 1964

PADMA VIBHUSHAN

The award is made for exceptional and distinguished scivice in any field, including

service rendered by Government servants The decoration is circular in design with a geometrical pattern super-imposed on the circle The diameter of the circular portion is 14 inches and the thickness t of an inch On the observe, there is a lotus flower embosed on the circular space. The word "Padma" is embosed in Hindi above and the word "Vibhushan" below the lotus "Padma" is embossed in Hindi above and the word "vinitualization to the flower On the reviews are the State Emblem and the motito in Hindi It is of toned bronze. The inscription "Padma Vibbushan" on the obserse, the geometrical pattern on either yeld and the border around the periphery are in businshed bronze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in white gold.

Recipients of the Award in 1964 1 Kakasahib (Dattatreya Balkrishna) Kalelkai Member of Parliament

Guirati writer 2 Gopinath Kayirai, Sanskiit scholar Varanasi

PADMA BHUSHAN

The award is made for distinguished service of a high order in any field including scrives rendered by Government servants

It has the same design as the 'Padma Vibhushan', on its obverse the word 'Padma

appears above and the word. Bhushan below the lotus flower. This inscription 'Padma Bhushan" on the obverse the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in standard gold

- Recipients of the Award in 1964
 I Anil Bandhu Guha, Adviser, Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering, New Delhi.
 - 2 Anukul Chandra Mukery, formerly Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Head of

 - the Department of Philosophy, Allahabad University
 3 Bhofa Nath Mullik, Director Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi
 4 Chintaman Govind Pandit, Director, Indian Council of Medical

 Research.
- New Delhi. 5 Dara Nussarwana Khurody, formerly Dairy Development Commissioner,
- Government of Maharashtra
 6 Jacob Chandy Principal, Christian Medical College, Vellore, Madras
- Jananendra Nath Mukherjee, Scientist Calcutta Kunn Lal Dubey, Speaker, Vidhan Sabha, Madhya Pradesh

- R. Ginji, L.J. Dunev, speaker, vinima vanna, mannya Francisia.
 S. Kushwant L.J. Wig, Dean of Medical Faculty and Professor of Medicine, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
 O Mohd Abdul Hai, formerly Professor of Medicine, P.W. College, Patna.
 Narayanrao Shiipad Rajhans ahas Bal Gandharva, Actor and Musician.
- Maharashtra
- Nur-ud-Din Ahmed, Mayor of Delhi
- 13 Rafuddin Ahmed, Dental Surgeon and formerly Minister, West Bengal 14 Rasipuram Krishnaswami Narayan, Novelist, Mysore
- 15 Sheikh Abdullah, Educationist Aligarh
- 16 Tiruvengadu Narayanayajwa Ramachandran, Special Officer for Archaeology,
- Government of Madras

 Tribhovandas Kishibhat Patel Chairman, Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd. Gujarat
- 18 Tushar Kantı Ghosh, Journalist, Calcutta

Madhya

PADMA SHRI

The award is made for distinguished service in any field, including service rendered

by Government servants

The name of the decoration is embossed in Hindi with the word "Padma" above and the word "Shri" below the lotus flower on the obverse. The inscription "Padma Shri" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in stainless steel

Recipients of the Award in 1964

Adı Marzban, Writer, Actor and Producer, Maharashtra Ambujammal, Social Worker, Madras Charanjit Singh, Hockey Player, Punjab

- Gadde Ramakoteswar Rao, Grape Cultivator, Andhra Piadesh 5 Krishna Chandra Shukla, Principal, Scindia School, Gwalior.
 - Pradesh Morapakam Josiam Gopalan, Cricketer, Madras Nawang Gombu Instructor, Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling

- Newang Osimu Institutor, Frimalayan Mountametring institute, Darjeeting

 Paramananda Achaiva, Archaeologist, Orissa

 Pratul Chandra Storaci, Magician, Caleutta

 Ramischchandra Brasker Visik. Director of Health Services, NEFA

 Il Santosh Kumar Mazumdar, Officer-in-Charge, Institute of Nuclear Medicine
 and Allied Sciences Delhi 12 Thepfoorvo Haralu, Political Officer, Bomdi La, NEFA

13 Vinayak Pandurang Karmarker, Sculptor, Maharashtra

GALLANTRY AWARDS PARAM VIR CHAKRA

The highest decoration for valour is the Param Vir Chakra which is awarded for most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice If the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

This decoration is made of bronze and is circular in shape. It has, on the obverse,

four replicas of "India's Vajra" embossed round the State Emblem in the centre. On the reverse, the words 'Param Vir Chakra" are embossed both in Hindi and English, with two lotus flowers in the middle

The decoration is worn on the left breast with a plain purple-coloured riband, an inch and a quarter in width

Recipients of the Award up-to-date

- Major General Somnath Sharma
- 2nd Lt R R Rane
- Hay -Major Puru Singh 4 L/Nk Karam Singh 5 Capt G S Salaria
- 6 Nk Jadunath Singh
- 7 Sub Joginder Singh 8. Major Dhan Singh Thapa 9 Major Shaitan Singh

MAHA VIR CHAKRA

The Maha Vir Chakra is the second highest decoration and is awarded for acts of conspicuous gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the

It is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse at is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverve in a five-pointed star with a doomed centre-piece bearing the gilded State Emblem in the centre. The words "Maha Vir Chakra" are embossed both in Hindi and in English, on the reverse with two lobus flowers in the middle.

The decoration is worn on the left breast with a half-white and half-orange riband, an inch and a quarter in width, the orange being nearer the left shoulder.

VIR CHAKRA

The Vir Chakra is third in the order of awards given for acts of gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

The decoration is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse is a five-pointed star which has an Ashoka Chakra in the centre. Within the Chakra is a doomed centre-piece bearing the gilded State Emblem. On the

454 INDIA 1964

reverse, the words "Vir Chakra" are embossed, both in Hindi and English, with two lotus flowers in the middle.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a half-blue and half-orange riband, an inch and a quarter in width, the orange being nearer the left shoulder.

VISHISHT SEVA MEDAL (CLASS 1)

The Vishisht Seva (Distinguished Service) Medal is awarded to personnel of all the three Services in Classes I, II and III in recognition of distinguished service of the "most exceptional", an "exceptional" and a "high" order respectively

the 'most exceptional'; an 'exceptional' and a 'high' order respectively.

The 'most exceptional' and 'exceptional' and a 'high' order respectively of the medal is made of gold, Class II of standard silver and Class III of brouze, all crucial ris shape and 35 mm in dameter Each medal has on its obverse a five pointed star and on its reverse the Lion Capital Its ribbon is golden, with one dark-blue stripe down the centre for Class I, two dark-blue stripes drawfung it into three equal parts for Class II and three dark-blue stripes dividing it into four equal parts for Class III.

Recipients of the Award in Class I up-to-date:

- Lt. General B M. Kaul.
- Rear-Admiral Daya Shankar.
- Air Vice-Marshal Harjinder Singh.
- Major-General M S Pathania
 Air Vice-Marshal Harjinder Singh.
 Major-General M S Pathania
 Air Vice-Marshal Kanwar Jaswant Singh
- 6 Air Vice-wilstan Kanwai Jaswaii Singai 7 Brig (now Major-Gen) R S Grewal, M.C 8. Brig K A S Raja 9. Brig Kalyan Singb 10 Major-General Diwan Prem Chand
- 11 Brig R S Noronha 12 Lt General Daulet Singh 13 Lt General Bikiam Singh

- 14 Air Vice-Marshal E W Pinto
 15 Lt. General Henderson Brooks

ASHOKA CHAKRA-CLASS I

This medal is awarded for the most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice on land, at sea or in the air. The Chakra is made of gilt gold and is circular in shape Embossed on the obverse is a replica of Ashoka's Chakra surrounded by a lotus wreath Along the edge is a

pattern of lotus leaves, flowers and buds On the reverse, the words "Ashoka Chakra" pattern of notes have a season of the control of th

Recipients of the Award up-to-date

- 1 Nk Nar Bahadur Thapa 2 L/Nk Sunder Singh 3 Fit Lt Suhas Biswas 4 Lt. Col J R Chitnis 5 Capt D K Jatai 6 2nd Lt P M Raman

- 6 2nd Lt F M Kaman 7 Hav Joginder Singh 8 Sub-Major K B Limbu 9 Capt E J. Tucker 10 Capt M B Rai

ASHOKA CHAKRA--CLASS II

This decoration is awarded for conspicuous gallantry. It is made of standard silver and is circular in shape The obverse and the reverse are exactly the same as in the Ashoka Chakra, Class I

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, an inch and a quarter in width and divided into three equal segments by two orange vertical lines

ASHOKA CHAKRA--CLASS III

This decoration is awarded for an act of gallantry. It is exactly like the other two Ashoka Chakras, except that it is made of bronze.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, an inchand a quarter in width, divided into four equal segments by three orange vertical lines.

JEEVAN RAKSHA PADAK

The medal is awarded for mentorious acts or a series of acts of a humane nature displayed in saving life from drowning, fire and rescue operations in mines, etc.

Class I The medal is awarded for conspicuous courage under circumstances,

- of very great danger to the life of the rescues

 Class II The medal is awarded for courage and promptitude under circumstances of great danger to the life of the rescuer
- Class III: The medal is awarded for courage and promptitude in saving life under circumstances of grave bodily injury to the rescuer Recipients of the Award in 1963

CLASS I

- Vadathodi Krishnan (Posthumous)
- Teja Singh (Posthumous)
- 2 Teja Si 3 Ibrahim
- 4 Indira Panigrahi
- 5 Subhash Chander (Posthumous)

AWARDS TO SCHOLARS

Certificates of Honour and a monetary grant of Rs. 1,500 per annum to eminent Sanskrit, Persian and Alabic scholars have been constituted since 1958 Recipients of the Awards in 1963 -

Sanskrit

- 1 K S Krishnamurti
- 2 Bachardas J Doshi 3 Shashinath Jha
- 4 P L. Vaidva
- Arabic
- 1 Ohard Thre Mohd

ARILINA AWARDS

The Ariuna Awards to the "Sportsmen of the Year" were instituted in 1961. The Awards are made on the basis of outstanding contribution made to enhance the glory of the game during the year

- Recipients of the Awards in 1963
- Kishen Singh (Polo)
- Chuni Goswami (Football) Charanjit Singh (Hockey)
- 4 K Eswara Rao (Weight Isling)
 5 G Andhajkar (Wiestling)
- 5 G Andhalkar (Wrestling) 6 Ashok Singh Malik (Golf)
- 7 Stephie D'Souza (Athletics)

THE EMERGENCY

Aggression by China

The India-Chuna boundary question took a grave turn during 1962. Following a series of their intruseous into Indian territory, particularly in the central and western sectors of the boundary, over the past several years, the Chinese armed forces stepped across the established boundary in the eastern sector in the Tseulong acro of the Kameng Frontier Division, on September 8.* Thereafter, on October 20, 1962. China suddenly launched an unprovoked, treacherous, missaye attack in both NEFA and Ladakh. It was no longer an incursion but an invasion. By its nature and weight the attack could have been made only after long and careful planning.

The Chinese had overwhelming superiority in numbers and fire-power and the mitid advantages of an aggressor, and Indian troops, strung out in a large number of posts, had to retreat in the face of heavy, repeated attacks Yet, they showed outstanding courage and herosm and inflicted heavy casualties on the Chinese Several deeds of individual gallantry and herosm were in the best traditions of the Indian armed forces and will be

remembered long.

On October 24, 1962, that is four days after the massive attack of October 20, the Chinese Government proposed that the two countries should agree to respect the line of actual control as defined by China, and withdraw troops 20 km from this line, and divergage These amounted to terms of surrender which linds add not accept The Chinese Government thereupon launched further massive attacks in both the eastern and western sectors, overrunning large areas of Indian territory. On November 21, 1962, China announced a umlateral cease-fire, which was calculated to retain the gains of aggression India has not done anything to disturb the cease-fire. Chinese troops have withdrawn from several areas which they had occupied, and Indian civil administration has been resumed in those areas

International Reaction

In response to the Prime Minister's communication on the Chinese aggression, addressed to the Governments of most countries of the work, messages of sympathy and support were received from 63 countries. In Malayn a "Save Democracy Fund" was set up to help India face the aggression Indian nationals and residents abroad and individuals and associations in some foreign countries expressed their solidarity and support for India through material supplies and messages.

Colombo Conference

To assist the two countries to resume direct negotiations and arrive at a peaceful settlement of the border dispute, six non-alligned countries, namely Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ghana, Indonessa and the UAR, met in Colombo trom December 10 to 12, 1962, and made certain proposals. These proposals were explained and clarified to the Indian Government by representatives of three of the six Colombo Conference countries—Ceylon, Ghana and the UAR. The proposals and clarifications were considered by Parliament, after which they were accepted in toto by the Indian Government in the interest of peace consistent with our honour and self-respect. So

*Important events relating to Smo-Indian relations between January 1962 and April 1964 are given at the end of this Appendix

far, however, the Chinese Government have not fully accepted the proposals; the Government of India have refused to negotiate with China unless she also accepts the proposals in full

DEFENCE MEASURES

In view of the continued threat to the country's security, steps have been taken to strengthen the army and to fill the deficiencies in weapons and equipment by increased production at home, imports and special assistance from foreign countries.

The recruiting organisation was expanded to be able to enrol the required numbers. The Indian Military Academy was expanded. Emergency Commissions were granted and the Special List Cadre of officers was increased to get the required number of officers. Permanent Regular Commissions were suspended for the duration of the Emergency, except in the case of candidates passing out of the National Defence Academy and selected candidates from the Army Cadet College, Nowgong, and the NCC. The Government offered concessions to civilian employees who would take up military service. The training schedule was revised and reoriented, keeping in view the operational requirements on the northern borders. An additional Air Force Command was set up at Shillong in June 1963. The Lastern Command was split into the Eastern and Central Commands to nsure effective control. The NCC training was made compulsory from August 14, 1963. The activities of the ordinance factories have increased considerably.

National Defence Council

The National Delence Council, with the Prime Minister is Chairman, was formed on November 6, 1962. The Council's functions are to (1) take stock of the situation and airrangements for national defence, and advise Government on defence and other related matters, (2) assist in building up and suitably guiding the national will to fight the aggressor, and (3) suggest to the Central Citizens' Committee the necessary measures for utilising public participation in national defence.

The Council formed a Military Affairs Commuttee with the Defence Minister as Chairman to take slock of the defence arrangements, and another commuttee with the Home Minister as Chairman meant generally to assist in building up the national will against aggression. Defence Councils were formed in various States, also

Assistance from Abroad

Immediately after the outbreak of full-seale hostilities, the Government india addressed appeals to Inendly countries for help to meet the sudden attack. The response was encouraging, a number of countries made available aims and other supplies. The USA and the UK, in particular, quickly despatched arms and equipment for the Indian defence forces. An Indio-US Suppliementary Agreement was speed from the USA. A long-ter in procuring the countries of the Countries and the UK on November 27, for the seame purpose. Other countries which supplied arms, ammunition, acroplanes and sparse, woolden clothing and blankets or similar other things include Australia, Canada, France, Italy, New Zealand, Rhodesa, the USSR, West Germany and Yugoelavia. A joint defence training exercise 'Shiksha', with the air forces of UK, USA and Australia was held in November 1963, in the eastern and western sectors.

LEGISLATIVE AND ALLIED MEASURES

The legislative and other measures adopted to meet the situation created by the Chinese aggression are outlined below.

The Central Government issued the Foreigners (Restrictions on Chinese Nationals) Order, 1962 on October 25, providing that no Chinese national in India shall leave the local limits of the city, town or village in which he is resident, or absent himself from his registered address for more than 24 hours, without permission from prescribed authorities.

Proclamation of Emergency

On October 26, the President issued a Proclamation of Emergency and promulgated the Defence of India Ordinance, conferring emergency powers on the Government to deal with the situation. The Defence of India (Amendment) Ordinance was proclaimed on November 3, empowering the Government to deal with anti-national and anti-social elements which might interfere with the national effort during the Emergency. Later, both the ordinances were replaced by the Defence of India Act, 1962. The Government have promulgated the following Rules under the Act : (i) the Defence of India Rules, 1962, (ii) the Civil Defence Service Rules, 1962, (iii) the Defence of India Rules, 1962 and (iv) the Defence of India (Employment of Technical Personnel in National Service) Rules, 1963, Rules, 1963, Rules, 1963, Rules, 1963, Rules, 1963, Rules, 1963, Rules, 1963, Rules, 1963, Rules, 1963, Rules, 1963, Rules, 1964, Ru

During the state of Emergency, the Central Government can issue directives to State Governments on matters lying within the executive field of the latter. Parliament can also make laws on subjects of State jurisdiction Parliament and State legislatures can pass laws which may abridge Fundamental Rights under Article 19; this, however, would not be done unless it is essential to meet the Emergency. Under the Defence of India Act, the Central Government can make rules which may implinge on Fundamental Rights; some matters can also be taken out of the purview of the law courts. Further, the Central Government Departments and State Governments can also frame rules under the Act.

The Government of Sikkim also declared a state of Fmergency on November 13, 1962

Restrictions on Foreigners

The Foreigness (Restricted Areas) Order, effective from January 14, 1963, imposed restrictions on the entry into and stay of foreigners in Assam and certain districts of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab

The Government issued an order on October 30, 1962 (amended on November 26 to make the provisions structer) suspending, during the period of Emergency, the right of any person who is a foreigner or a person not of Indian origin to move any court for the enforcement of rights conferred by Articles 21 and 22 of the Constitution. Government have also assumed powers, under the Foreigners Law (Application and Amendent) Ordinance, 1962, to arrest, detain, confine or intern any foreigner who is assisting the country at war with or committing external aggression against India All persons of Chinese origin, including those had become Indian citizens, are dealt with like foreigners. Towards the end of November 1962, about 2,000 Chinese notionals residing in Assam and five northern districts of West Bengal were interned in Central Internment Camp at Dool in Rajasthan, of whom 1,654 were late repartiated to Chinas Chinese nationals in other parts of the country were also subjected to estrictions

The Reserve Bank cancelled the licence of the Bank of China on November 2, 1962, and the liquidation of the business of the Bank's branches at Calcutta and Bombay is in progress.

ECONOMIC MEASURES

On the economic front, the immediate task was to arrange the quickest possible mobilisation of resources for defence without upsetting the general balance of the economy.

The defence outlay in the 1962-63 budget amounting to Rs. 376 crores was supplemented by Rs. 95 crores in the wake of the Emergency. The revised budget for 1963-64 amounted to Rs. 808.18 crores and the budget for 1964-65 to Rs. 853.90 crores.

National Defence Fund

The National Delence Fund was instituted on October 27, 1962. Administered by a Commuttee with the Prime Minister as Chairman and Finance Minister as Treasurer, the Fund receives voluntary contributions in cash, gold, etc., for the defence effort. Donations credited to the Central account of the Fund totalled Rs. 58.29 cross (including Rs. 91 lakhs from foreign countries) in cash and about 22 86 lakh grammes in gold and gold ornaments, on March 31, 1964

Gold Bonds Scheme

As a measure of strengthening the foreign payments position, Government sought to draw out gold in the country by placing 15-year Gold Bonds on sale on November 12, 1962, up to the end of February 1963. Subscriptions were received in gold, gold coins and gold ornaments and were valued at the international price of Rs. 53.38 per 10 g of 995 fineness. The Bonds carry interest at 64 per cent per annum (payable half-yearly), are exempt from wealth and capital gains taxes, and repayable at par in cash 15 years after purchase. Up to February 28, 1964, a total of 163 2 lakh grammes of gold was received as subscription to the Bonds

The Reserve Bank also exhorted, on November 10, 1962 the banks to recall advances against gold, particularly where such advances were not utilised in essential productive effort. From November 14, forward trading in gold was closed to make it difficult for smuggled gold to be disposed of in the country, a day later ban was imposed also on non-transferable specific delivery contracts in gold. Forward trading in silver has also been banned

Gold Control Scheme

On January 10, 1963, a scheme was brought into force under the Defence of India Rules, 1962, to control transactions in gold and gold articles. Intended to reduce the demand for gold, bring down its price and prevent its smuggling into India to save valuable foreign exchange the scheme also marked an important departure in the social and economic history of the country. Under p comprehensive scheme for the rehabilitation of the gold-smiths affected by the control scheme, about Rs. 3.50 crores was spent during 1963-64.

Defence Bonds and Certificates

In November 1962, the Government placed on sale (i) 4½ per cent National Delence Bonds, 1972 (on tap till May 9, 1963) to be repaid at par on November 10, 1972, interest being paid half-yearly, (ii) 10-year, 4½ per cent Delence Deposit Certificates, replacing Treasury Savings Certificates (bearing 4 per cent interest), and (iii) 12-year National Delence Certificates with a 75 per cent premium, replacing 12-year National Plan Savings Certificates. To enable Indians and non-Indians abroad to invest

460 INDIA 1964

money for the defence of India, 10-year Defence Certificates, giving a premium of 60 per cent, were placed on sale in the Indian Embassy in Washington and the High Commission in London, from December 20, 1962. The arrangements were later extended to Hong Kong and Canada. The sale was discontinued at the end of 1963 The total subscription amounted to Rs 7.45 lake.

DEFENCE AND DEVELOPMENT

The prospect of a substantially larger defence effort in the years to come naturally called for a re-examination of the Plan priorities and of the scale of Plan expenditure in order both to complete speedily the programmes in hand and take up those directly related to the immediate needs for defence, in view of the fact that defence potential and development of the basic sectors are vitally linked, the National Development Council decide that every possible endeavour should be made to mobilise domestic resources on a scale and in a manner as would permit both defence and development effort to be carried to the full limit of available physical resources. The determination to achieve these objectives was reflected in the budgets for 1963-64 and 1964-65 providing for an unprecedented effort at resource mobilisation.

In several directions, especially in industry, munerals, transport and power, the Plan activities had to be accelerated and enlarged, and efficiency in the implementation of the Plan had to be greatly increased. Accordingly, a series of steps were taken to meet the situation and prepare for the contineences. Among the more important measures are the following.

The steel industry was geared up to increase production, especially of the categories of steel required for defence; the rolling programmes of the main producers were modified to meet defence needs. Similarly, production of machine tools was stepped up and efforts were made to utilise the capacity of engineering and other industries to the fullest extent possible. Concerted efforts were made to strengthen the raw material and mineral base of heavy industries.

Railways have greatly improved their performance. Improvement is also being effected in a number of arterial and other roads. Development of border roads has been receiving increasing attention. The custing roads in the north and north-eastern border areas are being improved and new link roads are being constructed to make the areas more accessible. Construction on the Maniah-Leh road was started and a bridge across the Brahmaputra near Gauhatt was opened in 1963.

Dates for commissioning power projects were advanced, wherever possible, and a pool of generating sets was decided to be built up to serve as an emergency reserve.

The success of agriculture is a matter of the highest national importance; the National Development Council has urged the State Governments to improve the rate of progress and remove the weaknesses that still exist

Village Volunteer Force

A nation-wide movement was launched under the Village Volunteer borce scheme of the Community Development agency to intensify the drive for agreeithral production through village production plans in every village. The scheme seeks to create a Defence Labour Bank based on donation of labour at the minimum rate of one day's labour per month, or monetary contribution in hear, from every able-bodied adult; the resources of the Bank are to be used essentially for production programmes and for building up remunerative community assets Besides production, the scheme includes programmes of mass education and village defence. At the end of January

461

1964, the Village Volunteer Force had 146 19 lakh volunteers; the donations amounted to 1,070.10 lakh man-days and Rs. 18.91 lakhs in cash.

Technical Personnel and Training

The Third Plan targets for technical personnel-engineers, supervisory personnel, craftsmen of various types, doctors and other specialists-were revised, in view of the increased requirements, with an integrated approach to the manpower problem of the defence services and the general economy. Steps taken included the introduction of short-term courses, telescoping of existing training programmes and expansion of training facilities. For craftsmen's training, facilities available in engineering colleges, polytechnics and other institutions were utilised. Efforts were made to locate the available technical personnel for employment in defence establishments. National labour corps units were organised to meet immediate requirements of unskilled The Defence of India Act provides for regulating the employment of technical manpower according to need. It also provides for the constitution of the National Service Tribunals and Technical Personnel (Reinstatement) The former will deal with matters relating to the relinquishment of employment, dismissal and engagement of technical personnel, and the latter with matters such as reinstatement of persons released from employment in the national service.

Scientific research and technical education programmes were likewise accelerated. The facilities available in the national laboratories were harnessed to defence needs. Cultural activities were also oriented to strengthen public morale and the sense of solidarity among the people.

Emergency Risks Insurance

To ensure that industrial and commercial activity was not hampered, Government sought to assure trade and industry that they would be compensated in case they incurred any losses as a result of enemy action. For this purpose, Parlaiment adopted two Acts in December 1962, namely (1) the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, and (ii) the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, and (iii) the Emergency and Compensation of the Compensation

Industrial Truce Resolution

At a joint meeting of the employers' and workers' organisations, an Industrial Truce Resolution was adopted on November 3, 1962. It was resolved to create a suitable climate for sustained efforts and for industrial peace so that production of goods and services is not interrupted or slowed down and both employers and workers exercise voluntary restraint and accept the utmost scarfices, man equitable manner, in the interests of the country and its defence. Disputes were decided to be settled mutually or through voluntary arbitration. Among other steps would be to work for price stability and increased savings and voluntary contributions to the National Defence Fund.

The industrial truce resolution resulted in a decline in the number of man-days lost. There are numerous instances of workers having willingly foregone their rest days or worked extra hours without extra payment. Workers also contributed liberally to the National Defence Fund.

NEWS 1964 462

People's Participation

The splendid response of industrial labour was in line with the general upsurge of the Indian people in the face of the challenge of aggression. All the political parties including the Communist Party of India, as well as all the people, purged themselves of narrow loyalties, sank their internal political, regional and other differences and rose up like one man to resist the external threat. The common man and woman as well as the rich came out with generous offers of help. Indeed, the shock of aggression forged national unity so much so that the Committee on National Integration and Communalism noted with deep satisfaction: "The Chinese aggression has proved that we are a nation: let us strive to remain a nation and forget the obsolete claims of communities and castes. It is in this spirit and with such determination that the Committee has adjourned its deliberations". Citizens' committees were formed all over the country to channelise the people's determination into positive, creative effort Several voluntary committees were set up to organise work for providing cheer to the Jawans at the front and relief to their families. A number of industrial and trade associations resolved to increase production and hold

the price line The various media of information run by the Government altered the complexion and content of their programmes in accordance with the requirements of the Emergency, to disseminate authentic information, counter rumours and Chinese propaganda, sustain people's morale and promote national unity, emotional integration and patriotism. The Indian press wholeheartedly endorsed the steps taken by Government to meet the Chinese challenge

The Government also introduced the necessary civil defence measures, particularly in border States and areas. An Act. entitled the Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1962, was passed to provide for grant of relief in respect of certain personal injuries sustained during the Emergency.

IMPORTANT EVENTS RELATING TO SINO-INDIAN RELATIONS

(January 1962 to April 1964)

JANUARY, 1962

8 Chinese claim nearly 4,000 square miles of territory in the Gilgit area of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir

FEBRUARY

22 Government of India protests to the Chinese Government against their advance patrolling in Ladakh

APRIL

- India lodges protest with the Chinese Government against the establishment of a military post six miles west of Sumdo in Ladakh.
- 18 India protests to China against their incursion into Roi village in the eastern sector
- 30 China announces patrolling from the Karakoram Pass to the Kongka Pass and asks India to withdraw two of her posts (situated well within Indian territory) failing which China would resume patrolling along the entire boundary.

MAY

- 3 China and Pakistan agree to enter into negotiations to locate and align the portion of the India-China boundary west of Karakoram Pass presently under Pakistan's unlawful occupation.
- India tells China that Smo-Pak agreement regarding any sector of the boundary of Kashmir has no legal validity.
- 13 Chinese announce imposition of new restrictions on Tibet's trade with neighbouring countries. The Indian Rupee is banned.
- 14 India protests against patrolling by the Chinese troops in the Chip Chap area of Ladakh and renews suggestion of withdrawal by both sides in the western sector. She also expresses her willingness, in the interests of peace, to permit use of the Aksai Chin Road for Chinese civilian traffic.
- 21 India protests against the setting up of a new Chinese post near Snanggur.
- 23 A PSP demand for severing diplomatic relations with China is rejected in Lok Sabha.
- 29 Chinese Trade Agency at Kalimpong is closed

JUNE

- 2 The India-China Agreement of 1954, which had been violated both in letter and in spirit by China, lapses
- 28 India protests against the setting up of a new post six miles south south-east of the Chinese post illegally set up near the Chip Chap river

JULY

- 12 India protests against the setting up of new Chinese posts in Chip Chap, Chang Chenmo and Pangong regions.
- 14 Consequent on India's protest, withdrawal of the Chinese forces besteging the Indian post in Galwan valley is announced.
- 21 Chinese open fire on Indian border guards in Ladakh,

AUGUST

14 Lok Sabha endorses Government's China policy.

SEPTEMBER

- 8 Chinese make incursion into Indian territory in the eastern sector
 - 13 Presence of Chinese soldiers south of the McMahon Line is confirmed
 - 20 Chinese open fire near Dhola in NEFA
- 28 Indian and Chinese forces exchange fire near Dhola post.

OCTOBER

- 12 Heavy fighting on NEFA front is reported.
- 20 Chinese mount a massive attack in NEFA and Ladakh.
- 24 Chinese Government proposes that the two countries respect "line of actual control" (as defined by China) and withdraw 20 km from the line
- 25 Towang in NEFA falls to the Chinese.
- 26 The President proclaims state of Emergency
- Defence of India Ordinance is promulgated.
- 31 All provisions of Defence of India Ordinance come into force.
- Issue of Defence and other Bonds is announced.
- The President promulgates the Foreigners Law (Application and Amendment) Ordinance, 1962.

NOVFMBER

1 The National Council of the Communist Party of India condemns Chinese aggression and supports Union Government's stand Jan Sangh demands severance of diplomatic relations with China. The Union Finance Minister announces the Gold Bonds scheme.

The first consignment of American arms arrives in India.

- All-India Hindu Mahasabha assures Government of its wholehearted co-operation in driving out the Chinese
- The National Executive of the PSP opposes the proposal for negotiations with China on the basis of the withdrawal of Chinese forces to the positions occupied by them prior to September 8, 1962.

5 Daulat Beg Oldi post in Ladakh falls to the Chinese.

6 National Defence Council is set up

- Swatantra Party Parliamentary Board urges that the issue of Chinese aggression be taken to the U.N.
- 14 Lok Sabha declares the firm resolve of the Indian people to drive the Chinese aggressor out from the Indian soil.
- 16 The All-India Panchayat Parishad calls upon village panchayats to organise a voluntary force in every village to look after village defence.
- 18 Representatives of various Muslim organisations in India pledge full support in the struggle against the Chinese aggression.
- 19 The tall of Se La Ridge besides to Walong in NEFA is announced
- 21 Prime Minister informs Lok Sabha that the position as it existed prior to September 8, 1962, should be restored before negotiations with China could commence
 - China announces that her troops would cease-fire along the entire Sino-Indian border from midnight
- 22 American and British missions arrive in New Delhi to study India's detence needs.
- 23 Censorship is imposed on postal communication to and from China 24 Government seek clarification on the Chine e statement on cease-fire

DECEMBER

- 2 Communist Party of India accuses China of a full-scale invasion
- 6 India decides to close her consulates in Lhasa and Shanghai 8 Prime Minister informs Kajva Sabha that the Chinese had clarified
- that they would withdraw their forces beyond the watershed in the castern sector but wanted to keep civil posts at Dhola and Longju 9. China decides to close her consulates in Bombay and Calcutta
- 10 The six-nation conference of non-aligned countries to consider the
- Sino-Indian conflict begins in Colombo.

 I ok Subha accords overwhelming support to Government's policy on the Sino-Indian conflict.
- 16 First batch of NEI-A Administration staff returns to Bomdi La
- 17 Special envoy of the six-nation Colombo Conference hands over
- Colombo Conference proposals to Prime Minister.
 21 Prime Minister says that Russia had no objection to India receiving
- military and other aid from the US and Britain

JANUARY, 1963

- Heavy concentration of Chinese troops reported along Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and NFFA borders
- 2 Chen En-lai's New Year message to Pakistani Foreign Minister implies recognition of Pakistan's sovereignty over areas occupied by her in Kashmir
- 3 An advance Indian civilian party moves up to Jang
- 6 Indian Communist leader Dange says the Soviet, British and Italian Communist Parties consider India's September 8 line logical
 - The joint Chou-Mrs Bandaranaike communique from Peking says

China has given positive response to Colombo proposals, without revealing China's actual reaction.

10 The Ceylon Prime Minister arrives in New Delhi to explain Colombo proposals.

13 Joint communique issued in New Delhi at the end of the conference on Colombo proposals sums up the outcome of the talks.

China's National Defence Ministry announces that the Chinese forces would continue to withdraw along the "entire Sino-Indian border" on January 14 and 15 in the eastern sector north of the "actual control line of November 7, 1959", in the western sector 20 km behind line of "actual control of November 7, 1959" except at 70 posts to be retained as civil check posts.

14 Principles underlying Colombo proposals accepted by India.

 It is announced that Felix Bandaranaike of Ceylon had informed Nehru on January 11 that China had rejected the Colombo proposals
 Colombo proposals and clarifications by Ceylon, UAR and Ghana

placed before Parliament.

23 Nehru declares in Lok Sabha that China has not accepted in toto

the Colombo proposals and clarifications

All opposition parties except Communists urge rejection of Colombo

proposals in Parliament
25 Lok Sabha approves Government policy on Colombo proposals.

28 Sikkim seals up border with Tibet

29 Official spokesman says the Soviet Union has agreed in principle to help India's defence production

30 Joint US-Commonwealth air mission arrives in New Delhi.

FEBRUARY

18 High level Cabinet Committee set up for reorganising defence production programmes.

24 Pakistan Forcign Minister says that the Sino-Pakistan agreement would be provisional till Kashmir issue was settled

MARCH

2 Sino-Pakistan border agreement signed in Peking

India protests to China against Sino-Pakistan agreement

 China informs India about completion of unilateral withdrawal along the entire Sino-Indian border

14 Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Yi says the Colombo proposals contain contradictions and fallacies in logic

16 Indian note of March 15, 1963 exposes hollowness of the Chinese charge of Indian intrusions in Spanggur lake area in Ladakh.

APRIL.

22 Nehru says that India would go to the defence of Sikkim and Bhutan in the event of an attack

MAY

2 Prime Minister informs Chinese Prime Minister that negotiations can start only after China accepts Colombo proposals in toto

4 India describes as baseless Chinese allegation of Indian intrusion into Hot Spring area of Ladakh

6 Chinese reconnaissance plane penetrates deep into the Indian territory.
17 India protests to China on sending troops into the demilitarised zone

in the Spanggur lake area in I adakh

7 India protests to China against Renzang La instrusion

15 Prime Minister says six of the 26 civilian posts set up by Chinese are in the Indian territory occupied by China.

- 17 India protests to China on the establishment of a checkpost near Daulat Beg Oldi in Ladakh.
- Government confirms Chinese concentration on the central border.
 Sikkim, Maharaja confirms Chinese concentration on Sikkim border.

лих

- 5 International Red Cross Society finds Chinese charge of maltreatment of Chinese internees in Deoli Camp as false.
- 26 India informs Colombo powers of Chinese troops concentration on the Indian border.

AUGUST

- 11 Chinese enter the demilitarised zone in eastern sector.
- 16 Chinese withdraw their post from Depsang La on India's protest. Instructions issued to IAF to deal with Chinese air violations

SEPTEMBER

- Defence Minister presents main conclusions of NEFA Reverses Enquiry Report to both Houses of Parliament.
- 4 India rejects Chinese allegation of the Indian intrusion into the central sector of border.
- China turns down India's request for facilities to collect and cremate bodies of Indian military personnel killed in Ladakh area

OCTOBER

- Prime Minister receives Ghana President's proposal for another Colombo Powers Conference
- 3 India rejects China's charge of intrusion into their territory.
- India rejects Chinese Premier's offer to visit Delhi for talks as "purely propagandist"
 - 14 President of UAR and Ceylonese Premier urge that Colombo Powers should continue efforts to cass India-China border situation
 - 17 India rejects Chinese charge of illegal crossing of Karakoram Pass.

DECEMBER

- 3 India grants permission for overflight for Chinese Premier's plane
- 10 Government reveals that an area of 14,500 square miles in Ladakh territory and no area in NEFA is under the control of China

FI BRUARY, 1964

- Official spokesman says India has never given assurance of not moving troops to the McMahon Line
- 26 India protests to China against putting up of cairns in Ladakh area to mark the 'line of actual control' as defined by China

APRIL

- 10 Defence Minister says that Chinese build-up all along the border is now heavier than during 1962
- 13 Government announce that India would consider negotiations with China on the basis of the withdrawal of all Chinese posts from the demilitarised zone in Laddkh
- 25 Government rejects Chinese protest note on the Dalai Lama's activities in India
- 27 Government prepares a 5-Year Defence Development Plan.

UNION GOVERNMENT*

(as on June 20, 1964)

Following the passing away of Prime Minister Jawaharfal Nehiu on May 27, 1964, Gulzarilal Nanda: Iunctioned as the Prime Minister till June 9, 1964, when Lal Bahadur Shastri, who was earlier elected leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party, was sworn in as the new Prime Minister. The personnel of the new Union Government is as follows:

as ti	he new Prime Minister The per	ersonnel of the new Union Government is as follows:				
	President	S Radhakrishnan				
	Vice-President	Zakır Husain				
	Ministers of Cubinet	Portfolios				
1	Lal Bahadur Shastri	Prime Minister, External Affairs and Atomic Energy				
2.	Gulzarılal Nanda	Home Affairs				
3	T. T. Krishnamachari	Finance				
2. 3 4 5	Smt. Indira Gandhi	Information & Broadcasting				
5	Swaran Singh	Industry (including Heavy Engineering and Technical				
		Development)				
6	S. K. Patil .	Railways				
7	Asoke Kumar Sen	Law and Social Security				
8	Y B Chavan	Detence				
9	Sanusa Reddy	Steel and Mines				
10	C. Subramaniam	Food and Agriculture				
11	Humayun Kabir	Petroleum & Chemicals				
12.	Satyanarayan Sinha	Parliamentary Affairs and Communications				
13	H C Dasappa	Irrigation and Power				
14	M C Chagla	Education				
15	D Sanjivayya	Labour & Employment				
16	Mahavn Tyagi	Rehabilitation				
	Ministers of State Mehi Chand Khanna					
17	Mehr Chand Khanna	Works and Housing				
18	Manubhai Shah	Commerce (including Textiles and Jute)				
19	Nityanand Kanungo	Civil Aviation				
20	Raj Bahadur	Transport				
21	S K Dey	Community Development and Co-operation				
22	Kumari Sushila Nayar	Health				
23	Jarsukh L il Hathi	Home Affaus				
23	Smt Lakshmi N Menon	Foreign Affairs				
21 22 23 24 25 26	K Raghu Ramaiah	Supply				
20	O V Alagesan	Petroleum & Chemicals				
27 28	Ram Subhag Singh	Railways				
29	R M Hajarnavis	Cultural Affairs				
30	K L Rao B R Bhagat	Irrigation and Power				
31	A M Thomas	Planning Defence Production				
.11		Detence Production				
32	Deputy Munisters	P. I. I. I				
32	Mono Mohan Das	Rehabilitation				
34	Shah Nawaz Khan S. V. Ramaswamy	Food & Agriculture				
26	Ahmed Mohiuddin	Commerce				
36	B S Murthy	Transport Community Development and Co-operation				
	Laht Narayan Mishra	Home Affairs				
38	Smt Soundaram Ramachan-	Education				
30	dran	Edition				
39	D R Chavan	Food and Agriculture				
40	C R Pattabhi Ramin	Information and Broadcasting				
41	Smt Maragatham Chandra-	Social Security				
	sekhar	Divini decarry				
42	Ligannath Rao	Law				
43	Sham Nath	Rathways				
44	D S Raju	Defence				
45	Dinesh Singh	External Aflans				
46	Bibudhendra Misra	Industry				
47	B C Bhagavati	Communications				
48	Shyam Dhar Misra	Irrigation and Power				
49.	Prakash Chandra Sethi	Steel and Mines				
50	Ratanial Kishorilal Malviya	Labour and Employment				
51						

Education

51 Bhakt Darshan

^{*}Appendix to Chapter III.

RVF-FLECTIONS TO LOK SABHA*

Constituency, electorate and valid votes east	Candidates .	Party	Votes polled
1	2	3	4
	MADHYA PRADESH		
Bilasput			!
(438,230) (140,385)	1 CHANDRABHAN SINGH 2 Madan Lai Shukla	Con. JS	86.229 54,156
Mahasamund (86,920)	I VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA 2 Purshottam Lal K ushik 3 Vishnoo Shaaan	Con PSP Ind	46,671 24,850 15,399
Aruppukkottai	MADRAS		1
(4,88,274) (2.92,451)	1 KASINATH DURAI 2 Valayada Nan	(on I B	1,38,358
	G. Lakshmana Subbaranale A. Karuppes ims	Ind Ind	9,348 3,952
	MAHARASHIRA		
Nasik	A B CHAVAN (I led on- onposed)	Con	
Burdwett	WEST BLNGAL		!
(538,987) (208,611)	F NIRMAL CHANDRA CHA- FILELL 2 Nation Chindra Cheudhry	Ird Con	100,573
(535-851) (226,692)	1 PARI SH CHANDRA BARMAN 2 Dansh Chand Dakua 3 Beno kiridha Dakua 4 Dhaima Narwan Bhua 5 An ada Kuman Bahaa oneh	Con CPI FB Ind	1,27,200 17,760 62,611 23,248 868
	GOA DAMAN AND DIE		
Panjum (171,196) (127,400)	1 ALVARI S PLITR AUGUSTUS 2 Surlakar Um (canta 3 Gattonds Pandik D utati is a 4 Shinkis Linaidan Jagannath	MG UG Con	67,275 36,550 20,347
Marmagao (178,843)	I SHINKRI MUKUNDA PAD.	Ind	3 226
(126,388)	MANABA 2 Furtado Alvaro De Lovola 3 D souza Laura (W)	MG UG Con	48,798 45,947 23,253
	4 Fernandes Melicio 5 Mendonca Aurel	Ind Ind	6,310
Pondicherry	PONDICHERRY		1
(2,05,084)	1 SIVAPRAGHASSAN(KL)	Con	92,477
(1,50,304)	2 Saraswathy (W) 3 S Ramalingam	PF Ind	56,817 1,010

NOTE -FB Forward Block MG - Mahardshirawadi Gomaniak UG--Unite (Goans PF- Peoples Front *Appendix to Chapter III

460 APPANDICES

SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES*

SCHEMES ADMINISTERED BY THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION For Study Abroad

I Government of India Schemes

1. Agatha Harrison Fellowship for the study of Asian problems with special

reference to India, at St Anthony's College, Oxford

Foreign Languages Scholarships Scheme for specialisation in Arabic, Burmese, Chinese, French, German, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Persian, Russian, Spanish, Turkish, Swahili and Rumanian languages

 Overseas Scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes,
 Semi-Nomadii, Tribes and other Leonomically Backward Classes Tribes, Nomadic and

4 Passage Grants for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and other Economically Backward classes 5 Partial Financial Assistance (Loan) Scheme

6 Union Territories Overseas Scholarships for candidates who by birth or domicile are natives of the Union Territories grammes for Exchange of Scholars between India and Ceylon, Rumania, UAR,

- Programmes for Exchange of Scholars netween more and express, 11SSR and Yugoslavia—Scholarships to Indian nationals for study in these
- 8, Central (Modified) Overseas Scholarships Scheme Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme
- 10 Scholarships for West German nationals
- 11 Government of India French Fellowships Scheme
- Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme 13 Scheme of Scholarships to young workers in different cultural fields
- II Vellowships Scholarships offered by Foreign Governments, International Organisations Institutions Bodies, etc
 - Scholarships offered by the Governments of Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, I rance, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Nepal, Netherlands, Poland, Rumania,

Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Turkey, UAR, UK and USSR

- 2. British Council London, Scholarships
 3. Imperial Relations Trust (London University Institute of Education) London, Fullowships
- 4 Commonwealth Education Co-operation Plan-offers from Commonwealth Countries (1) Teacher Training Bursaires offered by UK Government.
 - (u) Scholarships for Short Duration Observation Tours to cover Sole Charge
 - Schools and Multiple System by New Zealand Government,

 (iii) Administrative Awards for Educational Administrators offered by
 New Zealand Government,
 - (ii) Barsaries for Writing, Production and Distribution of Text-books offered by UK Government:

(s) Visiting Fellowship offered by the Australian Government,

- (y) Bursaries for the Training of Youth Leaders offered by UK. Government (vii) Bursaries for the Training of Home Management and Family Affairs offered by
 - UK Government

5 Federal Republic of Germany

(a) Ad-hoc Scholarships offered by the Government and the Hamburg University Studenis' Union for post-graduate studies

(b) Hamburg Chamber of Commerce Scholarships

- (c) Ad-hoc Scholarships by the Government for post-graduate studies (d) Free Hanseatte City of Hamburg Scholarships for post-graduate studies (e) Scholarships offered by the German Academic Exchange Service for advanced work and research
- (f) Ad-hoc Scholarships offered by the Government for post-graduate study/ research
 - (g) Scholarships offered by the Government for practical training
- (h) Scholarships offered by M/s Demag Aktiengesellschaft, Duisburg, for practical training (1) Scholarships offered by M/s Deutsche Phillips, Hamburg, for training in
- Radio and television technique (1) Scholarships offered by M/s Farbwerke Hochst Aktiengesellschaft for postgraduate studies

^{*}Appendix to Chapter V.

470 INDIA 1964

6. German Democratic Republic :

(a) Scholarships offered by the Government for post-graduate studies/research. (b) Scholarships offered by the Government for

(1) Polygraphy

(ii) Post-graduate study/research

(m) Practical training

(10) Post-graduate studies in Agriculture

7. Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowship :

Scholarships and Fellowships offered from time to time by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Malaya, Ceylon, Malia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Rhodesia, Nyayafand, Pakistan. Ceyron, Marine, Quidas, Kerbay, anganjana, Andodani, 1944anano, 1a Nigeria, Cypris and Jamaica. 8 Institute for Social Studies, Hague Fellowships 10, Nuffield Foundation, U.K. Fellowships 10, Nuffield Foundation, U.K. Fellowships 11, Peoples Tennelship University (Patrice Lumumba), Moscow Scholarships

 St. Catherines Collège, Oxford Feilowships
 Universitaire de Hautes Findes Internationales, Geneva, Scholarships. 14 Thomas Waraker Post-Graduate Scholarships in Law at Trinity Hall, Cambridge

15. Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Fellowshins 16. Philippines Board of Scholarships for South-East Asia (University of Philippines),

Scholarships. 17 Institute for the Study of Economic Development, Naples, Scholarships

18. Unesco-Thai Government Fellowships,

19. Unesco Fellowships

20 Colombo Plan Correspondence Courses

21. Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan

22 Federation of British Industries Scholarships

23. Royal Commission of Exhibition of 1851 and Rutherford Scholarships 24. Scholarships offered by M/s Polytechn i for training in Czechoslovakia

25 Apprenticeships offered by M's Rolls Royce, London

26. Scholarships offered by the Research Institute of Electrical Communication, Tokyo University, Japan

111 Exchange Programmes

Scholarships offered from time to time by the Governments of Yugoslavia, UAR, Ceylon, and Greece,

For Study in Indea

J. For Foreign Nationals

1. Commonwealth Education Co-operation Plan

(i) Commonwealth Scholarships and Lellowships Scheme for nationals of other Commonwealth countries

(ii) Teacher Training Bursaries to nationals of certain Commonwealth countries. (iii) Administrative Award, for Edu atmonsts of other Commonwealth countries

(iv) Scheme for the Fraining of Craft Instructors for nationals of certain Commonwealth countries

2 Colombo Plan Scholarships fellowships for scholars from South, South-East Asian and other countries

3. French Fellowships Scheme for French nationals for post-graduate study

research

 General Scholarships Scheme for students from certain Asian, African and other countries and students of Indian origin domiciled in those countries. Fellowships to West German Nationals

6 Programmes for exchange of scholars between India and Ceylon, Rumania, USSR, UAR and Yugoslavia-Scholarships to national of these countries for study in India

7. Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme for nationals of certain foreign countries for post-graduate study/research 8 Scholarships to Bhutanese students for school study and degree/diploma courses.

9. Scholarships to Sikkimese students for school study and degree/dipolma courses.

II, For Indian Nationals

- Merit Scholarships in residential schools
 Post-graduate Scholarships in Science.
- 3. Post-graduate Scholarships in Humanities 4. Scholarships for higher studies in Hindi for students from non-Hindi-speaking States

- 5 Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and other Economically Backward Classes Scholarships for Post-Matric Education (the Scheme is implemented by the Governments of the States and Union Territories themselves, the Central Government lays down the principles for the award of scholarships and places the relevant funds at the disposal of the authorities concerned)
- 6 Scholarships/other educational facilities to the children of political sufferers

National Loan Scholarships Scheme

- 8 National Scholarships Scheme for Post-Matric Education
- 9 Ment scholarships for children of primary and secondary school teachers for post-matric studies

ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS*

(Degree and Post-Graduate)

ANDHRA PRADESH

College of Engineering, Anantapur College of Engineering, Kakinada

College of Engineering, Osmania University, Hyderabad College of Engineering, Andhra University, Waltair Department of Chemical Technology, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Government College of Fine Arts and Architecture, Hyderahad J V D College of Science and Technology, Waltarr

Regional Engineering College, Wai angal College of Engineering, S. V. University, Tirupati

ASSAM

Assam Engineering College, Gaithati Jorhat I-ngineering College, Jorhat

RIHAR

Bhagalput Engineering College, Bhagalpur Bihar College of Engineering, Patna Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindu Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology, Muzaffarpur Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur

GUITARAT

Birla Vishwakarma Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Vallabh Vidya Nagar, Distt Kaira Faculty of Technology and Engineering M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda L D College of Engineering, Ahmedabad L M College of Pharmacy, Ahmedahad Lukhdirii College of Engineering, Morvi

Sardar Vallabhbhai Regional College of Engineering and Technology, Surat

JAMMIT AND LASHMIR

Regional Engineering College Stimagar

KERALA

College of Engineering, Trivandrum Government Engineering College, Trichur Mar Athanasius College of Engineering, Kothamangalam Nair Service Society Engineering College, Palghat Regional Engineering College, Kozhikode

Thangal Kunni Musahar Engineering College, Quilon

MADHYA PRADESH

Department of Pharmacy, University of Sagar, Sagar Samrat Ashok Technological Institute Vidisha Government Engineering College, Jabalpur Government College of Engineering and Technology, Raipur, Madhay Engineering College, Gwalior Maulana Azad College of Engineering and Technology, Bhopal Shri Govindaram Seksaria Technological Institute, Indore

^{*}Appendix to Chapter V

472 INDIA 1964

Thiagaraja Engineering College, Madurai

MADRAS

AS
A C. College of Technology, Guindy, Madras
A C. College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi
College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi
Combatore Institute of Technology, Combatore College of Engineering, Annamalai University, Annamalaingar
Department of Chemical Technology, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar
Givernment College of Technology, Combatore
Indian Institute of Technology, Combatore
Madras Institute of Technology, Combatore
PS G College of Technology, Combatore
Madras Institute of Technology, Combatore
Madras Institute of Technology, Combatore

'MAHARASHTRA

College of Engineerine, Poona,
Department of Chemical Tachnology, University of Bombay, Bombay
Department of Chemical Tachnology, University of Bombay, Bombay
Observation, Propriet of State of Chemical Chemical
Gavernment Polytechnic, Nagpur (for c surse in Architecture)
Indian Institute of Technology, Powa, I Bombay
J J College of Architecture, Bombay
Lyminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur
Regional Engineering Colleca, Nagpur
Striar Pack College of Tegnering, Bombay
Victoria Inbite Technical Institute, Bombay
Victoria Inbite of Chemical Institute, Bombay
Wakhand College of Engineering, Singh

MYSORE

B D T College of Languacerus, Daxamerc
B M S College of Figurearus, Banadare
B V Bhromerold Colleg, of Engencerus, Hubb College of Fingencerus, Bangdare
I monerong College, Gudbargt
I monerong College, Langdare
Kurnatak Region it Engineerum (ollege, Surathakal (South Karna)
Mahada Engineering College, Hossani
M S Kurniah College, of Fingencerus, Bangdore
National Institute of Fingencerum, Mysout
P L S College of Engineerum, Mindys
S K S J Technological Institute, Brandare

ORISSA

Rourkela Regional L'igineuring Collège Rourkela University Collège of Éngineering, Birli P.O. Hirakud Colony, Sambalpur

PUNJAB

Chydrauth College of Avaluteure, Chandiguth Deperment of Pharmas, Punjah University, Chandiguth Deperment of Chemical Technology, Punjah University, Chandigarh Guru Nanak Lonnerment College, Ludhanan Panjah Laguteering College, Ludhanan Technologisah Howatte of Technologisah Institut of Technologisah Institut of Technology P. (to.) 1 Depart Institut of Loginacing and Lechnology P. (to.) 1

RAJASTHAN

Birla College of Engineering, Pilani Birla Science College, Pilani M B M Engineering College Jodhpur,

ATTAR PRADESH

Adhabad Agraedure! Institute, Allashad Chiles and Agraedure! Institute, Allashad Chiles of Muning and Med tiluny Bazaras. Hundu University, Varaness College of Technologo, Banatas Hundu University, Varaness College of Languerening College, Banaras Hundu University, Varaness Insigneering College, Basaras Hundu University, Varaness Languerening College, Dayahada, Agai

Government Central Teatle Instatus, Kanpur Harbourt Bullet Technological Instatute, Kanpur Indone Instatute of Technological Instatute, Kanpur Indone Instatute of Technological Engineering College, Allahabad University, Allahabad Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad Madan Mohan Malvya Engineering College, Gorakhpur National Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur University of Roorice, Roorice

WEST BENGAL

B.N.CAL
Bengal Engineering College, Subpoic, Howiah
College of Ceraim. Technology, Calcutus
College of Ceraim. Technology, Calcutus
College of Textus Technology, Berhampour
College of Leather Technology, Calcutus
Department of Applied Chemistry, Calcutus University, Calcutus
Department of Applied Physics, Calcutus University, Calcutus
Department of Applied Physics, Calcutus University, Calcutus
Indian Institute of Technology, Kharaggori
Indian Institute of Technology, Kharaggori
North Calcutus Engineering College, Jalyanguri
North Calcutus Engineering College, Dalshamowai (Clo B F College, Howitah).

Regional Engineering College, Durgapur
University College of Engineering and Technology Jad typur University, Calcutta

DELIII
School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi
Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi
Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi

LALIT KALA AKADEMI AWARDS, 1964*

Painting Sculpture Graphic 1 P V Janakiram 1 Vasudey B Smart Manhar Makwana 'Bazar' (Water Colour) 'Iwo Ligures' 'Under the Moon' (Copper) (Wood-cut) 2 Balkrishan Guru 'A Form' (Centest) Madan Lal Nagar. An Old City' (Oil) 3 D G Sangwar Rema' (Oil) 4 M S Joshi GILY Morning

'Gicy Morning'
(Water Colous)
5 G. R. Santosh
"Nearer to Thee ms. Lord"
(Oil)
6 Biren De
'Dying Ogie' (Oil)
7 K. C. Aryan
'Porfrait of God

SANGELT NATAK AKADEMI AWARDS LOR 1962-63*

AWARDS

Hindustani Music.

(Win: Mesh)

Vocal-Omkarnath Thekur Instrumental Ali Akhar Khan (Surod)

Karnatak Music:

Vocal—B Devendrappa Instrumental -T K Jayarem i Iver (Violin)

Dance:

Kathakali Chengannur Roman Pillai Manipurt—Late Atombapu Sharma Satriya—Maniram Datta Mokter Chhau—Suddhendra Narayan Singh Deo

[·] Appendix to Chapter VI

474 INDIA 1964

Drama:

Play-writing—Adya Rangachari Acting in Telugu-Banda Kanakalingeswara Rao Acting in Urdu—Zohra Segal,

PRIZES

BENGALI DRAMA COMPLIITION

Scrint (Beneali)

- (t) for adults -- 'Ferari Fauz' By Utpal Dutt, Calcutta
- (ii) for children Bak Badh Pala' by Lila Majumdar, Calcutta

Prizes for Best Stage Production (Bengali)

- (1) for adults-'Byapika Biday' by Sabitabiata Dutta of the 'Rupakar' Group,
 - (a) for children—'Arun-Barun Kironmala' by Sailen Ghosh, Manimela Mahakendra of Calcutta

SAHITYA AKADEMI AWARDS, 1963°

	Language	Book.	Author
1	Bengali	Ghare Pheras Din (Poems)	Amiya Chaki avarty
2	Loglish	The Scrpent and the Rope (novel)	Raja Rao
3	Gujatali	Shant Kolahal (Poems)	Rajendra Shah
4	Hindi	Premehand Kalam ka sipa- hi (biography)	Amin Ru
5	Malavalam	Visvadarsunam (Poems)	G Sankara Kurup
6	Marathi	Ratha-Chakra (novel)	Sii Na Pendsc
7	Ouva	Kabita -1962 (Poems)	Sochi Ratit Roy
8	Sanskrit (Research)	A history of Dvaita School of Vedanta and its Litera- ture	B N Krishnamuri Sarma
9	Lamil	Venkaryn Maintan (novel)	Akılan
[1]	Felugu	Pandita Paramesvara Sastri Veelunama (novel)	(late) T Gopichand
íĺ	Urdu	Aundlu men Chiragh (Sketches)	K G Saiyidain

AYURVEDIC COLLEGES**

Andhra Pradesh. Government Ayurveduc College, Hyderabad, Venkateswara Ayurveduc College, Vigayawada Rammohana Ayurveda College, Guntur, Anantha Lakshmi Ayurveduc College, Warang II

Assam: Government Ayurvedic College, Shalukbari (Gauhati),

Bihar: Government Ayurvedic College Patna, Shivaganga Ayurveda College, Madhubani; Ayodhya Shivakumani Ayurvedic College, Begusarai, Yatindra Narayan Ashiang Ayurvedic College, Bhagalpur

Gujarat: O. H. Nazar Ayurved Mahavudyalaya, Surat, Shuddha Ayurved Mahavudyalaya, Baroda, J.S.M.G. Ayurvedto Medical College, Nadaid, Ayurved Mahavudyalaya, Jammagar, J. P. Ayurved Vidyalaya, Bhavnagar, M. L. B. Ayurvedto Medical College Uttar-anda, Shuddha Ayurvedt Mahavudyalaya, Ahmedahad.

Kerah: Ayurveda College, Trayandrum; Ayurveda College, Trappunithura, Ayurveda College, Storanpur, Kertaleya Ayurveda Samajam, Shoranpur, Kottakkal Arya Yadya Pata-ala, Kottakkal, Mazhava Memoral Ayurveda College, Cannanora.

Appendix to Chapter VI

^{**}Appendix to Chapter VIII

Madhya Pradesh: Government Ayurvedic College, Raipur, Government Ayurvedic College, Pa Pradean: Government Ayurvedic College, Raipui, Government Ayurvedic College, Goadior, Raj Kumar Singh Ayurvedic College, Indore; Ashtang Ayurvedic College, Uljain, Ayurvedic College, Burhanpui, Awantika Ayurvedic College, Uljain, Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Rewa, Maha Kaushal Ayurvedi Mahavdyalaya, Jabilpui, Narayan Prevad Awashin Ayurveda Mahavdyalaya, Raipur.

Madras: Venkataramana Avurvedic College, Mylanore, Madras

Maharashtra: R. A. Podar Medical College, Bombay, Government Ayurvedic College, Nanded, Ayurved Mahivudyalaya, Poona, Ayurved Mahavudyalaya, Ahmednagar, Ayurved Mahavudyalaya, Nagpur, Punarvasu Ayurved Mahavudyalaya, Bombay, Shuddha Ayurved Mahavudyalaya, Sombay, Shuddha Ayurved Mahavudyalaya, Bombay Amrayatı; Radhakrishna Tosniyal Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Akola, Marathawada Shudha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Jalha; Aryangla Vaidyak Mahavidyalaya, Satara, Ashtang Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Poona, Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, laya, Sion, Bombay, Aireya Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Sangh; Shri Gurudeo Ayurved Mahayidyalaya, Amrayati.

Mysore: Government College of Indian Medicine, Mysore, Shuddha Ayurveda Vidyalaya Bijapur, Shuddha Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Hubii, Karnataka Ayurveda Vidyapeeth Belgaum, Taranath Ayurved Vidyapeeth, Bellary, Sirdha Ayurvedic Vidyapas, Udipi; Rastreeya Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Kushiagi, Bangalore Ayurveda College, Bangalore, Acharya College of Indian Medicine, Bangalore; Ayurveda Mahayidyalaya, Mysore, College of Indian Medicine, Bedkehal; Shudha Ayurved Vidyalaya, Gadar, Mallikarjuna Avurveda Vidvapeeth, Narega

Orissa: Gopabandhu Ayurvedic Vidyapeeth, Puri

Punjab: Government Ayurvedic College, Patala, Dayanand Ayurvedic College, Jullundur; Mastnath Ayurvedic College, Asthalbohar, Rohtak, Ayurvedic Vidyalaya, Barnala

Rajasthan: Government Ayurvedic College Jaipur; Government Ayurvedic College, Udaipur Shri Sanatan Dharm Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Bikaner, Ayurveda Viswa Bharati Sardarshahi, Birla Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Pilani, Hanuman Ayurvedie Mahavidvalava, Ratangarh

Uttar Pradesh: State Ayurvedic College, Lucknow; Arjun Darshananand Ayurvedic Coilege Prategies - strie Ayurvedic College, Variansi, Sabbao Ayurvedic College, Variansi, Ayurvedic College, Variansi, Sabbao Ayurvedic College, Variansi, Sabbao Ayurvedic College, Variansi, Sabbao Ayurvedic College, Variansi, Sabbao Ayurvedic College, Marian, Merrian (Allege, Merian, Ayurvedic College, Barda (Ayurvedic College, Merian, Ayurvedic College, Debria Dan, Ayurvedic College, Barda (Ayurvedic College, Barda), Ayurvedic College, Barda (Ayurvedic College, Barda), Ayurvedic College, Barda (Ayurvedic College, Barda), Ayurvedic College, Barda (Ayurvedic College, Barda), Ayurvedic College, Barda (Ayurvedic College, Barda), Ayurvedic College, Barda (Ayurvedic College, Barda), Ayurvedic College, Barda (Ayurvedic College, Barda), Ayurvedic College, Statistanda (Ayurvedic College, Statistanda (Ayurvedic College), Ultarkhand (Ahiba Ayurvedic College), Ultarkhand (Ahiba Ayurvedic College), Statistanda (Ayurvedic College College, Meerut; Dwivedt Ayurvedic College, Kanpur, Nagarjun Ayurvedic College Lucknow, Ayurvedic College, Bareilly, Kanya-Kubja Ayurvedic College, Lucknow

West Bengal Jaminibhushan Ashtang Ayurved Vidyalaya, Calcutta, Shyamadas Vaidyashastra Pitha Parisad, Calcutta, Vishwa Nath Ayurved Mahayidyalaya, Calcutta

Delhi: Avuryedic, and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi, All-India Avuryedic Vidya Pecih, Delhi

TIBBIA COLLEGES*

Andhra Pradesh : Government Unani College, Hyderabad

Bihar : Government Tibbia College, Patna

Delhi: Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi, Jamia Tibbia, Delhi

Uttar Pradesh - Fakmil-Ul-Tib College, Lucknow, Unant Medical College, Allahabad; Unant Tibbia College, Aligarh; Bharat Tibbia College, Saharanpur, Unant Medical College, Varanasi

MEDICAL COLLEGES*

ANDHRA PRADESH

'.ndhra Medical College, Visakhapatnarn, Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad; Medical College, Guntur, Medical сміеде, нуиставма; Modical Collège, Guntur, Medical Collège, Kurmool, Osmania Medical Collège, Hyderabad; Rangaraya Medical Collège, Kakinada; Kakatıya Medical Collège, Marangal; Venkatoswara Medical Collège, Trupati Medical Collège, Dibrugarh; Medical Collège, Gauhati; Medical Collège, Sidhari

ASSAM

476 nunta 1964

RIHAD Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna, Darbhanga Medical College, Laheriasarai, Medical College, Ranchi, Medical College, Sakchi.

B J Medical College, Ahmedabad, Medical College, Baroda. GUJARAT M.P. Shah Medical College, Januagar , Municipal Medical College, Ahmedabad

IAMMU & KASHMIR Medical College, Srinagar

KERALA

Medical College, Trivandrum, Medical College, Kottayam, Medical College, Alleppey; Medical College, Jaberpey; Medical College, Jaberpey; Medical College, Jaberpey; Medical College, Jaberpey; Medical College, Jaberpey; Medical College, Jaberpey; Medical College, Jaberpey; Medical College, Department of the College, Challor, Gandhi Medical College, Donal, Medical College, College, College, Candin Medical College, College, Candin Medical MADHYA PRADESH Rewn. Medical College, Rarwar

Medical College, Madras, Stanley Medical College, Madras, Christian Medical College, Vellore, Medical College, Madurar; Medical College, Tanjore, Ktipauk Medical MADRAS

College, Kilpauk, Madras Grant Medical College, Bombay, Suth G S Medical College, MAHARASIITRA Bombay, TN Medical College, Bombay, B J Medical College, Poona, Government Medical College, Aurangabad,

Medical College, Nagpur, Armed Forces Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Narjar, Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Sholapur Medical College, Manipal (Mangalore), Medical MYSORE Kasturba College, Mysore, Medical College, Bangalore, Karnatak Medical College, Hubh, Medical College, Bellary, St. John's

Medical College, Bangalore, Medical College, Gulbarga, Medical College, Belgaum ORISSA Sriram Chandra Bhain Medical College Cuttack, College, Burla (Sambalpur), Medical College, Berhampur

PUNJAB Medical College, Amritsar, Christian Medical College, Ludhiana, Government Medical College, Patiala, Medical College, Rohtal

Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur, Medical College, RAJASTHAN Bikancr Medical College, Udaipur

King George's Medical College, Lucknow, Sarojini Naidu Medical College, Agra, G S V M Medical College, Kanpur, UTTAR PRADESH College of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Moulal Nehru Medical College, Allahabad,

Medical College, Muslim University, Aligarh WLST BENGAL Medical College, Calcutta, R.G. Kar Medical College, Calcutta National Medical Institute, Calcutta, Bankura Sammilani Medical College, Bankura Nilratan Sucar Medical

Colleg., Calci tta DELLI Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women, New Delhi, All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, Maulana

Azad Medical College, New Delhi GOA Medical College, Goa

PONDICHERRY Medical College Pondichero.

DENTAL COLLEGES

ANDHRA PRADESH Dental Wing, Osmania Medical College, Hyderahad BIHAR

Dental College, Patna GUIARAT Dental College, Ahmedahad

KERALA Dental Wing, Medical College, Trn andrum

MADHYA PRADESH College of Dentistry, M G M. Medical College, Indore

MADRAS Dental Wing, Madras Medical College, Madras

MAHARASHTRA Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay Government Dental College, Bombay

MYSORE Dental College, Bangalore

^{*}Appendix to Chapter VIII

DIINTAR

Punjab Government Dental College, Amritsar Dental Wing, Government Medical College, Patiala UTTAR PRADESH

Dental College, University of Lucknow, Lucknow WEST BENGAL

Calcutta Dental College Calcutta

OTHER MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

H M D Ranchi, (Bihar)

School of Post-graduate Medical Research, Ahmedabad

King Institute, Guindy
All India Institute of Mental Health, Bangalore

Post-graduate Medical Education & Research Institute, Chandigarh

Institute of Ophthalmology, Algarh Muslim University, Algarh Institute of Post-graduate Medical Education & Research, Calcutta Chittatrangan Seva Sadan College of Obstetius & Gynaecology & Child Health,

Calcutta

School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta
All India. Institute of Hygiene & Public Health, Calcutta
Vallabhbhai Patel Chest. Institute, Delhi

STATE AWARDS FOR FILMS*

(PRODUCED IN 1963)

	1		
Award	Litle of the Film	Language	Producer
I LATURE FILMS President's Gold Medal and a cash prize of Rs 25,000 for the best fea-	Shehar Aur Sapna	Henda	Khwaja Ahmad Abbas, Bombay
ture film Certificate of Merit and a cash prize of Rs 12 500 for the second best feature film	Na thanasala	lelugu	Rays on Pictures, Madias
Certainate of Ment for the third best feature film	Mahanagar	Bengalt	R D Bansal, Calcutta
President's Silver Medal	Bandını	Hındı	Bunal Roy Productions Bombay
Certificate of Merit	Mere Mehbooh	Hindi	Famous Cine Productions, Bombay
Certificate of Ment	Gunneah	Hindi	B R Films, Bombay
President's Silver Medal	Hu Maza Viarg Ekala	Marathi	Sudhir Vinayak Phadke, Bombay
Certificate of Ment	Te Maze Ghar	Marathi	Ravindra Bhat, Bombay
Certificate of Merit	Jevi Chhun Tevi	Gujarati	Bholanath D Trivedi, Bombay,
President's Silver Medal	Uttar Falguni	Bengalı	Uttam Kumar, Calcutta
Certificate of Merit	Sat Pake Bandha	Bengalı	R D Bansal, Calcutta
Certificate of Merit	Jatu Guha	Bengali	Uttam Kumar Calcutta
President's Silver Medal	Jeevan Sathi	Oriva	Srinibash Paikaroy,
			Orissa
President's Silver Medal	Manuam Dewan	Assamose	Chowdhury Chalachitra, Gauhati
Certificate of Merit	Nari	Oriya	Narendra Kumar Mitra, Calcutta
President's Silver Medal	Nanum Oru Penn	Tamıl	Murugan Brothers,
Certificate of Merit	Kai pagam	Tamil	Amarjyoti Movies, Madras
Certificate of Merit	Karnan	Tamil	Padmini Pictures, Madras
President's Silver Medal	Lava Kusa	Telugu	Lalita Sivaiyoti Films,
Transmission Media			Madras
Certificate of Merit	Amar Sılpı Jakkanna	Telugu	Vikram Productions, Madras

^{*}Appendix to Chapter XI

Award	Title of the Film	Language	Producer
Certificate of Merit President's Silver Medal	Moogamanasulu Sant Tukaram	Telugu Kannada	C Sundaram, Madras. Ganesh Prasad, Movies,
Certificate of Merit President's Silver Medal	Mangala Mahurtha Nynamaninia Kalpadukal	Kannada Malayalam	U Subba Rao, Madras. Navarathna Productions, Madras
Certificate of Merit Certificate of Merit	Doctor Kalayum Kamuniyum	Malayalam Malayalam	H H Ebrahim, Cochin Neela Productions, Trivandrum
DOCUMENTARY FILMS President's Gold Medal	Song of the Snow	English	Films Division, Govern-
and a cash prize of Rs 5,000 Certificate of Ment and	Malwa	English	ment of India, Bombay Films Drysson, Govern-
a cash prize of Rs 2,500 Certificate of Ment	Jain Temples of India	English	ment of India Bombay. Films Division, Govern-
CHILDREN'S FILMS Certificate of Merit	Paneli Puthyan	Hindi	ment of India, Bombay Children's Film Society.
EDUCATIONAL	Funci Fullyan	renot	Candicus Fain Society.
FILMS Certificate of Merit	Indian Ocean Expedition	Lnglsh	Films Division, Govern- ment of India, Bombay
FILM STRIPS Certificate of Merit	Historical Monuments of Delhi	English	National Institute of Audio Visual Education, New Delhi

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Weight			Arca			
1 kg	-	2 2046 Jh	(1 836) sq metre		1 59 30	
0 4536 kg	\Rightarrow	1 Jb	1 sq. km	-	0 s86t sq mile	
1016 05 kg	102	1 ton	I hoctate	5-	2 471 acres	
37 3242 kr		1 m aund or 87 2858 lb	0.40469 becture	2"	1 icre or 4840 sq. yd	
Ltonne	:	0 9842 ton	Liquid			
1 quant d	-0.0	1 968 cat of 220 46 lb	r litte		1 759 pints	
Lineal			4 546 littes	-	1 gallon	
0 9144 metre	_	I yard	0 '9 kilolitics		I quarter	
I km	$g_{i}(t)$	1093 61 yds or				
		0 62137 mile				
1 6093 km	=	l ruk				

ENUMERATION

1 lakh -- 100.000 10 lakhs = 1 million 1 crore = 100 lakhs or 10 millions

OUR ADVERTISERS

			PAGES
1	Addisons Paints & Chemicals Ltd., Madras		Ad 8
2.	All India Handloom Board, Bombay		Ad 59
3	Aluminium Industries Limited, The, Kundara (Kerala)		Ad 38
4.	Ashoka Hotel, The, New Delhi		Ad 16
5	Bajaj Electricals Limited, Bombay		288
6	Bank of Baroda Limited, The .		Ad 17
7	Bank of India Limited, The	***	172
8	Bathbor & Co Private Ltd., Bombay		Ad 43
9	Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore .		Ad 19
10	Bimetal Bearings Ltd., Madras		Ad 37
11	Canara Workshops I muted, The		Ad 58
12	Calcutta Port Commissioners		Ad 41
13	Cement Marketing Co of India Itd, The, Bombay		Ad 22
14	Central Railway, Bonibay		Ad 7
15.	CIBA of India Ltd , Bombay .		Ad 24
16	Coffee Board, Bangalore		Ad 35
17.	Corr Board, Ernakulam		Ad. 29
18	Corn Products Co. (India) Private Ltd., Bombay		289
19.	D G L Private Limited, New Delhi		Ad 4
20	Director General Posts and Telegraphs		Ad 5
21	Director General of Tourism, New Delhi		Ad 1
22	Director of Information & Publicity, The, Bhopal		Ad 20
23	Director of Information & Publicity, The, Hyderabad		Ad 15
24	Director of Publicity, The, Bombay		Ad 50
25	Director of Public Relations, The, Bihar .		Ad. 40
26	Director of Public Relations, The, Jaipur		Ad 34
27	Dunlop Rubber Company (India) Limited, The, Calcutta		Ad 23
28	Dyer Meakin Breweries Ltd		Ad 52
29	Gautam Electric Motors Private Limited, New Delhi		Ad 32
30	Geoffrey Manners & Co Limited, Bombay		92
31	Ghaziabad Engineering Co (Pvt) Limited, New Delhi		Ad 14
32	Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd, Bhopal		Ad 60
33.	Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore		Ad 49
34	Hindustan Lever Limited, Bombay		Ad 45
35	Hindustan Steel Limited .		Ad 65
36	India Pistons Limited, Sembiam, Madras		326
37	Indian Oxygen Limited, Calcutta .		Ad 26
38.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore		Ad 13
39	Industrial Finance Corporation of India		Ad 62
40	Ishwar Industries Ltd , The, New Delhi		Ad 55
41	J K Organisation, Kanpur		Ad 12
42	Kandla Port Trust, Gandhidham		Ad 63
43	Kerala Government Ceramics, Kundara		Ad 9
44.	Larsen & Toubro Limited, Bombay		155
45.	Mafatlal Group, Bombay		Ad 33
46.	Madras Pencil Factory, The, Madras		Ad 11
47	Madura Mills Co., Ltd		Ad 28
48	Metal Box Co of India Ltd .		Ad 67
49	Mahindra & Mahindra Limited, Bombay .		Ad 3
50	Motor Industrias Co. Ltd. Danaslora		227

480 INDIA 1964

		PAGES
5	Motwane Private Limited, Bombay	Ad 25
5	2 National Savings Organization	Ad 36
5	3 National Small Industries Corpn Ltd., The New Delhi .	Ad 6
5	4 Oldham & Son (India) Ltd., Madras	Ad 30
5	5 Parry & Co. Ltd., Madras	Ad 46
5	6 Peirce Leslie & Co Ltd , Madras	Ad 27
5	7. Planning Commission	Ad 57
5	8 Premier Automobiles Limited, The, Bombay	305
5	9 Saru Smelting & Refining Corpn Private Ltd., Meerut	Ad 54
6	O Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd., The, Bombay	306
6	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., The, Bombay	Ad 21
6	2 Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., The, Hyderabad	Ad 66
6	3 Sree Saraswaty Press'Ltd , Calcutta	Ad 61
6	4 Simpson & Co Ltd , Madras	Ad 18
6	55 Southern Railway	Ad. 42
6	6 South Eastern Railway, Calcutta	Ad 48
6	7 State Bank of Hyderabad, The	Ad 2
6	8 Statesman, The	Ad 47
	9. State Bank of India, The, Bombay	Ad SI
7	9 State Trading Corporation of India I td., The New Delhi	Ad 39
	1 Swadesamitran, The Madras	Ad 31
	2 Syndicate Bank Ltd., Madras	Ad 56
7	3 Telco	328
	4 Tourist Information Office, Trivandrum	Ad 64
	5 Tractors & Farm Equipment Ltd., Madras	200
	6 Trivandrum Rubber Works Ltd., Trivandrum	Ad 44
	7 Tube Investments of India Limited, Madias	Ad 53
7	8 Vora & Co., Publishers, Private Limited, Bombas	Ad 10



īt is an unforgettable experience to see the KANCHENJUNGA-Wherever you go, there is so much to see in



GO PLACES MEET PEOPLE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TOURIST OFFICES IN DELHI . BOMBAY . CALCUTTA . MADRAS . AGRA IAIPUR . VARANASI . AURANGABAD . COCHIN

BA 63/449

Are You Running Or Starting A SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY?

For full particulars of our liberalised scheme for CREDIT FACILITIES to suit your individual needs please call at the nearest office of

THE STATE BANK OF HYDERABAD

Where our Branch Manager would welcome

AND

Guide You



LIES OUR DESTINY

The wheel.. unwersal symbol of progress
The wheel...symbol of Inda's great past, of her strungs for the future.
Now and always, let us keep the wheel moving swiftly steadjactly.
This is our duty, our trust-if we are to keep faith with the future.

Contribute Generously to THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND



MAHINDRA & MAHINDRA IIMITED



D. G. L. PRIVATE LIMITED Connaught Circus New Delhi-1,



Good wishes or Congratulations . . . send them by a Greetings Telegram.

Greetings telegrams are delivered on a special pictorial form in an equally colourful envelope.

There are a number of stock phrases to choose from . . . suitable for all occasions, personal and social.

The minimum charge for an ordinary greetings telegram is 75 pP. Each additional word costs 10 nP.

DE LUXE SERVICE

If you prefer a more personal touch, there is the De Luxe Telegram.

Phrase the telegram as you want, but write "De Luxe" in the column for special instructions. Your telegram will be delivered on the greetings.

Say it with GREETINGS or DE LUXE

TELEGRAMS

POSTS & TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

DA GAIA

Are you a small industrialist?

LET GOVERNMENT HELP YOU THROUGH N. S. I. C. FOR

- *MACHINES on easy instalment payment basis
- *PRODUCTION of prototypes of machinery and machine tools and
- *TRAINING to skilled and unskilled workers at the Prototype & Production Centres at Okhla (Delhi), Rajkot & Howrah
- *CONTRACTS assistance from DGS&D and Railways for supply of stores
- *EXPORT assistance for export marketing through Footwear Procurement Centres at Agra, Delhi & Bombay
- *DISTRIBUTION of 'Radio 'rand Transistor valves manufactured by M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd., to small radio manufacturers
- *PUBLICITY by displaying small scale industries' products in major exhibitions in the country & abroad.

For further particulars, you are welcome to call on or write to --

The National Small Industries Corporation Limited, RANI JHANSI ROAD, NEW DELHI

DA-63/295

WHEN

TRAVELLING

IN

TRAINS

Be Careful

TO EXTINGUISH THAT LIGHTED CIGARETTE END BEFORE THROWING AWAY, OR USE THE ASHTRAY

DO NOT LIGHT STOVES



FOR SAFETY

FIRE

PREVENTION

RULES IN TRAINS



B MD D

DO NOT CARRY INFLAMMABLE ARTICLES IN COMPARTMENTS



MEGLIGENCE CAN CAUSE SERIOUS FIRES
RESULTING IN LOSS OF LIFE & PROPERTY



Inserted in the interest of SAFETY in TRAYEL
by the CENTRAL RAILWAY



Meet your needs for durability, lasting gloss, attractive colours and economy with

Addisons Paints

Ask for our technical service
ADDISONS PAINTS & CHEMICALS LIMITED

Sembiam, Madrab-11
India's premier suppliers to entomobile and Industrial
undertakings in ladio

Member - INDIAN PAINT ASSOCIATION

APC 69



KERALA GOVERNMENT CERAMICS

KUNDARA, KERALA STATE.

SOME USEFUL BOOKS

ECONOMICS	INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY M. C. Musshs Rs 8/-
MONETARY POLICY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH H. V. R. Iengar.	THE FOOD PROBLEM OF INDIA N. C. Agraval Rs. 8/-
Ex-Governor Reserve Bank of India Rs. 17 50	INDIAN RAILWAYS PROBLEMS & PROSPECTS K K Saxena Rs. 15/-
THE CAPITAL MARKET OF INDIA. S L. N. SIMHA. Rs. 17 50 MONETARY ECONOMICS N C. AGRAWAL. Rs. 7/-	ECONOMICS OF RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA Karuna Roy Mukerji J John Mammen. Rs. 8;-
MARKETING OF COTTON PIECEGOODS IN INDIA. M P Kacker Rs. 12/-	ECONOMIC THEORY AND UNDER-DEVELOPED RE- GIONS.
ORGANISED MARKETS Krishnakumar Ghia & Others Rr. 10/- SOCIAL INSURANCE FOR INDIAN WORKING CLASS	Gunnar Myrdal. Rs 4 50 AGRICULTURAL MARKET- ING IN INDIA AND ABROAD R 8 Struptava. Rs 12 50
M A. Chansarkar Rs. 12/- ECONOMIC RELATIONS IN INJERNATIONAL TRADE- Kersi D Doodha Rs. 15/-	AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC THEORY AND INDIAN FCONOMY Dr J R, Bellerby & N A Mazumdar Rs 7 50
INDIA AND INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REFORM C N Vokil & Kersi Doodha. Rs. 6[-	ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IN INDIAN AGRICULTURE By Mahmhchand, Rs. 5/-
ANALYTICAL STUDY OF VALUE THEORY Kers D Doodha Rs 8/-	AIR TRANSPORT IN INDIA M R Dheinen. Rs 6 50 THE NEW LCONOMY OF
PLANNING IN UITAR PRA- DESH P. N. Masaidan Ro. 3/-	CHINA Dr Gyanchand Rs 16/-
LABOUR PROBLEMS OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY G K Thakkar Rs 12/-	PA Wadia & L. 1 Merchant Rs 10/- 1 4BOUR IN ANCII NI INDIA
DEVELOPMENT WITH STA- BILITY The Indian Experiment S. L. N. SIMHA Rs. 9/-	R N Salan R S- PRODUCTION OF COMMODI- TIES BY MEANS OF COMMODITIES
GANDHIAN ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY Bepin Behari Rs 8;-	Problem to a critique of Feo- nomic Theory Pero Sciaffa Rs 4/- THE WORKING OF STATE
TECHNIQUE OF PLANNING S 8 Wagie Rs 12/-	ENTERPRISES IN INDIA, Tuth Ray Sharms Rs 12/-
ANCIENT FOUNDATIONS OF ECONOMICS IN INDIA K T Shah. Rs 11/-	TAXATION OF INDUSTRY IN INDIA. Gopinath Arora Rs 7 50

EVOLUTION OF CENTRAL BANKING IN INDIA. Sir R. Rama Rati

POT ITTES

THE GANDHIAN WAY TO PECTS WORLD PEACE Rs. 157-Rs. 8/-S C Gangal. RIVER STUDIES IN INTERNATIONAL ENT IN ORGANISATION. S C Gangal Rs 5/-J John Rs. 8/-THE ROLE OF INDIAN MINORITIES IN BURMA Y AND D RE-AND MALAYA. Usha Mahasans Rs 20/-Rs 4 50 INDIA AND DISPUTES IN ARKET-INITED NATIONS. AND B V. Govindrai Rs 12/-12 SO GROUP PREJUDICES INDIA. ONOMIC Sir Manual Nanavati and INDIAN C. N Vaku. Rs 12/-SMILES FROM KASHMIR R+ 7 50 Arishanlal Shridharani Rs 2 50 MS IN LIURE Rs. 5/-

SOCIOLOGY AND HISTORY

Rs 6 50 WOMAN IN MODERN INDIA AY OF Niera Desai SOCIAL RENAISSANCE IN Rs 16/-INDIA K C Visis Rs 8/-ANCIENT INDIAN CULTURE Rs 10/-& CIVILIZATION INDIA h C Chakravarts W: 51. ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY MMODI-N H Sanghava Laga Mansharamani R. 9,of Fuo-

MISCELLANEOUS

LAGORE AND HIS VIEW OF ARI L H Tenglishe CONCEPT RLCENI Of SOCIAL STUDIES Dolat Desau

VORA & CO., PUBLISHERS PRIVATE LIMITED. 3, ROUND BUILDING, BOMBAY-2



KOH-I-NOOR

DRAWING PENCILS

Architects and Engineers Pet of the Artists

now available as

In All Degrees ILL CHETTY

in technical collaboration with L. & C HARDTMUTH (Great Britain) LTD. Makers of KOH-I-NOOR PENCILS, ENGLAND, by Manufactured

THE MADRAS PENCIL FACTORY

3 STRINGERS STREET MADRAS-1

4000

J. K. ORGANISATION

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

COTTON TEXTRES

MAN MADE HIBRES

J. K. RAYON. KANDUR,

J. K. SYNTHETICS LTD. KOTA (Rejector)

WOOLLEN TEXTRES

ANYHOND WOOLLIN HILLS ETD. BOMBAY,

I. WOOLLIN MANUFACTURERS F LTD KANPER,

JUTE TEXTILES

JUGGILAE KAHLAPAT JUTE MILLS CO LTD KANPUR BANGES HANUFACTURING CO LTD BANGSERIA (Hoogh) METAL & EMGINEERING ALUMNUM COMPORATION OF RIDA LTD. CALCUTTA. BROKAL KAMLAPAT JUNA A TIEL CO LTD. KAMLAPAT JUNA A TIEL CO LTD.

METAL & EMERCERING
ALUMHUM COMPORATION OF ROMA LTD. CALCUTTA.

AUGRAL KANLANT IRON & STEEL CD. LTD. KANUM.

J K STEEL LTD. CALCUTTA.

J K BUSINESS FREST TRANS. A PMARIANO.

J K BUSINESS HACHMES LTD. CALCUTTA.

PAPER & STRAW BOARDS STRAW PRODUCTS LTD. BHOPAL J & PAPER MILLS JAYKAYPUR (Orise) CHEMICALS

AYURVEDIC & UNANS HEDIONES LTD. BOHBAY.

PLASTICS
PLASTIC PRODUCTS LTD KAMPUR
PAINTS
HOYLE'S PAINTS LTD CALCULTIA

MADRIA PRADER HOUSTPIES LTD CALCUTTA
BIFAR MADE LTD CALCUTTA
BIFAR MASS LTD CALCUTTA

FROM, OIL, SOAP & REE

BHOPAL OIL & FLOR MILE SO LTD KAPPIN,
BHOPAL OIL & FLOR MILE STO B BHOPAL
KAMLARAT HOTILAL HOTINAGAS (Die Fyrmad)
HOTILAL PADAMPAT SUGAR HILES OD P LTD KAPAUR
EXPORT, HPOST, TRADE, COMMERCE & FRANKE

BYWEIT HOPEN, TRUDE COMMENCE & HANACE \$ K. COMPENCIAL COMPANDA HID, YAMPUR \$ K. DOTHRIUTOS FRANCE LTD. KANGUL \$ K. DOTHRIUTOS FRANCE LTD. KANGUL \$ K. DOTHRIUTOS FRANCE LTD. KANGUL \$ K. DOTHRIUTOS FRANCE LTD. KANGUL \$ K. ROSTOSI (ROPART) LTD. DOTHRIUTOS WESTENN NIDIA SHARES COSPONATION LTD. BOTHRIUTOS \$ MOSTOSI (ROPART) LTD. BO

J K NOUSTINE FOR KE TO CACCUTTA.

J K NOUSTINE FOR KE TO

GACCUTTA.

BIOGRAL FANLARY (ACROCT PRIVATE LTD

CACCUTTA.

J K ALLOYS LID. CACCUTTA.

NAV SHART VARPITA LTD D HICPAL.

J K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

J K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (BRICAL J LTD HICPAL.

L K (B

\$ # PROPERTIES LTD. RAMCARM (DEE Navibal)

**EARKING & INSURANCE
**BUGGIAL KAPILAPAT, KANPUR
**THE MINDUSTAN COMMERCIAL BANK LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**COMMERCIAL BANK LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**ORTHURS AND CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. CALCUTTA
**NATIONAL INSURANC

Members Central Sourd

SIR PADAMPAT SINGHANIA. Protest

SI IRI KAILASHPAT SINGHANIA

SHRI LAKSIPTIPAT SINGHANIA SHRI S M BASHIR

SHRI SOHAN LAL

SHRI PARSHOTTAM DAS

SHRI HARI SHANKAR

SHRI HEMANTPAT SHRI GAUR HARI

SHPI GOVIND HAR

SHRI BHARAT HARI

SHIPI SHPIPAT



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

MORTHERN ZONE MARA TOWER SAMPUR EASTERN ZONE
NATIONAL INSURANCE BLDG.
7 Council House Street,
CALCUTTA

WESTERN ZONS
J. R. BUILDING
Ballard Estate
BONSAY

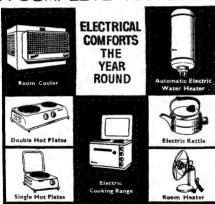
India's Great Industrial & Commercial Combine.



INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES LTD. BANGALORE



A COMPLETE RANGE OF



manufacturers:
GHAZIABAD ENGINEERING CO. PRIVATE LTD., NEW DELHI

KOOLAIRE PRIVATE LTD.44, JANPATH, NEW DELHI-1
PHONE 43923 GRAMS : KOOLAIRE

EWFIELDS

A Date With "Manorama"

A Visitor to Hyderabad may have an enjoyable date with "M A N O R A M A" the LUXURY COACH which takes him

 T_{α}

GOLCONDA FORT OSMANSAGAR

CHARMINAR PUBLIC GARDENS OSMANIA UNIVERSITY, etc.,

SALAR JUNG MUSEUM

On

ALL DAYS EXCEPT FRIDAYS

For

Rs. 5|- inclusive of entrance fee to

SALAR JUNG MUSEUM

RESERVATIONS AT AND DEPARTURE FROM .

State Tourist Information Bureau

Department of Information & Public Relations

OPPOSITE GANDHI BHAVAN, HYDERABAD

Phone No - 43281 or 43289

TOURIST'S PARADISE



THE ASHORA HOTEL

NEW DELHI

Fully Air conditioned. 350 tastefully furnished rooms and suites with private baths. Telephone, Refrigerator in every room. Excellent international cuisine, Tennis, Private

Swimming Pool, Bar, Restaurant. Two orchestras.

On Saturdays—Indian Cultural Shows, Classical Indian Dances, 72 dish layish buffet dinner

PHONE: 70311/40 LINES CABLES: ASHOKA HOTEL

INDIA'S ***** DELUXE HOTEL



The Bank of Baroda has been handling forcion business for many years. Today, the Bank has buanches in London, I set Africa. Fig. Islands, Mauritus and Last Pakistan. The Bank of Baroda through any of its

The bank of Barcea torough are of its foreign banked or its correspondents is falled foreign from the property of the property of the foreign frade and to handle every type of foreign exchange business—including opening Letters of credit, the ngotation/collection of export bills, clean bills and cheques, foreign remittances credit information, etc., and is advays willing and prepared to swist you are always believed and property of the proper

THAT EXPERT TOUCH COMES WITH

EXPERIENCE

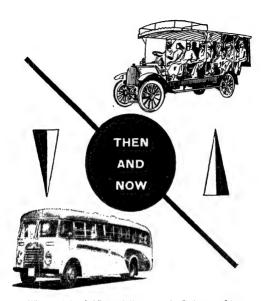
THE BANK OF BARODA HAS BEEN HANDLING FOREIGN BUSINESS FOR YEARS & YEARS Branchez in London, Nairobs, Mombase, Ammpaia,
Dor-es-Salaam, Mosta,
Dor-es-Salaam, Mosta,
Albale, Mwanza, Jinja,
Krsumu, Naraunganj (East
Pakustan), Port Louis
(Mauritus), Suva and
Lautoka (Fiji Islanda) and
correspondent banks all
oyer the world.

Write-in for our free booklet 'May We Help You?' which gives details of all our services.

THE BANK OF BARODA LIMITED

(Estd 1908) Head Office. Baroda

JWT-88, 2233



What a whale of difference! Yes, not only Civilization. Science, Technology have progressed, but Simpsons too—steadily, steadfastly and surely!

Pioneers in Coachcraft since 1840 Simpsons still maintain the lead by building not only any body on any chassis but by building BETTER bodies. Situpson als. Ad

Serving the country since 1840 Head Office MADRAS-2 Works MADRAS-11

Branches OOTACAMUND-BANGALORE-TIRUCHIRAPALLI-SECUNDERABAD



THE MESSAGE THAT SAVED HIS LIFE

He was wounded seriously in one of the forward posts.

The nearest hospital was 30 miles away A message was flashed by means of a BEL-made high frequency transreceiver and soon the ambulance helicopter speeded him to the operation theatre. The life of yet another of the nation's braws soms was saved'

This is but one aspect of the vital role BEL is playing in the service of the nation, especially in the field of Defence. BEL provides both reliability and range in radio links, from point to point, from base to headquarters and from surface to air.



PEGO OFFICE JALAHALLI - BANGALORE

MADHYA PRADESH PLAYING ITS PART IN NATIONAL EMERGENCY

Madhya Pradesh is playing its part in the national emergency through contribution of men and money and increased agricultural and industrial productivity. Its planned effort now also forms part of the defence effort.

During the Third Plan so far,

- 2 lakh acres were brought under irrigation,
- ※ 1.92 lakh acres were brought under contourbunding,
- 2.34 lakh tons of additional foodgrains were produced,

- ¾ 16,000 village development plans were prepared,
- 3 174 towns and villages were electrified,
- 800 primary, 400 middle and 133 Higher Secondary Schools were opened,
 - \$ 107 primary health centres and 150 Ayurvedic Dispensaries were started.

Planned development and defence efforts proceed hand-in-hand, unflinchingly, towards the goal of national security and prosperity.

Issued by the

Directorate of Information and Publicity

Madhya Pradesh

THE SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

(A Government of India Undertaking)

Steelergte House, Dinsha Wacha Road, Bombas-1.

TELEPHONE 246271 (5 LINES)

TELEGRAMS "SHIP INDIA"



WORLD-WIDE SERVICES

Regular Cargo Services to

- 1. UK-Continent
 - 2. Poland
 - 3. U. S. S. R.
 - 4. Japan
 - 5. Australia
 - 6. U. S. A.

Regular Passenger Services to

- 1. East Africa
- 2. Malaya-Singapore
- 3. Andamans

Tanker and Collier Services on Indian Coast

A STRONG MERCHANT NAVY IS A DEPENDABLE SECOND LINE DE NATIONS DEFENCE

ACCOPROOF

- ACC'S CEMENT WATERPROOFING ADDITIVE-

SOLVES YOUR WATERPROOFING PROBLEMS!



Reservoirs and water-tanks



Wall renderings and roofs



Water-supply conduits

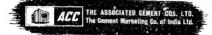
Reservoirs, water supply conduits, swimming pools-any water-retaining structure can be made water-tight by using ACCOPROOF with cement When mixed with cement before it is stirred in with the aggregate, ACCOPROOF makes stronger and denser concrete and reduces the capillary absorption of moisture. Damp-proof courses, wallrenderings and roofs require the use of ACCOPROOF to increase their resistance to moisture movement.

ACCOPROOF is readily available from

THE CEMENT MARKETING COMPANY OF INDIA LIMITED

Bombay Ahmedabad Bangalore Calcutta Combatore New Delhi Indore Kanpur Madray Patna Secunderabad.

EXPERT TECHNICAL ADVICE AND LITERATURE FREE ON REQUEST



In every modern industrial enterprise, there is a man who specialises in buying. He is a man of experience and is constantly posted with information on the performance of the products he buys. He demands an uncompromising standard of quality—whether in machinery, raw materials, accessories or other equipment.

Dunlop products are sure to interest such discriminating buyer.

Tyres and Tubes for automobiles, aircraft, earthmoving and construction equipment, tractors, animal drawn vehicles, trolleys, barrows; Accessories, repair and retread materials; Cycle Rims; Conveyor, Vee and Transmisseon Belts , Branded Hoses , industrial Adhesives; Dunlooillo cushioning





C I B A where research is the tradition

The substance in these test tubes may be gold tomerrow, or it may be call away. From research to riches is an unpredictable course with the only course with the only depends upon and demands the daring, the initiative, imagination and hard work that are associated with research investment.

The development of new products from research to reality, from the lanchary to the plant, and finally to the plant, and finally to the plant, and finally to the plant, skills and co-operative endeavours that come only A constant flow of original and valuable dyes, pharmacesticals, plastics, and chemical specialities provide the character of a provide the character of earth of the provide the CHBA offers to the world.

In keeping with the CIBA tradition of research, a multi-milion rupee centre has been established at Goregaon, Bombay, for fundamental chemical and biological research in answer to India's present Five-Year Plan. The CIBA first of its kind spentsored by private industry in South Asia—an ambitious project devoted to the betterment of man.

IWT-C. 1620

CIBA of India Limited.

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS & EQUIPMENT





INDIAN OXYGEN LIMITED

REGISTERED OFFICE

48/I, Diamond Harbour Road, Calcutta-27
P.O. Box No: 216 (Calcutta-1) Telephone 45-1841 (10 lines)
Telegrams: "INDOXCO", Calcutta

DISTRICT OFFICE

ROMBAY

Rajawadi P.O. Ghatkopar, Bombay 77 Telephone: 67941 (4 lines), 67581 Telephones. "INDOXCO", Ghatkopar

CALCUTTA
5, Mayurbhan, Road, Calcutta-23.
P.O. Box No 2282 (Calcutta-1) Telephone 45-1841 (10 lines)
Telegrams. "INDOXCO", Calcutta

DEI HI

66, Najafgarh Road Industrial Area P.O. New Delhi-15. Telephone New Delhi-52181 (3 lines) Telegrams "INDOXCO", New Delhi

MADRAS

7/A, Vaithianatha Mudali St., Tondiarpet, Madras-21. P.O. Box No. 1158 Telephone Madras-31295 (4 lines) Telegrams "INDOXCO", Madras

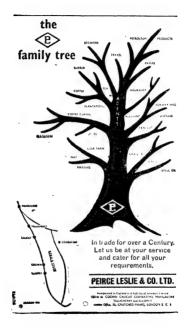
JAMSHEDPUR

Mona Road, Burma Mines, Jamshedpur-7. Telephone . Jamshedpur-191 (2 lines) Telegrams : "INDOXCO", Tatanagar

DELHI REPRESENTATIVE

3/15-A, Asaf Alı Road, New Delhi-1. PO Box No. 175 (New Delhi-1) Telephone New Delhi-25793 Telegrams: "GASREP", New Delhi

BRANCHES AND DEPOTS THROUGHOUT INDIA



A. & F. HARVEY LTD. MADURAI (South India) MANAGING AGENTS

For

MADURA MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

Madurai - Tuticorin - Ambasamudram (Madras State) and Serampore (West Bengal)

Manufacturers of YARN, CLOTH and INDUSTRIAL FABRICS

THE INDIAN TEXTILE PAPER TUBE CO., LTD.

Madurai (South India)

Pioneers in the manufacture of Paper Tubes and Cones for the Textile, Rayon and Sewing Thread Industries All types of Paper Tubes, Cones and Containers to specification.

PUNALUR PAPER MILLS LTD.

Punalur (Kerala State)

Manufacturers of Creamlaid, Poster, Ledger, Brown, Manilla, Kraft and Match Papers,

FENNER, COCKILL LTD.

Madura: (South India)

Manufacturers of a wide range of Power Transmission Beltings and Industrial Rubber Products

SHIPPING AGENTS

at TUTICORIN (South India)

P. and O — Clan Line — B I S N. — Lloyd's — Asiatic Steam Navigation - Brocklebank and Welf Lines — American President Lines — Isthmian Lines, Inc — Mitsui O S K. Lines Ltd, The Great Eastern Shopping Co. Ltd.

LONDON CORRESPONDENTS

HARVEY BROTHERS AGENCY (INDIA) LTD.

8/10, Cliffords Inn, Fetter Lane, LONDON, E C 4,

AFHZ 172

the exotic natural





the glamorous look Safety in the home is important but so is a beautiful look Coir on the staircase provides both Handwoven cole is slip-proof it adds beauty to even the most ordinary staircase. Colourful and strong, coir stair-treads are the safest buy you can ever make

Quality coir mais, mattings and carpets are now available. Visit your nearest coir board showroom or authorised dealer



Showrooms at BOMBAY, BANGALORE, CALCUTTA, DELHI AND MADRAS. Oldham Miners' Cap Lamps are well-known and respected in mining industries throughout the world. Every day a miltion of these electree safety lamps are taken underground where they fulli the miner's greatest need the need for adequate light by which to work in safety.

Since 1954, our factory in Madras has been progressively manufacturing Old-ham Cap lamps and over 1.65,000 are now installed in mines all over India. We are proud to be playing a supporting role up the vigorous efforts of the coal-mining industry to achieve greater production targets than ever before.





MINERS' CAP LAMPS & STORAGE BATTERIES

Oldham Batteries, with that extra Power to Spare', have been made in India for the last twelve years Available for all types of cars and commercial vehicles Oldham Batteries give reliable service with longer life

At our well-laid-out factory in Madras more improved methods of manulacture ore continually being introduced to meet the increasing demand for these popular batteries, and at the same time to maintain that high standard of quality with which the name of Oldham has always been associated.

OLDHAM & SON (INDIA) LTD.

Lactors & Office 21,22 Alandur Road, Madras-32





A BOUQUET - EVER FRESH

Freshness in news and treatment alike, fragrance in pictures and stories meant for the family, make the Swadesamitran appeal perpetual and spontaneous. For the discriminating, it offers news and views culled to effect - a Bouquet that blends old and new. As the first and most reputable newspaper in Tamil. Swadesamitran continues to retain its vitality and power to please.

THE SWADESAMITRAN, MADRAS



GAUTAM ELECTRIC MOTORS PRIVATE LETD.

42, OKHLA INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, NEW DELHI- 20

PHONE: 74236

NEWFIELDS

YOU'RE ALWAYS WELL-DRESSED IN MAFATLAL GROUP SUITINGS







However Widely You Have Travelled RAJASTHAN STATE HOTEL Marks A New Experience in Luxury



*WHERE ALL ROOMS ARE AIR-CONDITIONED *LUSH LAWNS

and

*OPEN AIR SWIMMING POOL

OTHER AMENITIES AT YOUR SERVICE

*BAR

*HAIR DRESSER *POST OFFICE

*TAXI SERVICE

*GOVT OF INDIA TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICE IN THE PREMISES

Tariff A/c When Air-conditioned is not used
Double room Ra. 62/- Ra. 52/- per day

Double room (Occupied by Single person) Rs 43/- Rs. 33/- per day Single room Rs 32/- Rs. 25/- per day For reservation apply to Supdi., Rajasthan State Hotel

Tele.: 4108 Reception Tel. 4040

Issued by GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN FOR DIRECTOR OF TOURISM

OVER A CUP OF Coffee

Is it the dress for the next party?
Or arrangements for the club
picnic? Whatever the subject, talk
it over a cup of stimulating, satisfying, friendly Coffee.



WHATEVER
THE MOOD,
COFFEE SATISFIES

Good Coffee is easy to make. Write to us for a free booklet. Mention the language you prefer.



I am an income tax payer

Why should I open a Cumulative Time Deposit Account?

- I. BECAUSE you earn income tax rebate on the deposits. If your earned income is Rs. 20,000 a year, by opining 10 or 15-year Cumulative Time Deposit accounts in your name or in the name of your wife, children or other dependents of Rs. 300 per month, you reduce your income-tax liability by Rs. 598 per year.
- BECAUSF you get tax free Interest on your deposits. You get tax free compound interest of 3.8% per annum, equivalent to 5'4% taxable compound interest at current rates of taxation on 10 year accounts and of 43% per annum equivalent to 6 1% taxable on 15 year accounts.

Ask for details at any Post Office



DA 43/453

CLEVITE

Designed
"Just right"
for
maximum life
and most
outstanding
performance.

BEARINGS

CLEVITE MICRO

1 Gent 2 Co., Lopper 3 Exect abord 4 Exect spland 4 Exect spland 8 Bab or

CLEVITE 77

superior technical skill and leadership in research have established a world-wide fame for Clevite bearings for

- (a) Guaranteed maximum life
 - (b) Outstanding performance under the most rugged conditions
 - (c) increased strength and resistance to corrosion

Clevite bearings are processed by most highly automated modern machinery with quality control at all the seven consecutive manufacturing steps in the finish of a bearing

Whatever your bearing needs better you consider the advantages of Clevite bearings

BIMETAL BEARINGS LIMITED

IN TECHNICAL COLLABORATION WITH CLEVITE CORPORATION

88-128









ACSR
(Aluminium Conductor
Steel Reinforced)

ALL-ALUMINIUM CONDUCTORS

ALIND ALL-WEATHER ALIND ENDUR-AL

Outdoor weatherproof wires

ALIND KER-AL-LITE

ALIND AL-VINYL All-purpose wire





THE ALUMINIUM INDUSTRIES LIMITED India's largest manufacturers of aluminium conductors and occessories. Registered Office Kundara (Keralo)

Works at:
Kundara e Hirakud e Hyderabad
Moneging Agents*
SESHASAYEE BROS. (TRAY) PRIVATE LIMITED













YOU TOO WOULD BE PROUD

IN SEVEN YEARS THE S.T.C. HAS PROVED THAT IT TAKES.

COURAGE, INITIATIVE & EFFICIENCY TO BOOST TRADE AND EXPORTS.



DI FACE ADDRESS ENDUIRIES TO ..

THE STATE TRADING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

《★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★ A BETTER LIFE FOR EVERYONE : BIHAR'S EFFORTS FOR ALL ROUND DEVELOPMENT

The Third Five Year Plan of Bihar, drawn up against a total outlay of Rs 337.04 crores comprises of schemes relating to Industry, Power, Communication, Irrigation,

Education, Cooperation etc.

As a result of the implementation of these schemes a significant change has come over the life of the people of the State which is reflected in better living condition, improved health services, greater educational facilities and expanded opportunities for employment.

INDUSTRIES

With the industrialization of the rich mineral belt of Chotanagpur, the area is likely to be the Ruhr of India.

The High Tension Insulator Factory at Ranchi and Super phosphate factory at Sindri have gone in production.

Apart from big industries that are coming up at Hatia and Bokaro efforts are being made to develop industrial areas like Adityapur, Ramgarh, Patratu in belt for ancilliary industries.

POWER

There has been steady progress in the generation and distribution of power in the State.

The three units of 125 M.W. at Chandrapura will be able to supply 454 M.W. to this State. The Patratu Power station will generate 400 M.W. at the initial stage. The Baraum and the Kosi East Canal power station will meet the requirements of North Bihar.

The power rates are to be reduced to accelerate industries and the rural electrification programme.

COMMUNICATION

Improved communication is a pre-requisite of industrial development. During the Third Plan the metal road mileage has gone up from 5,300 miles to 6,160. The National Highway construction programme has opened a new chapter in this direction. It is proposed to construct a road bridge over Ganga at Patina.

COOPERATION

To check the rising prices a net work of consumers cooperative societies are being organised. 14 Central stores and 180 primary stores have been organised.

IRRIGATION

The Kosi barrage and the embankment have been completed. Sone and Gandak Projects are under execution. 32.58 lakh acre land is to be brought under assured irrigation during Third Plan.





Planning towards A BETTER PORT

As the Welline of Eattern India's trode and answerse. the Calcitata Fort Easter recurring problems every year: The emphasis on Industrial progress in the Second Free-Year Plan period has considerably changed the type of carga to be handled. Steel and michanical equipment, heavy machinery and huge plant form a considerable bulk of the Import, On the export fromes it local or the progress of the promest is coal or the progress.

To-day's well-equipped Pott needs be made into a better Port to morrow. But this is possible net by more equipment alone. The Calcutte Port needs most the whole-hearted co-operation from all fronts,—from those who use and also from those who save it.

MEN & MACHINES MAKE A RETTER PORT



CALCUTTA PORT COMMISSIONERS

hased by the Commissioners for the Port of Colcutto

OF THE PEOPLE BY THE PEOPLE FOR THE PEOPLE

ጽጽጽጽጽጽጽጽዮጵ

All the fittings in our Railway carriages are Nation's property. They are to be guarded as such.

There are thousands of passengers awaiting to use the compartment in an endless procession. Replacing missing fittings pilfered takes time and money which could be well utilised in strengthening the fighting Jawans.

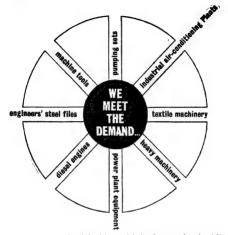


Help the Railways to Book the Miscreants

and thus

Help the Railways Help the Jawans

(Issued by Southern Railway).



...from industrial au-conditioning plants to engineers' steel files, everything from heavy machinery to light equipment that every industry must have. Our offices, associates and agencies throughout the country ensure swift and expert service.

And now we are exporters as well, sending machinery abroad, working constantly to develop an export market for Indian engineering products

Batliboi form a hub that is vital to industry-we meet the demand.



BATLIBO & Company Private Limited Registered Office: Forbes Steet, Fort, Bombay-L

manufacturers—distributors—exporters

Branches—Associates—Agencies All Over India

Trivandrum Rubber Works Ltd.

TRIVANDRUM.7

(A Kerala State Undertaking)

Manufacturers of

Cycle Rims, Cycle Tyres, Cycle Tubes and other Rubber goods for automobiles

Hoses of all kinds, Footwear materials, Sheets, Tubings etc.

Latex Foam cushions and Mattresses

AND

KERALA CYCLES — the only bicycle made in Kerala

- Enquiries solicited -



man's

Faith that makes man aspire, strive...
a-wallening him to tasks in the early glow of dawn.
1- it melts rock, shapes granite, transforms

atill " was to surging power

A faith in the living future.

in a wold that offers a little more -

a little less of the care, a little more of the joy.

Faith that gives meaning to life

Today, as in the past, our products help to make homes cleaner, healther, happier. But today we are also working for any Tomogrow, when the evergrowing urgs for better living will demand still greater efforts. And we shall be ready with wider service, new sidess, new products...

10029 and fomorrow... Hindustan Lever serves the non:

PE 6.30

MAKE THE ELECTRIC MOTORS YOU WANT















UOY GO

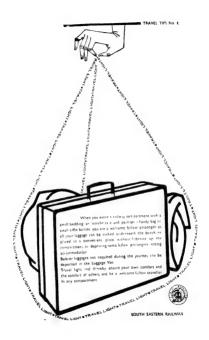
READ

The Statesman

OTHER

INFLUENTIAL PEOPLE

DO



FOR THE DEFENCE OF OUR COUNTRY







Ap 50



TALL AMBITIONS

In his first year at school, thus little chap is aiming high! Time flies swiftly; soon the time will come for his college education.

When your children are ready for college, will you be ready for the financial test? It's never too early to start saving for your children's higher education.

Start saving now by opening an account with the State Bank of India, where the service is prompt, courteous and helpful.



THE STATE BANK OF INDIA

ladia's Leading Bank

818TA 9-86-76 B-Ad 51



Towards a prosperous

N N MOHAN
MANAGING DIRECTOR

DYER MEAKIN ENTERPRISES

BREWERIES
DISTILLERIES
SOFT DRINKS FACTORY
CANNED FOOD & FRUIT PRODUCTS
MALT EXTRACT
GLASS FACTORY
BREAKFAST FOOD FACTORY
ABRASIVES FACTORY
COCOA MALTINE FACTORY
VITAMIN B AND BAKER'S YEAST FACTORY
ICE FACTORY
COLD STORAGE

DYER MEAKIN BREWERIES LTD., Est. 1855

Solan Brewery, Lucknow Distillery, Kasauli Distillery, Mohan Nagar Brewery & Allied Industries, U.P.





Harbinger of a new industrial era

Ambaitur a tiny village twelve miles away from Madras, lay skepily, neglected by history, by passed by the industrial revolution Then on a cool morning in November 1949, the village woke suddenly to life Bulldozers and excavators arrived on the scene to be followed by a mass of steel and weirdlooking machines. The T I Cycles factory had come into being . T1 Cycles was only the first senture of Tube Investments of India, a total enterprise of Murugappa & Sons of Madras, and Tube Investments of England The scope of the T I group had been widening year by year and today it embraces steel strip rolling, tube making, the manufacture of cycles and cycle accessories and industrial chains a T I Cycles was the harbinger of a new industrial era for Ambattur, and its environs are today among the busiest industrial townships in our country

TUBE INVESTMENTS OF INDIA LIMITED

52/53. Johannic Street, Madras-1

Proportion of T 1 CTCLES OF INDIA—Manafacturer of HEPCULES and PHILLIPS cycles and BRAMPTON cycle fitney. THEF PRODUCTS OF INDIA—Manafacturers of TRU-WELL TRY/ oreel robes and cold-colled seet letters. THE WRIGHTS AND SEPTIME PRODUCTS OF INDIA—Manafacturers of cycles used lett. THE TRY SECTIONS—Manafacturers of cycles used letter THE TRY SECTIONS—Manafacturers of cold cornel sections. Substitutes T 1 DIAMOND CHAIN LIMITED—Manafacturers of roller chain. T I MILLER LIMITED—Manafacturers of product of the Chain Sections.

DWT-TI 21634



in the service of all industries

NEWEST NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS



ALLOYS .

Anti-friction White Bearing Metals, Tin-Solders, Type Metals, Gun Metals, Bronze, Antimonial lead and Die casting alloys etc



RESIN & FLUX CORED SOLDER WIRES:

Single or Multiple Cores with plain or activated non-corresive flexes its all alloy compositions and sizes



SILVER BRAZING ALLOYS

in all shapes, sizes and alloy compositions to suit every type of brazing job



BRONZE WELDING RODS

Manganese, Silicon Aluminium and Nickel Bronze Rods of all sizes and alloy compositions



WIRES

Solid Solders, Refrigeration Solders, Balbit, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Brass, Bronze, Cadmium, Monel Metal, Nickel, Cupro Nickel etc

SARU RESEARCH PROMISES GREATER FUTURE

Also ALUMINIUM SOLDERS, Paste and Liquid Solders, Tinning Compounds,
Soldering, Brazing and Welding Fluxes and ELECTRIC CONTACTS
WELDING TRANSFORMERS, ELECTRODES AND ACCESSORIES

SARU SMELTING & REFINING CORPN. PRIVATE LTD.,

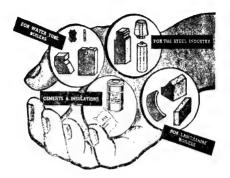
Head Office: SARDHANA ROAD, MEERUT,

Branches: i6i/I, MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD, CALCUTTA-7

30, CHAWRI BAZAR, DELH

WFIELDS

"GOLDEN JUBILEE year of service 1914-1964"



FIRE BRICKS, FIRE CEMENTS, FIRE CLAYS, ACID RESISTING BRICKS & CEMENTS

in the service of the INDIAN INDUSTRY

With half a century's experience at our back we serve our customer's individual requirements. REFRACTORIES OF HIGH QUALITY for reliable service, can now reach you swiftly from our Factories at Ishwarnagar, New Delhi & Niwar (Dist. Jabalpur).

We serve the industry with Fire Bricks for all types, sizes and grades, with Alumina ranging from 30% to 70%, insulating bricks & mortars, Fire Clays, High Temperature Fire Cements 85% Magnessa Composition etc., etc. We also manufacture complete requirements of Refractories for the Iron & Steel Industry, Railways, and Ordnance Factories.

THE ISHWAR INDUSTRIES LIMITED

FACTORIES AT

ISHWARNAGAR, NEW DELHI Phones: 76241,76242,76243 ● NIWAR, DISTT. JABALPUR

SYNDICATE BANK LTD.

Regd. Office: MANIPAL

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF POSITION AS ON 31-12-1963



rich de la constant d	
LIABILITIES	Rs.
1. Paid-up Capital	80,58,467
2. Reserves	75,25,000
3. Deposits	45,49,17,001
4. Due to Bankers	1,91,08,058
5. Bills for collection Acceptances etc.	5,60,46,280
6. Other Liabilities	2,75,74,260
	57,32,29,066
ASSETS	
1. Cash in hand with Bankers and Mone	
at call	4,95,58,280
2. Investments in G. P. Notes, Shares,	
Debentures etc.	16,47,06,697
3. Advances	27,82,93,063
4. Premises Furniture & Fittings	54,96,000
5. Bills for Collection Acceptances etc.	5,60, 46,280
6. Other Assets	1,91,28,746
	57,32,29,066

Branches: 190
OVER 7 LAKHS CUSTOMERS

DEFENCE and



DEVELOPMENT



GO TOGETHER

Started now for direct support of defence effort he treel industry has stepped up its productibe and modified the mills' folling programme. Motor wholes for the arned forces have been standarded. The capacity of the engineering industry has been strengthered. Commissioning of prover plans is being expedited. An entergramy pool of generating sets is being expedited. An entergramy pool of generating sets is being stated and expensive pool of generating sets is being set of the province of th

New priorities are building up the bedrock of the nation's defence power.

Support this drive in every way you can by thought, word and deed.



ON WITH THE PLAN STRENGTHEN INDIA'S DEFENCES

Pr (0)400





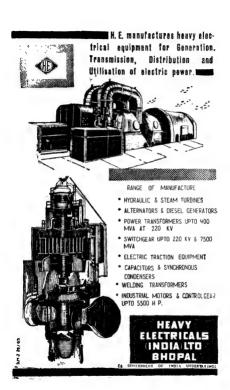
A ATHAK Sanhita speaks of heavy ploughs each drawn by a team of 24 ozen. At Mehraull near Qutb Monar stands an iron pillar chemically appare that it never rusts. Ashokan moniments recall the wonderful skull in carving, pointhing and transporting massive monoliths across great distances. Three and many other ancient arts and crafts have been lost. But the art of handloom weaving has come down the centuries with its glory undiminished.

- DUR (BLF
 DECORATIVE
 - Decorative
 - DISTINCTIVE

HANDLOOM FABRICS

INDIA'S PRIDE

ALL INDIA HANDLOOM BOARD, Ministry of Industry, Sombay,"





showmanship

in words and

pictures

COLOUNFUL pictures on a care well, graceful, hieroglyphs on a crumbling pillar—ideas handed down the canturies through a variety of significant symbols and media—all express, interpret and present the thoughts of some memorable civilization.

Todoy, the heritage of India's stedition and culture has gained a new meaning through her own printing shell. The printed word and picture offer a wider usops of expression through an eloquent range of typography and colour reproductions, opening the minds of people to the past, present and future.

With her own words and pictures, India impresses
her ideas at home and abroad through the
showmanship of good printing.



. BHARNUT STUPA, BALUSINADE RELIEF, Early I convey & C

good printing tells a better story



Sree Saraswaty Press Ltd.

ANDUSTRIAL PINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

[Incorporated under the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 (XV of 1948).

ESTABLISHED IN 1948

Head Office: Reserve Bank Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi

Branches: Bombay, Calcutta, Madras
Paid-up capital: Rs. 7,00,000

Reserves: Rs. 3,00,00,000

Assistance sanctioned up

to 30-6-63: {Rs 1,64,30,00,000}
Assistance dishursed: Rs 1,02,60,00,000

Total Assistance outstanding on 30-.-63

Rs 78,90,00,000

1FC specialises in supplying Indian Industries with medium and long-term capital. Its activities include—

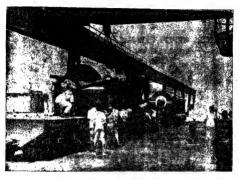
- *Granting of loans or subscribing to debentures in rupee currency;
- *Granting of loans in foreign currency;
- *Underwriting of equity, preference or debenture issues:
 - *Subscribing to equity or preference capital;
 - *Guaranteeing deferred payments in respect of machinery imported from abroad or purchased in India;
 - *Guaranteeing loans raised from foreign Banks or Financial Institutions in foreign currency

Detailed terms and conditions of IFC loans and other literature a out its working are available on request from its Head Office at New Delhi and its Branch Offices.

D R. MADHOK A. BAKSI General Manager Chairman

SHIP VIA KANDI.A

ENSURE QUICK TURN ROUND OF SHIPS SAFE HANDLING OF CARGO



(A 36 ion lift being loaded by the 60 ton Gantry Crane into wagon destined for Naharkotia in Assams

MAIN FEATURES

A Sheltered Harbour

Cargo Jetties

With four alongs de deep drafted berths with total guavage of 2,700 ft. Fifth berth with 1,756 feet quayage completed except for dredging Broad sharves served with three Railwaylines

21 electric quay crannes from 3 to 10 tonnes capacity

3 spacious transit sheds and 4 double storeyed warehouses, one with automatic water sprinkler arrangements for storage of cotton

Vast open storage plots served by a number of Railway sidings Five Mooring B rtus with a fleet of lighters and tugs for stream working,

A Bunder Basin for Lighterage Traffic aid Sailing Vessels

An Oil Berth with Pumping and Booster Facilities
Adequate mobile cargo handling equipment.
A Heavy lift Gantry Crane of 60 toures capacity.

Facilities for storage and shipment of Veg table oil and Alcohol Bulk Special Storage Facilities for Hazardous Goods and Calcium Carb de

Passenger Landing stages for Ferry Laurches
A Free Trade Zone under planning
Facilities for Funngation of American and West Indies Cotton with a capacity of 800 bales per day. Address Enquiries to -

CHAIRMAN. KANDLA PORT TRUST POST BOX NO. 50 GANDHIDHAM (KUT. H)

COME TO KERALA

Nature's show place of the East

THE GREEN ETERNAL OF SEA, LAKES, BACKWATERS, CANALS, RIVERS AND MOUNTAINS

DONT MISS: Trivandrum the Capital the City Beautiful and Clean

> Enchanting Kovalam Beach for refreshing sea-bath, — good for body and soul

> Warkala (Janardhanan) Pilgrims' Gaya in South Guruvayoor, Dwaraka of South.

> Cochin Harbour, Ernakulam and backwaters Alwaye, riverside Industrial Centre.

Periyar Wild Life Sanctuary at Thekkady.

Special facilities for economy class tourists at Warkala, Thekkady etc.

For assistance in planning tours, please contact:

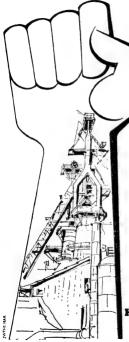
TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICER

Mascot Hotel

TRIVANDRUM

ĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸ

STRONGER THAN STEEL



There are metals stronger than steel, but steel is still the master metal because it helps build something stronger than all—a nation's economy

Indus's annual steel production capacity has risen four times in five pears—from 1.5 million ingot tons in 1956 to 6 million ingot tons in 1956 to 6 million ingot tons today. In providing this firm toundation for the country, Hindristan Seed has plaved a kading role, building three one-million ton integrated steel plants at Rourkels, Bhilai and Duizeaur

These plants are now being expanded to double their output from 3 million ton- to 6 million tons. Besides, 'n Alloy Steels Project at Diugapur with an ultimate capacity of 3 lakh tons is coming into being.

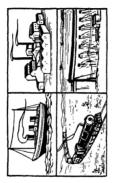
Hindustan Steel is forging ahead, it is playing its part in continually strengthening the nation's economy. In the Fourth Five-1 ear Plan it plans to expand its capacity to 9 million tons.



HINDUSTAN STEEL

Regd. Office . Ranchi, Bihar Plants Rourkela, Bhilai, Durgapen

of Industry oal is the Base



For quality and service

THE SINGARENI COLLIERIES CO., LTD.

"MEHER MANZIL", RED HILLS. HYDERABAD A.P.
TÊLEGRAMS: COALMINES - TELEPHONES: 33766, 32771 & 34775



From Cochin to California

FRANCANNIA is an industry wholly dependent on foreign markets. Prant experts from the Malabat coast-line to the United States and other parts of the glob, are reday earning foreign exchange, would several error runes. Metal Box has helped the enterprise of Indias experience of prasars—and many other products—by supplying packages much to response to the products—by supplying packages much to experience of prasars—and many other products—by supplying packages.

The Canning Advisory Science of Metal Box – the only one in the packaging Industry—provides free advice to packers on every aspect of the complex problems of canning technology. As part of this service Metal Box helps develop special containers and closures to suit the requirements of individual products.

In providing all this assistance to packers Metal Box draws on some 30 years of experience in the packaging industry and the accumulated technical resources of its overseas associates. Today precision-made Metal Box packages carrs annually to over 60 foreign countriest more than Rs 8 crores worth of Indian goods - hish, cashewnuts, vanaspati, vegetable oils, truit, toiletries, confectionery and becuits.

But this is not all. Metal Box helps to earn foreign exchange by selling direct to packers abroad Metal Box exports every year nearly Rs 30 lakhs worth of containers, closures and machinery to foreign customers.



A SET OF PERIODICALS OF INTEREST TO YOU

INDIAN AND POPEICN PEVIEW

English fortnightly published on 1st and 15th of every month. A topical and comprehensive review of Indian

and foreign affairs.

Single copy: Re. 0.50

Annual: Rs. 10.00

INDIAN INFORMATION

English fortnightly containing digest of news of national events, proceedings in parliament, statements of Government policies and planning and development.

> Single copy: Re. 0.25 Annual: Rs. 5.00

TRAVELLER IN INDIA

A bi-monthly providing glimpses of the varied and fascinating aspects of the country.

> Single (ap) · Rs. 200 Annual . Rs. 1000

YOJANA A hvely Guide to Plan and Progress

Published every fortught in English on behalf of the Planning Commission

Single copy . Re. o 25 Annual . Rs. 5 00

BHAGIRATH

A popular, illustrated quarterly describing the mighty adventure of developing India's water and power resources.

> Single copy: Re. 0.25 Annual Re. 1.00

> > Effective media for advertising

KURUKSHET RA

Monthly in English that tells the story of the revolutionary movements of Panchayati Raj, Sahakari Samaj and Samudayik Vikas in the country. Illustrated.

> Single copy: Re. 0.35 Annual . Rs. 4.00

METRIC MEASURES

An English bi-monthly dealing with various aspects of the reform of Indian Weights and Measures and the development of legal metrology in India.

> Single copy: Re 0.40 .1nnual Rs 2.00

PANCHAYATI RAJ

An English monthly covering the revolutionary changes overtaking the country-side in the wake of Panchayati Raj

> Single copy Re 0 15 Innual Rs | 25

SOCIAL WELFARE

A monthly published on behalf of the Central Social Welfare Board Discusses the various aspects of Social Welfare problems in the country. Richly illustrated

> Single copy Re 0 50 Annual . Rs. 5 00

PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

Post Box 2011 Old Secretariat D.E.I.H.I.-6